

## CHAPTER 1

### GENERAL

**D**harwad district has been an inhabited district since ancient times. Rivers like the Tungabhadra, the Varada and the Malaprabha have helped in the settlement of human population since pre-historic times. In the history of Karnataka, the role of Dharwad district is special, yet not even a single dynasty of rulers had its permanent capital in this district. However, historically famous and rich regions like *Belvola-300* and *Puligere-300* were fully incorporated in this district. As such Dharwad region was the core of many a kingdoms. Hence many centres of political, religious and educational activities had developed here. Thus many important temples were built in this district. Tanks and *agraharas* were also developed. Hence this district evolved as a lively centre of religious, cultural and financial importance.

Dharwad district lies in the catchment area of the Tungabhadra and the Malaprabha rivers. The soil has been formed due to the mixture of many types of disintegrated rocks. The two main types of forests in this region are *moist deciduous forests* and *thorn and scrub forests*. The climate of this region is comparatively good. The main profession of the people is agriculture. Many tanks and reservoirs of ancient times are useful even now. The main food crops are Jowar, Paddy and Wheat. Among the non-food crops, Cotton, Groundnut, Chillies, Sugarcane and Safflower are important. This district is famous right from the beginning for Cotton. Grapes of Dharwad, *jumblums* of Navilur, wild fruit (*bore*) of Vasana. Cashew and Mango of *Malnad* are also famous. This district is renowned for Cotton industry. Next to agriculture the main avocation is business. Hubli is the main business centre. The district has achieved tremendous progress in education. In the northern Karnataka region, Dharwad district is the centre of higher education. Many public and religious organizations have played an important role in the establishment of educational institutions in the district.

#### Location and Boundaries

Dharwad is one of the largest districts situated in the western sector of the northern half of Karnataka State. The district encompasses an area of 13,738 sq km. lying between the latitudinal parallels of 14°17' North and 15°50' North and the longitudinal meridians of 74° 43' East and 76° East. The maximum length of the district is 186 km. between Lakmapur of Nargund taluk in north to

Guddada Madapur of Hirekerur taluk in the south. The maximum width of the district is 138 km. between Timmapur of Gadag taluk in the east and Alnavar of Dharwad taluk in the west. This district which has the largest number of taluks (17), is bounded on the north by the districts of Belgaum and Bijapur; on the east by the districts of Raichur and Bellary; on the south by the districts of Chitradurga and Shimoga and on the west by the district of Uttara Kannada. The Malaprabha river flows in the north of the district for about 25 km. separating Dharwad district from Bijapur district. In the southeastern and the eastern sector, for a distance of about 130 km, the river Tungabhadra forms the natural boundary. In its shape, the district may be regarded as roughly resembling an inverted triangle; broad at the northern end and very narrow at the southern end. The eastern and the western borders gradually converge to a narrow strip as one moves from the north to the south. One special feature is that all the seven districts surrounding Dharwad district belong to Karnataka State.

### Area and Population

The total geographical area of Dharwad district is about 13,738 sq km. and is next to Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur in area. In the total geographical area of the State, the share of Dharwad district amounts to about 7.16%. According to 1991 Census, the population of the district is 35,03,150 (7.81% of State population) and it is next to Bangalore and Belgaum in district-wise population. Dharwad district comprises of 17 taluks, which are grouped into four revenue sub-divisions and 44 hoblies/ revenue circles. Dharwad sub-division has Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi and Navalgund taluks; Savanur subdivision has Savanur, Shiggaon, Hangal, Shirhatti and Kundgol taluks; Gadag subdivision has Gadag, Mundargi, Ron and Nargund taluks while Haveri subdivision has Haveri, Ranibennur, Byadgi and Hirekerur taluks. Nargund taluk is the smallest having 3.17% (435.8 sq km) of the total area, while Ron is the largest taluk with 9.39% (1,290.6 sq km). The geographical area of the district is not evenly distributed among the 17 taluks. The geographical area of two taluks (namely Byadgi and Nargund) is less than 500 sq km. and that of four taluks (namely Dharwad, Gadag, Navalgund and Ron) exceeds 1,000 sq km. while in the rest of the 11 taluks it varies between 500 to 1,000 sq km. According to the 1991 Census, there were 1,366 villages in Dharwad district of which 22 villages were uninhabited. At the 1981 Census, there were 1,362 villages in the district including 40 uninhabited villages. The district has 22 cities/towns with 19 town municipal councils. The municipal jurisdiction of Hubli Dharwad Corporation straddles over the revenue areas of villages belonging to the taluks of Hubli and Dharwad. Table 1.1 indicates the taluk-wise details of the area, population, density of population and administrative units as per 1991 Census. The area of the district represents 'Geographical area' and has been furnished by the Surveyor General India. The total areas of taluks represent land use areas as furnished by the Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records. Thus the total areas of all taluks do not correspond to the total area of the District.

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Note: Dharwad district has been reorganised into three districts viz., Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri vide Government of Karnataka Notification No. RD42 LRD 87 Part III Bangalore dated 2.8.1997. The details of area and population of the newly constituted districts are given at the end of this book.

Table 1.1 : Talukwise details of area, population, density and administrative units

Sl.	Name of Taluk	No. of Hoblies	Villages		No. of towns notified area	Town Municipalities and minutes committees	East Longitude in degrees and minutes		North Latitude in degrees	Area in sq km (100's)	Total Population sq.km	Density per (1991)
			inhabited	uninhabited	urban agglomeration		From	To				
1	Byadgi	2	62	1	1	1	75.15	75.36	14.35	436.6	1,119	256
2	Dharwad	4	105	6	1	1	74.43	75.15	15.19	1032.5	1,928	187
3	Gadag	2	54	1	2	2	75.16	75.26	14.59	1097.4	2,899	264
4	Hangal	3	142	3	1	1	75.01	75.20	14.35	773.6	2,044	264
5	Haveri	3	86	2	1	1	75.18	75.46	14.42	779.9	2,205	275
6	Hirekerrur	3	124	3	1	-	75.14	75.37	14.19	806.6	1,920	237
7	Hubli	3	47	11	1	1	75.01	75.28	15.11	631.8	1,131	178
8	Kalghatgi	3	82	-	1	-	74.49	75.09	15.02	682.8	1,212	177
9	Kundgol	2	56	1	1	1	75.09	75.26	15.16	648.5	1,380	212
10	Mundargi	2	48	-	1	1	75.39	75.56	15.00	884.0	1,018	115
11	Nargund	2	33	2	1	1	75.05	75.34	15.21	435.6	867	199
12	Navalgund	2	58	-	2	2	75.16	75.35	15.39	1080.8	1,615	149
13	Ranibennur	3	103	3	1	1	75.29	75.50	14.24	907.0	2,693	297
14	Ron	3	91	-	3	3	75.30	76.02	15.31	1291.0	2,210	171
15	Savanur	2	62	-	1	1	75.05	75.46	14.51	539.0	1,237	229
16	Shiggaon	3	93	-	1	1	75.03	75.22	14.52	588.6	1,475	250
17	Shirhatti	2	76	7	2	1	75.24	75.45	14.57	949.2	1,597	168
18	H.D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190.90	6,483	3,396
Total		44	1,322	40	22	19	74.43	76.02	14.17	13738.0	35,033	255

HDC : Hubli-Dharwad Corporation extends both to Hubli and Dharwad taluks. Hence it is shown as a separate unit and not under any taluks.

### The Origin of Name

The name 'Dharwad' is at least one thousand years old. The Kannada inscription of 1117 AD available in the Durga temple of the city makes a mention of the name 'Dharwad'. This was under the administrative unit of the then *Kundur-500*. According to epigraphical evidence, the *Kundur* administrative unit had Dharwad and many other villages. It is difficult to trace the deduction of its name. It seems Dharwad was the gateway for the collection of commercial toll for the transportation of commercial goods between *malnad* region and the plains. The name Dharwad, might have come from (being an entry point) *Dwara-Dara*, *vada-Bada*-village i.e., between two regions. In an inscription dated 1216 AD, Dharwad has been described as a town indicating its increasing prominence in those times. *Kalattur* inscription (Hubli taluk) belonging to the same period describes that it formed a part of the *Kampana* of Dharwad. According to a pillar inscription belonging to the Vijayanagar period Dharwad was an administrative centre. Dharwad having been situated on the main road, it is a link point between parts of southern and northern Karnataka. There is also an opinion that since Dharwad was a centre of weaving, it also had a name called *Tantupura* (*Tantu* meaning thread). Dharwad is situated in between plains (*Belavola*) and Hilly (*Malnad*) regions and it is the route to go to *malnad* from plains. It was called *Dwaravata*, which changed to Dharwad and ultimately Dharwada. During British times, Dharwada became Dharwar, and later as Dharawada only (according to Karnataka Government order dated 31st January 1977). Like many other districts of Karnataka, Dharwad district is named after its headquarters town.

### Territorial Changes

When Karnataka province was a part of Mauryan Empire, it is believed that Dharwad also was a part of it. During the rule of the Shatavahanas, Dharwad was under their administrative control. During the reign of the Kadambas, it is evident that the district was a part of the Kadamba Kingdom. The present town of Devagiri was perhaps their second capital known by the then name 'Tripurvata'. When Chalukyan kings came to power in Badami after the Kadambas, Dharwad district came under their control. During the same period, many who belonged to 'Sendraka' family have appeared as vassals of Badami Chalukyas as per some stone inscriptions. The Rashtrakutas ruled over the area after the Chalukyas of Badami. During the Rashtrakuta period, many administrative divisions were formed which included many villages (*Badas*). The main region which included parts of Dharwad district was *Banavasi*-12,000, *Basavur* -140 (region including parts of Haveri Taluk), *Belahuge*-70, *Guttavolalu*, and other places of the same taluk like *Neeralagi*. *Bennayur*-12 was the region surrounding the villages of *Motebennur* and belonged to Ranibennur taluk. *Chinchalagi*-50 had a main village *Chinchali* belonging to Gadag taluk. *Hichagenadu* included *Hiriyakittur* and *Ichhang* of Haveri taluk. Villages like Itagi of Ranibennur and *Rattihalli* of Hirekerur included Ittagi-30 and *Rattapalli* -70 and formed a region called 'Noorumbada'. *Kaginele* -12 was a province that included the surroundings of *Kaginelli* village. The main village of Kolanuru-30 was *Konnur* of Nargund taluk. *Paanungallu* -500, *Belvola* 300, *Puligere*-300 were regions spread in the greater parts of the district. The village *Narendra* near Dharwad was one of the centres of *Kundur-500*. *Narayangallu* -12 was a part of present Ron taluk. In these provinces, many vassals and other small subordinate Chieftains were ruling.

During the period between the tenth and the twelfth centuries, Dharwad district was a part of the Kalyana Chalukyan Empire. The Kadambas of Hangal, the Guttas of Guttal, the Sindhas of Rattihalli, the Kadambas of Goa, the Sindhas of Yalaburga and the Kadambas of Noorumbada ruled in different parts of the district as vassals of the Kalyana Chalukyas. After the Kalyana Chalukyas, many vassals



of this region supported Bijjala of Kalachuri. Subsequently, the district came under the control of the Hoysalas and the Seunas. The district often used to get divided between these two rulers. After the establishment of the Vijayanagar Empire, there was a competition to take control of the district. The Bankapur region of the district often changed hands. When Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur started ruling independently (1489), many parts of the district came under his control. Even during the time of Krishnadevaraya and subsequent rulers, major parts of the district were under their control. Beginning from 1573, for over a century, the district was under the Sultans of Bijapur. A few parts of the district also came under the rule of Shivaji and his son Sambaji and later in 1586 were transferred to the Mughals. In 1686 when Bijapur was annexed into the Mughal Empire, Savanur was made the centre of district administration. During the same period, Navalgund, Shirhatti, Havanur and Dambala were administered by the Desais. During 1719, Marathas obtained the right of collecting taxes like '*chowtai*' and '*sardeshamukhi*'. In this manner the district was exposed to the activities of the Marathas. During the period between 1720-1818 many Maratha chieftains ruled the district under the control of the Maratha Peshwas. At the same time many parts of the district were under the control of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Nawab of Savanur under the tutelage of the Mughals became a significant and powerful ruler. During the same period, Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan constantly attacked the district and had taken control of Savanur and other places. In 1791, after the defeat of Tipu, the district came under the control of the Marathas. British rule was started from 1818. Many places like Nargund, Sangli, Mirji, Jamkhandi and Savanur were under the control of subordinates of the British.

According to the decision of the directors of the East India Company, Dharwad district was created in 1830 and was included in the Bombay Province. The then Dharwad district included not only the present district but also certain places of other districts like Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur. Belgaum district got separated in 1836. During 1857-58, under the leadership of Babasaheb of Nargund and Mundargi Bhimrao, there was a rebellion. After that incident British administration got entrenched in the district. Many villages of Nargund region came under the control of the British. These regions came under the British administrative system giving a fillip for English education and other related activities.

Even though Dharwad district was an administrative unit under the Bombay Presidency, many parts of the Maratha Provinces and Savanur State were also included in the district. Details of villages included under the district on August 1st 1949 were: 17 villages and three towns from the former Jamakhandi State; 15 villages and two towns from the former Senior Miraj; 14 villages and one town from the former Junior Miraj, 72 villages and one town from the former Sangli State; 7 villages of the former Ramdurg State and the entire State of Savanur. At the same time three villages of the district were transferred to Ramdurg Taluk and four villages to Hyderabad State. 12 villages from Hyderabad State were added to Dharwad district. In 1962 Hubli and Dharwad towns were combined and regarded as a city Corporation. In 1969, 36 villages of Haveri taluk and 37 villages of Shiggaon taluk were merged to form Savanur taluk. The district of Dharwad is included in Belgaum Revenue division. For purposes of administration each taluk is divided into number of revenue circles comprising a certain number of villages. A revenue village is the lowest revenue administrative unit. Details of the number of villages in the *hoblis* of Dharwad district are given in table 1.2 as per the census of 1981.

**Table 1.2 : Details of *hobliwise* number of villages in Dharwad district**

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk	No.of Villages		Name of the <i>Hobli</i>	No.of Villages	No.of Towns
		According to Revenue & Land Records	According to 1981 census			
1	Byadgi	63	63	Byadgi	28	1
				Kaginelli	35	-
2	Dharwad	133	111	Dharwad	22	1
				Alnavar	29	-
				Garag	36	-
				Amminbhavi	24	-
3	Gadag	57	55	Gadag	26	2
				Betgeri	29	-
4	Hangal	146	145	Hangal	46	1
				Bommanahalli	48	-
				Akki Alur	51	-
5	Haveri	88	88	Haveri	27	-
				Karjagi	30	-
				Guttal	31	-
6	Hirekerur	128	127	Hirekerur	44	1
				Hamsabhavi	36	-
				Rattihalli	47	-
7	Hubli	66	58	Hubli	14	1
				Shiraguppa	44	-
8	Kalghatgi	86	82	Kalghatgi	25	1
				Dhumwad	31	-
				Tabakada Honnahalli	26	-
9	Kundgol	57	57	Kundgol	31	1
				Saunshi	26	-
10	Mundargi	51	48	Mundargi	23	1
				Dambal	25	-
11	Nargund	35	35	Nargund	20	1
				Konnur	15	-
12	Navalgund	59	58	Morab	27	2
				Annigeri	31	-
13	Ranibennur	106	106	Ranibennur	33	1
				Kuppelur	41	-
				Medleri	32	-
14	Ron	95	91	Ron	32	3
				Naregal	32	-
				Hole Alur	27	-
15	Savanur	62	62	Savanur	33	1

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	No.of Villages		Name of the Hobli	No.of Villages	No.of Towns
		According to Revenue & Land Records	According to 1981 census			
16	Shiggaon	91	93	Hattimattur	29	-
				Shiggaon	22	1
				Bankapur	38	-
				Dundashi	33	-
17	Shirhatti	83	83	Shirhatti	44	2
				Lakshmeshwar	39	-
District Total		1,406	1,362	-	1,362	22

The list of revenue villages included at the time of merger is given here under.

- a) Villages added from Jamakhandi State to Kundgol taluk of Dharwad district. 1. Kundgol, 2. Majipura 3. Majikadapatti, 4. Majiallapur, 5. Betapur, 6. Devanur, 7. Kubihal, 8. Yalival, 9. Vithalapur, 10. Shirur, 11. Kammadolli, 12. Manasali (Becharak village) 13. Nelagudda, 14. Hanchinala, 15. Inamkoppa and 16. Gudenakatti.
- b) Villages added from Sangli State to Shirhatti taluk, 1. Shirhatti, 2. Khanapur, 3. Ranatur, 4. Devihal, 5. Tegginabhavanur, 6. Navebhavanur, 7. Bhavanur, 8. Machenahalli, 9. Nagaramadavu, 10. Tangoda, 11. Majjur, 12. Kusalapur, 13. Chabbi, 14. Kadakol, 15. Jalligeri, 16. Vadavi, 17. Bellatti, 18. Narayanapur, 19. Chikkasavanur, 20. Sasaravad, 21. Tolali, 22. Kalliganur, 23. Chowdal, 24. Kanakavad, 25. Itagi, 26. Basapur, 27. Kerehalli, 28. Tarikoppa, 29. Alagavadi, 30. Belagatti, 31. Hosur, 32. Hulluru, 33. Nelogal, 34. Amarapur, 35. Bannikop, 36. Sugganahalli, 37. Hadagali, 38. Yelavatti, 39. Madalli, 40. Yatnalli, 41. Gojanur, 42. Akkigund, 43. Magadi, 44. Halalapur, 45. Parasapur, 46. Adrakatti, 47. Haradagatti, 48. Hiremallpur, 49. Battur, 50. Shettigeri, 51. Sankadal, 52. Nadigatti, 53. Adrali, 54. Nogival, 55. Kokkaragundi and 56. Boodihal.
- c) Revenue villages included originally in Senior Miraj province and added to Shirhatti Taluk- 1. Hirebana, 2. Pethabana, 3. Bastibana, 4. Huligeribana, 5. Desaibana, 6. Wodeyar Mallapur, 7. Shigli, 8. Doddur, 9. Ullatti, 10. Shyabal, 11. Undenahalli, 12. Ramageri and 13. Ankali,
- d) Revenue villages originally in Junior Miraj and later included in Shirhatti taluk 1. Hebbal, 2. Yellapur, 3. Balehosur, 4. Govinal and 5. Gulagunjikop.
- e) The following villages of Yelaburgi taluk of Raichur District have been transferred to Ron Taluk. 1. Itagi, 2. Mugali, 3. Shantageri, 4. Honniganur, 5. Tallihal, 6. Gulaguli 7. Hire-Alagundi, 8. Chikka Alagundi, 9. Bommasagar, 10. Sarjapur, 11. Belagod and 12. Yerekadambanal. Guddada Mallapur has been transferred from Raichur district to Byadgi taluk.

Among the 25 villages of Savanur State, the following villages were added to Shiggaon taluk in 1949. These are Basavanakop, Chillur, Chikkamanikatte, Savanur, Jekinakatte, Madapur, Nandihalli, Neeralakatte, Torur, Hotanahalli, Tondur, Vaddinakop, Naikerur, Gabbur, Kabanur, Surapagatti, Yakkikop, Mannur, Chandapur, Mulageri, Hulikatte and Honnikop. The remaining villages Dombaramatturu, Siddapur and Kalinala have been added to Haveri Taluk.

When Savanur taluk was created in 1969 (4th December 1969) 37 villages from Shiggaon taluk (Savanurpet, Savanur rural, Savanur urban, Yalavigi, Chillur, Chavadal, Chillur Badani, Allipur, Huralikopp, Challala, Tondur, Kurubara Mallur, Mannangi, Nelligatti, Halasur, Kunimellihalli, Melligatte, Kallamadavu, Baradur, Chikkaboodihal, Mahur, Tevaramellal, Fakiranandihalli, Savur Nandihalli, Mannur, Tegghihalli, Neeralagi- M Karadagi, Gundur, Mantrodi, Jekinakatte, Karadagi, Madapur, Gonal, Hoovinashigli, Honnikoppa, Vaddinakop, Basavanakop and Naikeruru) and 26 villages from Haveri Taluk (Bevinanhalli, Tallihalli, Hosahalli M Karadagi, Hattimattur, Kadakol, Hesarur, Shiddapur, Kalival, Byrapur, Icchangi, Krishnapura, Ichala yellapur, Chikkamaralihalli, Hiremaralhalli, Kamalabangadi, Timmapura, Dombara mattur, Hiremagadur, Neeralagi M Karadagi, Kalkote, Aralihalli, Chikkamagadur, Mantagani, Kalasur, Jallapur, Kalalakond and Shirabadagi) were added to the new taluk.

Kamadolli, Kundgol and Saunshi, belonging to the Jamakandi State which were towns according to 1951 Census and Yelawal which was a town according to 1911 Census, are in Kundgol taluk. Gudgeri in Junior Miraj which was a town, till 1951 is also in Kundgol taluk. Shigli belonging to Senior Miraj State and which was a town till 1951 and Lakshmeshwara, which is a town even now, and Shirhatti town of Sangli State are in Shirhatti taluk.

### Topography

This district, which is inclined from west to east, is divided into western hilly region and eastern plains. The narrow region between the two is the frontier area.

**Malnad (Hilly Region):** This includes undulating and often parted western ghat region. This region occupies approximately one third of the area of the district. The *malnad* region or the *Sahyadri* region is about 25 to 30 km. wide in the western region of the district and includes areas of Dharwad, Kalghatgi, Shiggaon, Hangal, Hirekerur and Ranibennur taluks. Among the hills of this region, *Tegur* hills in the east of Alnawar, *Kadur* hills, *Boodanagudda* located between Dharwad and Kalghatgi and *Ganigudda* to its west are important. *Boodanagudda* is about 13km. long and 1.6 km. wide and is spread in the north south direction. This is about 152 m. higher than the surrounding areas. There are two peaks which are 745 m and 719 m high (above the mean sea level). The *Dhundasi* and the *Hangal* hills are smaller and roundish in shape. In the south apart from the *Kadur* hills, there are also the *Masur* and the *Maravalli* hills. These are steep and spread in the east west direction. The average height of these is 732 m above mean sea level. The tallest peak is 825 m high.

**Frontier:** The frontier area between the *Malnad* and the plains is about 32 km. wide. The western borders of this are Tegur, Tadasa, Shiggaon and Koda. Eastern boundary - Dharwad, Hubli, Karjagi and Ranibennur. Pune-Bangalore National Highway passes through this region. In this region Airani hill is located near Ranibennur and Devaragudda to the east of Byadgi. Many areas of Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Kundgol, Savanur, Shiggaon, Haveri, Hirekerur and Ranibennur are included in this region.

**Plains:** The plains, also called *Belavalanadu*, lying to the east region of the frontier, are made up of undulating terrain. Here the important hills are the *Gajendragad* hills, the *Nargund* hills, the *Navalagund* hills and the *Kappatgudda*. The *Kappatagudda* is spread to a length of 48 km. to the northeast of Gadag. This is about six km. wide at either ends but 16 km. wide at the centre. This consists of many parallel hill ranges which have an average height of 122 m when compared with those in the surrounding areas. The highest peak in this range has a height of 937 m above the mean

sea level. This hill starts as a single range and branches out into 3 to 4 parallel ranges near Dambala and further down continues as a single range towards Tungabhadra River. The plains are also called “Yerenadu”. The regions included in this area comprises the eastern portions of Dharwad, Haveri, Hubli, and Ranibennur taluks and Kundgol, Navalgund, Nargund, Ron, Gadag, Mundargi and Shirhatti taluks.

**Hills :** The district has five important hill ranges viz. *Boodanagudda* range to the west, *Airani* range to the north west, *Kappatagudda* range to the east and the remaining two ranges without specific names. In addition, small hillocks are spread here and there in the district. Sand stone hillocks of *Navalgund*, *Nargund* and *Chikkanargund* to the north are important.

### GEOLOGY

To the north east of the district is spread sandstone belonging to Kaladagi rock ranges. This is also found at the top of Nargund and Navalgund hills. Laterite rocks are found in different parts of the district, specially so in the western parts of the district. Rocks belonging to Dharwad rock strata are found mainly in the central, western and southern parts of the district. Near Doni village is found a vast spread of limestone. Granite and gneiss rocks are usually found in the plains.

**Dharwad Rock Formation :** The geological name for the crystalline schist near Dharwad is ‘*Dharwar System*’, the name being given by Robert Bruce Foot (1886). This is formed by lava, dust and other particles of volcanic origin and is made up of sedimentary rocks. This sedimentary system was believed to have been formed after granitoid gneiss rocks broke upon due to tectonic changes resulting in disturbance of sedimentation and formation of metamorphic rocks. Subsequently research were carried out and it was concluded that conglomerates, sand stones, lime stones and some types of sedimentary rocks had been confirmed to be metamorphic rocks. There are four types of rock system in this rock formation.

(a) Igneous rocks, (b) Crystalline sedimentary rocks (c) Disfigured sedimentary rocks and (d) Incrusted Igneous rocks. The rocks of Dharwad schists are spread in north south direction as bands in different sizes. Surrounding this are found granite and gneiss rocks.

One group of western sedimentary rock system originates a little north of Dharwad and spreads in a southward direction up to the banks of the Cauvery river. The Ranibennur group of Dharwad rock formation is developed very well in Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts and has more of gravel and chlorite phyllites. The bases of these rocks are less disturbed and have only small cracks.

**Kaladagi Formation:** This includes aqueous rocks spread between the gneiss regions of Dharwad, Belgaum and Gulbarga districts and the lava region, which is spread in the northern plateaus of the state. This represents a fossilless iron mixed rock formation deposited on ancient gneiss and Dharwad sedimentary rocks. This formation is found in Nargund and Navalgund taluks of the district and has granite, limestone and clay.

**Mineral Deposits:** The eastern part of the district has ancient granite and sedimentary rocks. Two parallel rocky structures that rise in the central part of the district form the base for the Dharwad sedimentary rock formation. This is formed due to the combination and metamorphosis of Igneous and aqueous rocks. Piercing this, have arisen granite and gneiss rocks. This kind of geological formation is very complex; Dolerite rocks including granite, basalt, Dharwad sedimentary rocks and lime stone

have spread in all directions. The north eastern part of the district has sandstone belonging to Kaladagi series. Manganese is one of the important metals. Manganese ore is mainly used in the manufacture of Iron and steel, to acidify sulphur and phosphorous for purification and also for the manufacture of different grades of manganese steel. Much of the manganese ore deposits are in the central and northern part of the state and are found in the Dharwar sedimentary rock formation. There are small low-grade manganese ore deposits of 28 to 38% in the district. This deposit has been found in *Chikkavadavalli* valley. There are also reports of the presence of deposits in the *Kappatagudda* region and to the south of Hemmige. Pyrites is found in Koratur and Jalligeri.

Iron ore is found mostly in the *Kappatagudda* range. Even though gold deposit is found in the *Kappatagudda* range, it is not economically viable since it is very thin. Haematite deposits are also found in sediments and iron ore mixed granite layers in small quantities but these deposits are not economically viable. In Doni river which flows from *Kappatagudda*, copper ore is found here and there but this is not to the extent for profitable extraction of copper. Granite and gneiss rocks are removed from quarries for use as pillars, stone slabs, *Jalli* etc. In these rocks, quarrying is easy due to the presence of natural cracks, which can be used for breaking them in desired shape and size by heat treatment. In Mundargi, Baradur, Magadi and other places of the district quarrying is done to extract granite slabs. This is used as foundation stones, as rolling stones, masonry stones, and also for laying metal roads. Stone slabs, which are used for roofing as well as floor laying, are removed from layered rocks found near Binkadakatte, Mallasandra, Malkote, Bedagatta and Mandavad of the district. Near Doni village, lime stones of mixed nature of green and ash colour are spread to an extent of 1.5 km. long and 15 m wide. Layers of similar nature are found near Dindur also. It has been estimated that these deposits have about 2.5 lakh tonnes of limestone. Even though there are some yellow brown China clay deposits near Masur, they are not economically viable.

**Ground water resources:** Rain water falling on the soil (to the extent of 4 to 20%) percolates into the soil layers, flows deep down and gets collected in the crevices, breaks, faults and cracks and comes out when they are full. Ground water is available largely in sequestered igneous and metamorphic rocks and also in the cracks and openings of other types of rocks. Top soil of the Delta region that helps in the storage of underground water is very less in this district. In places where basaltic flow is closed and in places where weathering of rocks has taken place, underground water is available. The quantity of underground water depends on the structure, type and extent of rocks and is available in plenty where soft rocks are located and available in less quantity where rocks are hard. Underground water can be traced by geological and geophysical surveys. Many ancient methods are also employed to identify underground water. For example, there are instances of the presence of underground water where ant hills, Oleander, Bombax, Fig and neem trees are present. Dharwad district has an annual renewable ground water source of about 1,24,882 hectare metre (ham), of which up to 1.1.1991, only about 23% (24,392 ham) has been exploited and 77% is still unexploited. Before independence farmers themselves with their own resources used to dig wells and arrange lift irrigation, Persian wheel, *kapile* and such other water lifting methods. After independence enough importance has been given to well irrigation methods and the Department of Mines and Geology has been helping farmers who want to use pumpsets and dig wells to obtain underground water. For this purpose co-operative and banking sectors have been advancing loans. In recent years however traditional water lifting methods and diesel pumpsets are losing their importance and electrically operated irrigation pumpsets are gaining prominence. The State Department of Mines and Geology has undertaken a number of surveys to unearth groundwater and has been publishing reports about the availability of water. Based on the

present quantum of water already exploited, taluks have been classified into white area (less than 65% usage), grey area (between 65% to 85% usage) and black area (more than 85% usage). Table 1.3 indicates details of total annual water recharge (ham), net annual water recharge (ham) and level of utilisation.

**Table 1.3 : Groundwater resources and utilization in Dharwad District**

Sl. No	Name of Taluk	Total Annual recharge (ham)	Net annual recharge (ham)	Net annual utilization as on 1.1.83	Percentage utilization level	Percentage annual increase	Net annual utilization as on 1.1.87	Percentage utilization level	Net annual utilization as on 1.1.91	Percentage utilization level	Classification of taluk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Byadgi	4,738	4,027	753	18.7	2	1,075	27	1,383	34	White
2	Dharwad	12,134	10,314	323	03	2	1,148	11	1,458	14	"
3	Gadag	8,322	7,074	694	10	2	1,260	18	1,308	18.5	"
4	Hangal	14,679	12,477	141	1	0.5	391	3	1,602	13	"
5	Haveri	8,361	7,107	572	8	2	1,141	16	2,470	35	"
6	Hirekerur	10,131	8,611	1093	13	2	1,782	21	2,449	28	"
7	Hubli	4,302	3,657	245	7	2	538	15	935	26	"
8	Kalghatgi	10,122	8,604	68	1	0.5	240	3	779	9	"
9	Kundgol	6,409	5,448	69	1	0.5	178	3	110	2	"
10	Mundargi	4,541	3,860	697	18	2	1,006	26	1,610	42	"
11	Navalgund	5,698	4,843	30	1	0.5	127	3	407	8	"
12	Nargund	2,697	2,292	112	5	2	295	13	499	22	"
13	Ranibennur	6,610	5,619	1352	24	2	1,801	32	3,647	65	Grey
14	Ron	7,800	6,630	835	13	2	1,365	21	2,584	39	White
15	Savanur	3,980	3,383	501	15	2	772	23	915	27	"
16	Shiggaon	5,540	4,709	360	8	2	737	16	793	17	"
17	Shirhatti	8,818	7,495	498	7	2	1,098	15	1,443	19	"
District Total		1,24,882	1,06,150	8343	8	2	14,954	14	24,392	23	"

#### WATER RESOURCES

The district is drained by two major river systems namely the Malaprabha in the north and the Tungabhadra in the south. The Tungabhadra river system covers about one third of the total area of the district. The main rivers of Dharwad district are the Tungabhadra, the Malaprabha, the Varada, the Kumudvathi and the Bedthi. Even though the rainfall in this district is scanty, the rivers that originate in Western Ghats flow here and as such water resources are plenty and the land adjoining the rivers are fertile.

**The Tungabhadra:** Originating in the Western Ghats and flowing towards north-east are the rivers Tunga and Bhadra which join together near Kudli, 16 km. north-east of Shimoga. Thereafter the Tungabhadra flows in a northwardly direction until it leaves Shimoga District. The river bisects Raichur and Dharwad districts to its left, Chitradurga and Bellary towards the right. It further flows in Andhra Pradesh for a little distance. Within Dharwad district, the river flows a little distance to the north-east and from there, the river forms the eastern boundary for the district, separating it from Chitradurga and Bellary. The river starting from Shankaranahalli, meandering to the north, gets into the district a little east of Haveri and flows to the north via, Havanur. Further down, it borders Shirhatti Taluk and flows towards east and then to the south of Mundargi Taluk. Later it flows in northeasterly direction. It enters Bellary district in the eastern side from Hesarur in Dharwad District. *Hirehalla*, *Alurhalla* and *Shirhattihalla* join the Tungabhadra river, drain the Gadag-Mundargi region, the Gadag-Ron tract and south western parts of the Kappatagudda range respectively. The river flows further into Karnool district of Andhra Pradesh and a little ahead of Karnool town, it joins the Krishna River.

The river that flows for about 150 km. in the borders of Dharwad district helps in the irrigation of Ranibennur, Haveri, Shirhatti and Mundargi taluks on its left bank. The river traverses a distance of about 403 km. in the geographical limits of Karnataka State. From Kudli till it reaches the border of Bellary district the river flows deep down between high and steep banks. The width of the river is about 100 to 200 metres and the river traverses a rocky terrain. Here and there deep lagoons and whirlpools are common. Even though the Tungabhadra is a perennial river and has water throughout the year, the quantum of water flow during the summer is minimal. The river water is used for agricultural purposes to an adequate extent. Because of steep rocky shore up to Bellary, there are no dams in this region. Across the river, there is a rail bridge of Hubli-Bangalore railway and Road Bridge near Harihar. There is one more road bridge in Haveri – Harapanahalli route near Havanur. *Galaganath* and *Chaudadanapur* are the two important pilgrim centres of the district located on the banks of Tungabhadra.

**The Malaprabha:** The Malaprabha River flows in the north of Dharwad district and divides Bijapur and Dharwad district for about a distance of 25 km. and then flows towards the east. The Malaprabha is a tributary of the Krishna River, and has other names like- *Malapaharini*, *Malapahari* and *Malini*. This river originates in Kanakumbi of Sahyadri peaks of Belgaum. The river flows in Belgaum district and then becomes a border river between Bijapur and Dharwad and ultimately joins Krishna River near Kudalasangama in Bijapur district. The river enters the district near Lakmapur of Nargund taluk and then flows in a northeasterly direction in Ron taluk and enters Bijapur district near Hadagali village of Ron taluk. The *Bennehalla* which is a tributary to this river, joins near Holealur. This tributary originates near Dhundasi village of Shiggaon taluk and flows for about 192 km. in northerly direction in the taluks of Hubli, Navalgund and Ron. It joins the Malaprabha near Menasagi. Another rivulet the *Tuparihalla*, which joins the *Bennehalla* to the northwest of Navalgund, first enters the taluk from the west, then flows in an easterly direction, and turns south near Algawadi. Another rivulet the *Handiganahalla*, enters near Kittur to the southwest of Navalgund and flows to the north in the eastern part of the district joins the *Bennehalla* near Tadahala village. The *Pinjarahalla* another small rivulet joins the *Handiganahalla* near Tuppadakurahatti. A number of streams join these rivulets during the rainy season. The Hirehalla flows in a northern direction in Gadag and Ron taluks and joins the Malaprabha near Beleri. The total length of the Malaprabha is about 330 km. Navilutirtha dam of this river provides water for agriculture in the taluks of Navalgund, Nargund and Ron. There is a railway bridge over the river near Hole Alur, on the Gadag-Bijapur railway line.



**The Kumudwati :** The Kumudwati River originates in Agastyaparvata near Humcha of Shikaripur taluk. The river flows to the north *via* Kumsi and Shikaripur and enters Hirekerur taluk before joining the Tungabhadra river near Mudenur. This river is also known by the name *Joradi*. The total length of the river is about 96 km. The River flows through Ranibennur and Hirekerur taluks of Dharwad district for about 32 km. to the east and then joins the Tungabhadra river. This river is the lifeline of Madaga tank in Masur.

**The Varada :** Varada river, which is a tributary of the Tungabhadra, originates near Ikkeri and flowing through Sorab Taluk, towards north of Hangal taluk constitutes a boundary between Shimoga and Dharwad districts and enters Dharwad district near Honkana. This river flows in a northeasterly direction in Hangal taluk, and further down becomes a border between Haveri and Savanur taluks. From there it flows towards east in the northern part of Haveri Taluk and finally joins the Tungabhadra river near Galaganath village to the north of Havanur. The total length of the river is 185 km. of which the length of the river within the district is 101 km. The Dharma is an important tributary, which flows for a distance of about 32 km. in Uttara Kannada and Shimoga districts and further down in Hangal taluk of Dharwad district traverses for about 56 km. towards the north east of Hangal and it joins Varada River near Kudal. Many streams that flow during rainy season also joins the Varada river. The Varada is a perennial river. Even though there may not be much water in the river, many dams and barrages have been built across the Varada and the Dharma to provide water for irrigation.

Banavasi, Kudali and Galaganath are pilgrim centres located on the banks of this river. According to the legend, Shiva in order to cleanse himself of Brahmahatya sin was in penance at the originance of Varada river, which had the hermitage of Shringarishi'. The fire of penance that arose from Shiva at that time threatened to burn even the inhabitants of Swarga. Narayana brought Bhagirathi water in his '*conch*' and poured it on the head of Shiva which ultimately became the Varada river.

**The Bedthi :** While all the rivers and streams of Dharwad district flow towards the east and join Bay of Bengal, Bedthi alone flows towards the west. The Shalmala, which originates in Someshwara near Dharwad is a tributary of the Bedthi. The Bedthi originates in Dharwad taluk itself. The Shalmala joins the Bedthi in Sangedevarakop near Kalghatgi. This is also called the Gangavali river in Uttara Kannada. A barrage has been built across Bedthi near Dummavad and a tank called 'Neerasagar' has been constructed. Water from this tank is used to supply drinking water to Kundgol and Hubli-Dharwad cities. Nearly two thirds of the Dharwad district form the catchment area for the Malaprabha and its tributaries. The remaining one third is the catchment area for the Tungabhadra and its tributaries. Very little is the catchment area of west-flowing Bedthi and its tributary, the Shalmala. In the western margin of the district, a small tract of land is drained westwards towards the Arabian Sea, by the Shalmala river.

**Tanks :** Dharwad district has numerous tanks. In the western belt, tanks have been formed by constructing bunds across the shallow valley basins whereas in the drier eastern sector, the tanks are usually scooped out hollows such as stone quarries which serve as storage tanks for the rain water. According to the revenue records of 1858, Dharwad district had more than 3,150 irrigation tanks, of which 535 were major irrigation tanks, each one of which were meeting the irrigation needs of more than 50 acres of land. There were also huge irrigation tanks which irrigated more than 500 acres and they included, Doddakere, B.Konanakeri, Bankapur taluk – 654 acres; Heggere near Haveri -515 acres; Doddakere near Hirekerur -765 acres; Doddakere near Devikop of Kalghatgi taluk- 434 acres; Honnavvanakere near Mugavad of Dharwad taluk- 603 acres; Anikere near Holekote of Hangal taluk-

537 acres, Hirekere near Naregal-602 acres; and Hirekere near Tiluvalli-862 acres. Apart from these, near Dambal of Gadag taluk and near Masur of Hirekerur taluk, there were two huge and famous ancient tanks. In 1884 there were 2,979 tanks which irrigated 93,730 acres area. The supplement to the Gazetteer of 1904 has mentioned that the district in 1903 had 2,784 irrigation tanks. Apart from these there were also 4,387 other tanks. According to another source in 1901; 2,404 tanks provided irrigation facilities to about 81,843 acres of land. In addition to these there were equal number of tanks not used for irrigation purposes which provided drinking water to cattle and people. Most of the irrigation tanks of Dharwad district are to the west of Harihar-Belgaum road. It is said that these have been constructed during the time of Vijayanagar Kings. In 1936 Dharwad had 2,348 irrigation tanks and they irrigated 90,393 acres. In 1955-56 tank irrigated area rose to 1,08,204 acres. In 1988-89 the district had 1,128 (upto 40 hectares irrigated) tanks covering about 1,820 hectares irrigated area and 2,024 tanks with an irrigated area of about 63,229 hectares (each tank with more than 40 hectares irrigation). During 1992-93 there were 276 tanks with less than 40 hectares irrigated area each and 2,800 tanks with more than 40 hectares irrigated area per tank.

**Wells:** The district in 1903 had 4,671 irrigation wells and 10,306 other wells. This figure stood at 4,320 in the year 1951. According to 1972 census on wells, the district had 9,455 irrigation wells and 225 multipurpose wells. Of the total wells 2,749 were constructed with stones, while 6,843 wells were constructed using only mud. Among these wells with a depth between 11-20 ft. number about 2,164; between 21-30 ft. about 3,832; 31 to 40 feet wells-2,339 and wells with more than 40 ft. deep about 937. Using water from irrigation wells, Jowar, Groundnut, fruits and other vegetables were cultivated. According to 1974 census on wells, the number of irrigation wells in the district reached 10,538. In 1984-85 there were 16,653 wells. This constitutes about 3% of the total number of wells in the State (for details see chapter 4). During 1992-93 the district had 13,764 borewells, 13,071 other types of wells, 7,399 domestic wells and unused wells accounted to about 2,802 according to Annual Season and Crop Report.

#### FAUNA

The district has a very rich *fauna* especially in its western portion. As animals are dependent on plants, diversified animals are found where the plant wealth is also diversified. On consideration of food availability, Ever Green forests are suitable for arboreal animals like monkeys. Deciduous forests support large herbivorous animals like bison, elephant, deer etc. Small herbivorous bucks, which can withstand famine, are found in scrub jungle.

**Mammals:** In the primate group, which includes man also (*Homo sapiens*) four types of animals, are found in the district. (a) Bonnet monkey – *Macaca radiata*, (b) Lion tailed monkey – *Macaca silenus*, (c) Hanuman Langur- *Presbytis entellus*, (b) Loris – *Loris tordigradus*

There are many carnivorous animals in the district. Tiger belonging to felidae family (*Panthera tigris*); leopard (*Panthera pardus*); wildcat (*Felis benghalensis*); Jungle cat (*Felis caeus*) and game leopard (*Acinonyx jubatus*) are important. Among these earlier reports indicate a large number of game leopards, but probably they are extinct now. Civet Cat belonging to Viveridae family (*Vivericula indica*) and grey cat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) is found in forests and outside the villages. Two types of mongoose are found in the district belonging to Harvestidae family. They are ordinary mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*) and red mongoose (*Herpestis vitiensis*).

The animals belonging to Canidae are *Canis lupus* (wolf), fox (*Canis aureus*), small fox (*Vulpes benghalensis*) and wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*). Hyaena or stripe hyena represent Hynidae family. Bears (*Melursus arsinus*) are found in the hilly regions. Tree rats (*Anathana ellioti*), brown rat (*Paraechinus micropus*) belonging to insectivorous groups and small field rats (*Suncus murinus*) are found in the district. Different types of bats (*Pteropus edwardsi*), wide ear bat (*Rinolopus*), fruit eating bats etc. are found in the district.

Members of rodents eat and destroy crops, grains, fruits etc.. These are squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), stripe squirrel (*Funambulus raptoni*), wild squirrel (*Funambulus pneumorian*), grey squirrel (*Siurus indicus*), field rat (*Nicosia benghalensis*), bandicoot (*Sesonia bandicoot*), house rat (*Mus decumanus*), big home rat (*Mus musculus*), black rat (*Mus rattus*), grey rat (*Mus platythrix*), tree rat (*Mus oleraceus*); porcupine (*Hystrix lucura*), ordinary rabbit (*Lepus ruficaudatus*) and black rabbit (*Lepus nigricollis*) are mainly found in the district.

Among the hooved group of animals elephant (*Elephas maximus*), cattle (*Bos indicus*), sheep (*Ovis*), goat, bison (*Bibos gaurus*), wild goat, brown fursheep (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), ornamentel deer (*Axis axis*) barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjac*) wild boar (*Sus cristatus*), violent boar (*Tragulus meminna*) and carapace boar (*Manis crossicaudatus*) are mainly found in the district.

Black buck is almost on the verge of extinction. In order to protect them, a sanctuary of 119 sq km. area has been established in Ranibennur taluk.

**Reptiles:** The following is a list of reptiles – The biggest reptile found here is crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*). Other reptiles are, House lizard (*Hemidactylus brooki*), Garden lizard (*Calotes versicolor*), Big lizard (*Palmovilus dorsalis*), Chamaleon (*Chamaleon zeylanicus*), Salamander (*Mabuya ligosoma*), Flying lizard (*Draco dossimeari*). The other animals of this group are land tortoise (*Testudo elegans*), water tortoise turtles (*Trionyx leithi*), small snake (*Typhlos braminus*), python (*Python malurus*), and other variety of snakes include (*Eryx conicus*), and (*Ptyas mucosus*), stripe snake (*Oligodon verustus*); *Acrochordus granulatus*, *Natrix stolata*, garden snake (*Lycodon aulicus*), green snake (*Macropisthodon plumbicolor*), *Boiga trigonata* and leaf snake (*Dryophis sasutus*). Among the poisonous snakes- crait, cobra (*Naja naja*), king cobra- (*Naja henna*), russels viper (*Vipera russeli*), stone snake (*Echis carinatus*), green viper (*Trimeresurus gramineus*) are important.

**Amphibians:** Among the representatives of this group the following are found in the district. *Bufo melanostictus*, *Bufo fergusonii*, *Rana tigerina*, *Rana cyanoplyctis*, *Rana temporalis*, *Rana limnocharis*, *Rana keralensis*, *Mycrohyla ornata*, *Mycrohyla rubra*, *Maxixalus saxicola*, *Maxixalus opistorodus*, *Polypedatus maculatus*, and *Uperidon systoma*.

**Pisces :** Different types of fishes are available In the district in its rivers, ponds, tanks etc. Among the fish found in rivers, *carpa*, *catla*, *Rohu*, *Labeo rohita*, *Labeo fimbriatus*, *Labeo calbus*, *Labeo kalbasu*, *Masheer*, *Mirror carpa*, *Puncteus karnaticus*, *Puncteus dubius* are important. In the streams of hills *Cirrhina reba*, *Cirrhina mrigala* are available. Catfish *Wallago attu*, *Mistus* etc. which are large in size are important. *Clarius*, *Heteropneustus fossilis* and other small fish are common in tanks and ponds. Small fish can breath directly from air with the help of accessory respiratory organs.

The following is the list of other types of fish found in the district.

**Cyprinidae:** *Barilius bendelis*; *Amblypharyngodon mola*; *Aspidoparia morar*; *Rasbora daniconius*; *Danio acquipinnatus*; *Esomus barbatus*; *Barbus chola*; *Barbus jerdoni*; *Barbus colus*; *Barbus melanostigma*; *Barbus amphibious*; *Barbus dorsalis*; *Barbus stigma*; *Barbus ticto*; *Barbus dobsoni*; *Garra mullaya*; *Cirrhina fulungee*; *Cirrhina reba*; *Rohtee vigorsi*; *Rohtee cotio*; *Rohtee neilli*.

**Cabitidae:** *Lepidocephalichthys guntea*; *Lepidocephalichthys thermalus*, **Siluridae** : *Ompok bimaculatus*, **Bagaridae:** *Mystus cavasius*; *Mystus malabaricus*, **Ophicephalidae** *Ophicephalus striatus*; *Ophicephalus punctatus*, **Ambassidae** : *Ambassis ranga*.

**Invertebrates** : Invertebrate animals are found in large numbers in the district. Protozoans like *Amoeba*, *Euglena*, *Paramecium*, *uplatis* and others are found in tanks and other water reservoirs. *Plasmodium*, *Entamoeba coli*, *Balantidium*, *Nictoterus* and such other parasites are also found. Among the *annelids* – earthworms, leaches and many molluscs are also found. Molluscs are found in rivers and large tanks. Many kinds of snails such as *pila* are found in tanks and canals in the gardens.

Insects are innumerable and many of them are pests of agricultural crops. Mosquitoes, which spread malaria and filariasis are found in the district. Locusts, moths, butterflies, beetles, humble bees are plenty. Honey bee, silkworm are insects useful to man. Nocturnals like centipede (*scolovandra*), millipede are found in the field. Ticks and fleas are parasitic on dog and cattle. Many types of spiders are also found.

**Avifauna:** Birds population in the district is varied and dense. The reason for this is the dense vegetation in the forests, and a number of insects on which birds feed on. The *malnad* region is highly suitable for birds. Birds are helpful to man in many ways. For many birds, insects are the main food. Birds destroy the swarm of locusts. In addition to this, birds many a time eat the eggs of insects also. Owl, kestrel, hawk etc. feed on the crop destroying animals like rats, bandicoots etc and thus control them. For purification of environment (crow, vulture, kite etc.), pollination, seed dispersal and also as food for man, birds are highly useful.

The 1884 Gazetteer refers to the Great Indian Bustard found in the black soil tracts of the district, more so near Karjagi and Ranibennur. This flightless bird is almost extinct now. It's closest relative Lesser Florican (*kannavilu*) can be more commonly found.

All the birds in the district have the ability of flight. There are local birds but many migrate to other neighbouring districts. Apart from this, there are many birds which migrate from outside the Country. The peacock, Pea fowl *Pavo cristatus*, the national bird of India represents the Galipese family. This is usually found in forests near water sources. Even though peacock cannot fly it can do so from tree to tree. The ancestor of domesticated fowls – Red spursh fowl – *Galoperdix spadicia* and grey jungle fowl-*Galus sonneratii* are found in the district. These usually live in shrubs in forests. Herons visit crop fields during winter. Black breasted herons are usually found in well grown grass lands and near cultivated areas. Purple moore hen (*Parphyrea parphyrea*), white breasted water hen (*Amorornis monicurus*) live in the sedges on the banks of tanks and canals.

Pigeons and doves have thin and not so powerful beaks. Grains and fruits constitute their staple food. These belong to genus *columbiformis*. Rock pigeon (*Columbia leavea*) lives usually in large dwelling houses and trees. Many people even domesticate this bird. Heavy bodied and with a powerful beaked green pigeon lives on forest trees. The legs of these birds are not suitable to walk on ground.

Little brown doves, *Streptopelia senegalensis*, which have a white spotted body usually live in open areas. These are usually found in cultivated areas either singly or in groups. The other birds of this group are – Ring dove (*Streptopelia dacocao*), spotted dove (*Streptopelia kinesis*) and red turtle dove (*Streptopelia traunkeberica*). The district has two types of crows – house crow (*Carvus splendens*) and jungle crow (*Carvus macrorincus*). Jungle crows though found in forests, often can be seen in villages near forests. The neck of the house crow is grey, while that of the jungle crow is black in colour. The koels (cuckoo) of India which have attracted the attention of countless poets since time immemorial (*Eudynamis scolapacia*) live in forests and gardens. These usually lay their eggs in the nests of crows and get them incubated by crows. The mother crow not being aware of the difference feeds them even after hatching. But once they grow and difference is known, they are forced out. Green parrot (*Cittacula cramer*) belonging to *Cittasiformis* genus is found in all groves and forests. Another species *Cittacula cinocephala* is found rarely.

Owls are nocturnal birds. They belong to the group *Stringiformis*. They feed on small squirrels, rats etc. during night. These live in abandoned houses, graveyards and other dilapidated structures. *Atheri brama* (spotted owl) and *Strics asyatum* are the two types of owls found. Carnivorous birds like falcon, vultures, kites, hawks etc. belong to the group of *falconiformis*. The beaks of these are small but very sharp and strong. The talons are also very strong. These usually feed on the flesh of dead animals. These usually live on large trees on hilltops. The birds of this group are paraiah kite (*Milvus migrans*), Brahmini kite (*Heliaster indus*) white vulture, scavenger vulture, eagle and white beaked vulture. Ducks belonging to *Anseriformis* group are found usually in irrigated areas. As the beaks are wide, these can catch fish easily. Certain types of ducks are also domesticated. Certain other types of ducks not only swim, but can also dive into water and catch fish and also fly from one place to another.

Nakta or weaverduck, *Sarkidiornis malanotus*, is usually found in water reservoirs. Tall duck (*Natapus coromandelianus*) is usually found all over. Besides other types of water birds like cranes live in the nearby water reservoirs. The capacity of flight of these birds is enormous. Legs, beaks, neck etc. are all very long. These are migratory birds. Grey heron (*Ardeya cineria*) is found all over the district and its main prey is fish. Cranes live by themselves singly near tanks ponds etc. Sometimes they stand still. Pond heron (*Ardeyola greyi*) lives in rice fields. Openbilled stark – *Anastomus* can be identified (living in marshy areas) with the help of its wide beak. The other birds which are important in this group are cattle egret (*Bubulus ibis*) and the curious night heron (*Nicticorax nicticorax*)

The list of birds found in this district is as follows;

Little grebe – *Podiceps ruficollis*; Grey Pelican-*Pelecanus philippensis*; Little Cormorant – *Phalacrocorax niger*; Darter – *Anhinga rufa*; Giant Heron – *Ardea goliath*; Purple Heron – *Ardea purpurea*; Large Egret – *Egretta alba*; Median Egret – *Egretta intermedia*; Little Egret – *Egretta garzetta*; Chestnut Bittern – *Ixobrychus striatus*; Painted stork – *Mycteria leucocephala*; White necked stork – *Coconia episcopus*; White ibis – *Threskiornis aethiopica*; White stork – *Ciconia ciconia*; Black ibis – *Pseudibis papillosa*; Glossy ibis – *Plegadis falcinellus*; Flamingo – *Phoenicopterus roseus*; Spoon bill – *Platalea leucorodia*; Bareheaded goose – *Anser indicus*; Lesser Whistling teal – *Dendrocygna javanica*; Brahminy Duck – *Tadorna ferruginea*; Northern pintail – *Anas acuta*; Common Teal – *Anas crecca*; Little Bittern – *Butorides striatus*; Yellow Bittern – *Iobrychus sinensis*; Spoon Billed Duck – *Anas poecilorhyncha*; Gadwall – *Anas strapera*; Wigeon – *Anas penelope*; Garganey – *Anas querquedula*; Northern shoveler – *Anas clypeata*; Demoiselle Crane – *Grus virgo*; Coot – *Fulica atra*; Great Indian



Bustard – *Choriotis nigriceps* rare; Pheasant Tailed Jacana – *Hydrophasianus chirugus*; Bronze Winged Jacana – *Metopidius indicus* Red Wattled Lapwing – *Venellus indicus*; Yellow Wattled Lapwing – *Venellus malabaricus*; Little ringed Plover – *Pluvialis fulva*; Common Sandpiper – *Tringa hypoleucos*; Little Stint – *Calidris minutus*; Wood Sandpiper – *Tringa glareola*; Bar tailed Godwit – *Limosa lapponica*; Black Tailed Godwit – *Limosa limosa*; Red Shank – *Tringa tetanus*; Green shank – *Tringa nebularia*; Eurasian Curlew – *Numenius arquata*; Painted snipe – *Rostratula benghalensis*; Black winged stilt – *Himantopus himantopus*; Common snipe – *Gallinago gallinago*; Stone curlew – *Burhinus oedicnemus*; Indian Courser – *Cursorius coromandelicus*; Little pratincole – *Glareola lacteal*; Sand Grouse – *Pterocles exustus*; River tern – *Sterna aurantia*; Grey partridge – *Francolinus pondicerianus*; Rain Quail – *Coturnix coromandelica*; Grey Quail – *Coturnix coturnix*; Coucal – *Centropus sinensis*; Brainfever Bird – *Cuculus varius*; Blossom headed parakeet – *Psittacula cyanocephala*; Black headed cuckoo shrike – *Coracina melanoptera*; Malkoha (small green billed) – *Rhopodytes viridirostris*; Rufous backed shrike – *Lanius schach*; Bay backed shrike – *Lanius exubitor*; Black Drongo – *Dicrurus adsimilis*; White bellied Drongo – *Dicrurus caeruleus*; Small blue kingfisher – *Alcedo atthis*; White breasted kingfisher – *Hylcyon smyrnensis*; Pied kingfisher – *Ceryle rudis*; Stark billed kingfisher – *Pelargopsis capensis*; Small Minivet – *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*; Scarl Minivet – *Pericrocotus flammeus*; Green Bee eater – *Merops orientalis*; Indian Roller – *Coracias benghalensis*; Hoopoe – *Upupa epops*; Grey Hornbill – *Tokus birostris*; Coppersmith – *Megalaima haemacephala*; Green backed wood pecker – *Dinopium benghalensis*; Mahratta wood pecker – *Picoides maharattensis*; Pigmy woodpecker – *Picoides nanus*; Crested lark – *Galerida cristata*; Skylark – *Alauda gulula*; Indian pipit – *Anthus novaeseelandiae*; Tickells Flycatcher – *Cyornis tickelliae*; Magpie Robin – *Copsychus saularis*; Stone Chat – *Saxicola torquata*; Pied Bushchat – *Saxicola caprata*; Indian Robin – *Saxicoloides fulcata*; Black Redstart – *Phoenicurus ochruros*; Brown Rockchat – *Cercomela fusca*; Grey Tit – *Parus major*; Thickbilled Flower pecker – *Dicaeum agile*; White eye – *Zosterops palpebrosa*; Purple sunbird – *Nectarinia asiatica*; Purple rumped sunbird – *Nectarinia zeylonica*; House sparrow – *Passer domesticus*; Baya weaver – *Ploceus philippinus*; Black thriated weaver – *Ploceus benghalensis*; White throated Munia – *Lonchura malabarica*; Spotted Munia – *Lonchura punctulata*; White wagtail – *Motocilla alba*; Yellow wagtail – *Motacilla flava*; Large pied wagtail *Motacilla moderaspatensis*; Jestrel – *Falco tinnunculus*; Laggar Falcon – *Falco jugger*; Black winged kite – *Elanus caeruleus*; Jerelons leaf bird – *Chloropsis cochichinensis*; Great Pied Hornbill – *Buceros bicornis*; Indian Nightjar – *Caprimulgus asiaticus*; Marsh Harrier – *Circus aeruginosus*; King vulture – *Sarcogyps calvus*; Black Bellied Finch Lark – *Eremopterix guisea*; Rufoustailed Finch Lark – *Ammomanes phoenicurus*; Short Toed Lark – *Caledrella cinerea*; Dusky Crag Martin – *Hirundo concolor*; Wiretailed; swallow – *Hirundo smithi*; Redrumped swallow – *Hirundo daurica*; House swift – *Apus affinis*; Palm swift – *Cypsiurus parvus*; Golden oriole – *Oriolus oriolus*; Rosy pastor – *Sturnus roseus*; Brahminy Myna – *Sturnus pagadarum*; Common Myna – *Acridotheres tristis*; Jungle Myna – *Acridotheres fuscus*; Bank Myna – *Acridotheres gingianus*; Southern Jungle Myna – *Acridotheres fuscus*; Red vented Bulbul – *Pycnonotus cafer*; Red whishered Bulbul – *Pycnonotus jacosus*; White browed Bulbul – *Pycnonotus luteolus*; Jungle Babbler – *Turdoides striatus*; Common Babbler – *Turdoides caudatus*; Large grey Babbler – *Turdoides malcolmi*; Ashy wren warber – *Prinia socialisp*; Tailor Bird – *Orthotomos sutorius*; Red Breasted fly catcher – *Muscicapa parva*; Paradise flycatcher – *Terpsiphone paradisi*; Blacknaped blue flycatcher – *Monarcha azurea*; Streaked fantailed warber – *Cisticola juncidis*; Brown Chiff Chaff – *Phylloscopus collybita*; White spotted flycatcher – *Rhipidura albicollis*; Greyheaded flycatcher – *Culicicapa ceylonensis*.

Migration of Birds: The oriental bird club of Britain commissioned a survey headed by Dr.J.C.Uttangi in order to find out whether tanks and other places in the district are suitable for local and migratory birds. This survey was undertaken to find out the living habits of water birds and measures to be taken to increase their population. This survey revealed that the different *tanks* of the district supported ten types of water birds., Thousands of demosyls (heron group), water birds, big ducks, pointed tailed ducks. Gargeni types of herons visit the district as migratory birds during rainy season when water becomes clear and supports many types of aquatic organisms, groups of water birds migrate to the district from distant places. Tall trees and the presence of marshy sedges is helpful for water birds to build nests and rear young ones. Local water birds also build nests. However, the migratory birds, more than rearing young ones grow very well and return to their native place. Among the migratory birds – ducks which have long legs, long neck with powerful beaks, herons, sea crows, white birds of Europe and water fowls are important. White and brown diver birds stay for sometime in fresh water ponds. Dr. Uttangi who has studied 54 tanks of the district has recommended the establishment of some facilities in 23 tanks to help water birds.

The tanks of *malnad* areas of the district such as Hangal, Hirekerur, parts of Haveri, Dharwad and Shiggaon have attracted a number of water birds. This survey has indicated that Magadi tank of Shirhatti is suitable for long beaked ducks. For migratory birds, the Madagamasur tank of Hirekerur is a conducive place. Niralagi tank and Naregal tanks of Hangal taluk are highly suitable for white spotted birds. Heggere of Haveri, Akki Alur, Belavatti, Havanagi, Makaravalli, Hirekerur tanks of Hangal, Magadi, Bellati and Menache of Shirhatti taluk, Neerasagara, Keregeri, Narendra tanks of Dharwad Honnapur tank, Tabakada Honnahalli Devikop and Hirehonnahalli of Kalghatgi, Chikhandigol of Gadag, Dambal of Mundargi Chikbasur, Kaginelli of Byadgi, Asundi and Gudagoor of Ranibennur, and in Mydoor tanks local and migratory birds usually stay. Water birds fly elsewhere in search of water after the tanks dryup. When tanks dry up farmers dig the silt and carry it to their fields. Water birds, which are found in roadside tanks, get disturbed due to traffic. Sedges and other plants if removed from tank bunds will destroy nests of water birds. Therefore the survey recommends that irrigation tanks should be regarded as shelters of water birds. The reasons for bird migration are still not known. According to the latest information available now climatic conditions and day length seem to be mainly responsible for migration and paucity of food may also be one of the reasons.

#### FLORA

The main forest types in Dharwad district are – moist deciduous forests, scrub and thorn forests. Moist deciduous forests are limited to the *malnad* regions. They cover the western fringe of the district where the rainfall is relatively heavy. These forests exhibit regional variation from dense forests to the poorer types. Teak is the main tree in these forests. Trees here grow to a height of between 9 to 12 metres. Trees are very dense surrounding Kalghatgi, Shiggaon and Tadasa. While moving to the east, trees become sparse and their height also gets reduced. Bamboo groves are found all along the banks of rivers. In moist deciduous forests, grasses are plenty and provide fodder for cattle.

In border areas – Mango, Jackfruit., Tamarind, Peepul, Banyan trees grow very well. The thorn forest is typical of the dry black soil plains and the tree growth is relatively abundant along the banks of the rivers and streams. The scrub forests are met with in the northern and eastern most parts and offer a dry landscape dotted with sporadic growth of thorny shrubs and rough grasses. In these jungles acacia trees are prominent. In places like *Kappatagudda*, *Gajendragadgudda* etc. scrub jungles are seen.

Because of dry weather and poor soil quality trees and herbs grow sparsely. Along the roadsides neem trees are common. In sandy soil Toddy Palm and in gardens Banana, Guava, Sapota, Mango, Jackfruit, Custard apple, Lime, Coconut, Arecanut trees, grow usually.

The following is a detailed list of plants with their botanical names and the families to which they belong:

**Ranunculaceae:** *Naravelia zeylanica*;

**Brassicaceae:** *Rorippa indica*;

**Cleomaceae:** *Cleome aspera*; *Cleome felina*

**Capparaceae:** *Cadaba fruticosa*; *Capparis cleghornii*; *Capparis divaricata*; *Capparis sepiaria*; *Capparis zeylanica*; *Capparis grandis*; *Maerua oblongifolia*;

**Pittosporaceae:** *Pittosporum dasycaulon*;

**Polygalaceae:** *Polygala arvensis*; *Polygala erioptera*;

**Caryophyllaceae:** *Arenaria neelgherrensis*; *Polycarpaea corymbosa*

**Portulacaceae:** *Portulaca oleracea*; *Portulaca quadrifida*;

**Hypericaceae:** *Hypericum japonicum*;

**Malvaceae:** *Abelmoschus ficulneus*;

**Violaceae:** *Hybanthus enneaspermus*; *Abutilon crispum*; *Abutilon pannosum*; *Hibiscus lobatus*; *Hibiscus trionum*; *Sida rhombifolia*; *Sida spinosa*; *Thespesia populnea*;

**Bombacaceae:** *Adansonia digitata*;

**Sterculiaceae:** *Eriolaena quinquelocularis*; *Gauzuma ulmifolia*;

**Tiliaceae:** *Corchorus fascicularis*; *Grewia abutilifolia*; *Grewia hirsuta*; *Triumfetta rhomboidea*; *Triumfetta pilosa*; *Triumfetta rotundifolia*

**Rutaceae:** *Aegle marmelos*; *Limonia acedissima*; *Murraya paniculata*;

**Balanitaceae:** *Balanites aegyptiaca*

**Meliaceae:** *Chloroxylon swietenia*; *Melia azedarach*;

**Olacaceae:** *Ximenia Americana*;

**Celastraceae:** *Cassine glauca*; *Celastrus paniculatus*;

**Hippocrateaceae:** *Reissantia grahamii*;

**Rhamnaceae:** *Ventilago denticulate*; *Ziziphus xylopyrus*; *Ziziphus oenophlia*; *Ziziphus maruritiana*;

**Vitaceae:** *Ampelocissus tomentosa*; *Cayratia auriculata*; *Cayratia trifolia*; *Cissus setosa*;



**Sapindaceae:** *Dodonaea viscosa*; *Schleichera oleosa*;

**Ancardiaceae:** *Anacardium occidentale*; *Rhus mysorensis*;

**Fabaceae:** *Alysicarpus bupleurifolius*; *Alysicarpus monilifer*; *Alysicarpus procumbens*; *Alysicarpus rugosus*; *Atylosia scarabaeoides*; *Clitoria ternatea*; *Crotalaria orixensis*; *Crotalaria prostrata*; *Crotalaria pusilla*; *Dalbergia lanceolaria*; *Dalbergia melanoxydon*; *Dalbergia paniculata*; *Goniogyna hirta*; *Indigofera astragalina*; *Indigofera cassioides*; *Indigofera cordifolia*; *Indigofera oblongifolia*; *Indigofera spicata*; *Neonotonia wightii*; *Pongamia pinnata*; *Pterocarpus marsupium*; *Rhynchosia minima*; *Rhynchosia rufescens*; *Rothia indica*; *Shuteria vestita*; *Smithia sensitive*; *Stylosanthes fruticosa*; *Tephrosia purpurea*; *Tephrosia strigosa*; *Vigna radiata*;

**Caesalpiniaceae:** *Caesalpinia coriaria*; *Cassia auriculata*; *Cassia mimosoides*; *Cassia surattensis*; *Cassia tora*; *Hardwickia binnata*;

**Mimosaceae:** *Acacia chundra*; *Albizia amara*; *Neptunia triquetra*;

**Crassulaceae:** *Kalanchoe laciniata*;

**Combretaceae:** *Terminalia crenulata*;

**Myrtaceae:** *Syzygium cumini*;

**Lythraceae:** *Lagerstroemia parviflora*; *Woodfordia fruticosa*;

**Cucurbitaceae:** *Luffa acutangula*; *Luffa tuberosa*;

**Molluginaceae:** *Glinus lotoides*; *Mollugo pentaphylla*; *Trianthema crystalina*;

**Aizoaceae:** *Zaleya decandra*; *Zaleya pentandra*

**Apiaceae:** *Bupleurum mucronatum*; *Pimpinella heyneana*

**Alangiaceae:** *Alangium salvifolium*;

**Rubiaceae:** *Canthium parviflorum*; *Gardenia gummiifera*; *Gardenia turgida*; *Ixora arborea*; *Neanotis montholonii*; *Oldenlandia aspera*; *Oldenlandia auricularia*; *Oldenlandia caerulea*; *Oldenlandia nitida*; *Oldenlandia umbellata*; *Pavetta tomentosa*;

**Asteraceae:** *Bidens biternata*; *Blepharispernum subsessile*; *Blumea lacera*; *Blumea membranacea*; *Blumea obliqua*; *Caesulia axillaris*; *Carthamus tinctorius*; *Centratherum anthelminticum*; *Cyathocline purpurea*; *Dicoma tomentosa*; *Echinops echinatus*; *Flaveria trinervia*; *Glosscardia bosvallea*; *Glossogyne bidens*; *Grangea maderaspatana*; *Hymenanthemum tenuifolium*; *Lagascea mollis*; *Pluchea tomentosa*; *Senecio tenuifolius*; *Siegesbeckia orientalis*; *Sphaeranthus indicus*; *Tricholepis radicans*; *Tridax procumbens*; *Vicoa indica*;

**Plumbaginaceae:** *Plumbago zeylanica*;

**Ebenaceae:** *Diospyros montana*;

**Oleaceae:** *Chionanthus malabarica*;

**Salvadoraceae:** *Azima tetracantha*; *Salvadora persica*;

**Apocynaceae:** *Carissa hirsuta*; *Carissa spinarum*; *Catheranthus pusillus*; *Holarrhena antidysenterica*; *Ichnocarpus frutescens*; *Vallisneria spiralis*;

**Asclepiadaceae:** *Caralluma truncato-coronata*; *Ceropegia candelabrum*; *Ceropegia juncea*; *Cynanchum tunicatum*; *Gymnema perglarioides*; *Gymnema sylvestre*; *Leptodenia reticulata*; *Pentatropis capensis*; *Pergularia daemia*; *Sarcostemma acidum*; *Sarcostemma intermedium*; *Sarcostemma stocksii*; *Telosma pallida*;

**Periplocaceae:** *Hemidesmus indicus*;

**Gentianaceae:** *Canscora decurrens*; *Canscora diffusa*; *Centaurium centaurioides*; *Enicostema hyssopifolium*;

**Heliotropiaceae:** *Heliotropium indicum*; *Heliotropium rariflorum* ; *Heliotropium supinum*;

**Ehretiaceae:** *Carmona retusa*;

**Cordiaceae:** *Cardia gharaf*; *Cardia macleodii*;

**Convolvulaceae:** *Argyreia cuneata*; *Argyreia imbricata*; *Convolvulus arvensis*; *Convolvulus rotterianus*; *Evolvulus alsinoides*; *Ipomoea cairica*; *Ipomoea eriocarpa*; *Ipomoea illustris*; *Ipomoea obscura*; *Ipomoea staphylina*; *Ipomoea turpethum*; *Ipomoea turbinata*; *Merremia aegyptica*;

**Cuscutaceae:** *Cuscuta reflexa* ;

**Solanaceae:** *Nicotiana tabacum*; *Solanum erianthum*; *Solanum nigrum*; *Solanum pubescens*;

**Bignoniaceae:** *Dolichandrone atrovirens*; *Millingtonia hortensis*; *Radermachera xylocarpa*; *Stereospermum suaveolens*;

**Acanthaceae:** *Adhatoda zeylanica*; *Andrographis paniculata*; *Andrographis gangetica*; *Andrographis mysorensis*; *Barleria cristata* ; *Barleria cuspidata*; *Barleria mysorensis*; *Blepharis maderaspatensis*; *Blepharis repens*; *Crossandra infundibuliformis*; *Dipteracanthus patulus*; *Dipteracanthus prostratus*; *Dyschoriste erecta*; *Dyschoriste vagans*; *Eranthemum capense*; *Eranthemum roseum* ; *Gantelbua urens*; *Hemigraphis dura*; *Hemigraphis latebrosa*; *Hygrophila polysperma*; *Indoneesiella echinoides*; *Justicia glabra*; *Justicia quinqueangularis*; *Lepidagathis cristata*; *Meynia hawtayneana* ; *Nelsonia campestris*; *Phaulopsis dorsiflora*; *Rhinacanthus nasutus*; *Rostellularia procumbens*;

**Verbenaceae:** *Clerodendrum phlomidis*; *Clerodendrum serratum*; *Lantana indica*; *Priva cordifolia*; *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*; *Symphorema polyandrum*;

**Lamiaceae:** *Anisomeles indica* ; *Lavandula bipinnata*; *Leucas lavandulifolia*; *Leucas martinicensis*; *Leucas stricta*; *Leucas urticifolia*; *Plectranthus mollis*;

**Nyctaginaceae:** *Commicarpus chinensis* ;

**Amaranthaceae:** *Achyranthes aspera*; *Aerva javanica*; *Aerva sanguinolenta*; *Alternanthera sessilis*; *Digera muricata*;

**Chenopodiaceae:** *Chenopodium album*; *Chenopodium murale*;

**Polygonaceae:** *Polygonum chinense*; *Rumex dentatus*;

**Aristolochiaceae:** *Aristolochia bracteolata*;

**Piperaceae:** *Piper galeatum*; *Piper longum*; *Piper nigrum*;

**Lauraceae:** *Cinnamomum verum*; *Cryptocarya bourdillonii*; *Litsea chinensis*;

**Loranthaceae:** *Viscum articulatum*;

**Santalaceae:** *Santalum album* ;

**Euphorbiaceae :** *Acalypha fallax*; *Acalypha indica*; *Bridelia stipularis*; *Chrozophora prostrata*; *Chrozophora rottleri*; *Cleidion spiciflorum*; *Drypetes venusta*; *Euphorbia antiquorum*; *Euphorbia coccinea*; *Euphorbia corrigioloides*; *Euphorbia cristata*; *Euphorbia geniculata*; *Euphorbia heterophylla*; *Euphorbia heyneana*; *Euphorbia hirta*; *Euphorbia indica* ; *Euphorbia laeta* ; *Euphorbia perbracteata*; *Euphorbia prostrata*; *Euphorbia tirucalli*; *Givotia rottleriformis*; *Kirganelia reticulata* ; *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*; *Phyllanthus virgatus*; *Securinega leucopyrus*; *Tragia hispida*;

**Ulmaceae:** *Holoptelea integrifolia*;

**Moraceae:** *Artocarpus gomezianus*; *Ficus drupacea*; *Ficus virens* ; *Morus macroura*; *Plecosperrum spinosum*; *Streblus asper*;

**Casuarinaceae:** *Casuarina equisetifolia*;

**Orchidaceae:** *Eria mysorensis*; *Eulophia ramentacea*; *Habenaria grandifloriformis*; *Habenaria heyneana*; *Habenaria longicorniculata*; *Habenaria marginata*; *Habenaria roxburghi*; *Peristylus lawii*; *Rhyncostylis retusa*; *Zeuxina strateumatica*;

**Zinziberaceae:** *Curcuma neilgherrensis*;

**Hypoxidaceae:** *Curculigo orchioides*;

**Dioscoreaceae:** *Dioscorea sativa*;

**Asparagaceae:** *Asparagus asiaticus*; *Asparagua racemosus*;

**Liliaceae:** *Chlorophytum lexum*;

**Commelinaceae:** *Commelina subulata*; *Cyanotis tuberosa*;

**Arecaceae:** *Phoenix humilis*;

**Alismataceae:** *Limnophyton obtusifolium*;

**Aponogetonaceae:** *Aponogeton natans*;

**Eriocaulaceae:** *Eriocaulon robusto-brownianum*;

**Cyperaceae:** *Cyperus articulatus* ; *Cyperus exaltatus*; *Cyperus iria*; *Cyperus rotundus*; *Fimbristylis bisumbellata*; *Fimbristylis complanata*; *Fimbristylis ferruginea*; *Fimbristylis tetragona*; *Fimbristylis wallichiana*; *Kyllinga nemoralis*; *Mariscus bulbosus*; *Mariscus squarrosus*; *Rhynchospora rugosa*; *Schoenoplectus articulatus*; *Schoenoplectus litoralis*;

**Poaceae:** *Alloteropsis cimicina* ; *Aristida adscensionis*; *Aristida hystrix*; *Aristida redacta*; *Aristida setacea*; *Anthraxon hispidus*; *Anthraxon lanceolatus*; *Anthraxon lancifolius*; *Anthraxon tuberculatus*; *Brachiaria dustachya*; *Brachiaria eruciformis*; *Brachiaria ramose*; *Chionachne koenigii*; *Chloris barbata*; *Chloris dolichostachya*; *Chloris virgata*; *Coelachurum lagopoides*; *Coix lacrymajobi*; *Coix martini*; *Cynodon dactylon*; *Cynodon patens*; *Dendrocalamus strictus*; *Dichanthium caricosum*; *Dichanthium filiculme*; *Dichanthium huegelii*; *Dichanthium pertusum*; *Digitaria abludens*; *Digitaria longiflora*; *Digitaria stricta* ; *Digitaria ternata*; *Digitaria retroflexa*; *Echinachloa stagnina*; *Elytrophorus spicatus*; *Eragrostiella bifaria*; *Eragrostiella brachyphylla*; *Eragrostis asper* ; *Eragrostis cilianensis*; *Eragrostis minor*; *Eragrostis nutans*; *Eragrostis pilosa*; *Eragrostis tenuifolia*; *Eragrostis viscosa*; *Eremopogon feveolatus*; *Eriochloa procera*; *Eriochloa trispicata*; *Garnotia fergusonii*; *Hackelochloa granularis*; *Hymenachne pseudointerrupta*; *Isachne elegans* ; *Isachne globosa*; *Isachne pilosum*; *Iseilema laxum*; *Iseilema prostratum*; *Lophopogon tridentatus*; *Malancechris jacquemontii*; *Microchloa indica*; *Oplismenus busmanuii*; *Oplismenus compositus*; *Urochloa panicoides*; *Vetiveria lawsonii*; *Oropetium roxburghianum*; *Oropetium thomaeum* ; *Panicum antidotale*; *Panicum sumatrense*; *Paspalidium geminatum*; *Paspalum hohenackeri*; *Phragmitis karka*; *Pseudanthistiria heteroclita*; *Pseudanthistiria hispida*; *Pseudoraphis spinescens*; *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*; *Saccharum officinarum*; *Saccharum spontaneum*; *Saccolipsis interrupta*; *Sehima nervosum*; *Sehima sulcatum*; *Setaria italica*; *Setaria pumila*; *Setaria verticillata*; *Spodiopogon rhizophorus*; *Sporobolus capillaris*; *Sporobolus coromandelianus*; *Sporobolus indicus*; *Sporobolus piliferus*; *Sporobolus tremulus*; *Thelepogon elegans*; *Themeda triandra*; *Trachys muricata*; *Tragus roxburghii*; *Tripogon bromoides*; *Tripogon jacquemontii*;

**Scrophulariaceae:** *Limnophila indicap*; *Sopubia viscosa*; *Striga angustifolia*; *Striga densiflora*;

#### ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Industrial activity is an inseparable part of development. Industries are not only involved in production but have also provided jobs for a large number of labourers. However, this has a number of implications on biological resources and an impact on the environment. Industries and related activities add pollutants to the environment including air, water and soil. Depending on the type of raw material used, effluents are released into the environment either as wastes or as byproducts. Addition of these pollutants to the environment has a harmful influence on agriculture and related activities posing a number of social problems.

Pollutants are those wastes, or unwanted materials added on to the environment disturbing the natural balance of components in water, air, or soil. Noise pollution creates intolerable levels of sound disturbing normal life of man. Addition of sewage to flowing water or tanks or ponds results in water pollution. Due to this there is depletion of oxygen content in water. Addition of materials not normally found in water also brings about water pollution. Industries are mainly responsible for water pollution. Among the industrial effluents that cause pollution, Oxygen depleting substances, harmful and poisonous chemicals are very important. Untreated effluents from factories will not be useful either for drinking or for use in agriculture.

Harihar poly fibres and graciline plants that are situated at Kumarpatna in Ranibennur taluk of Dharwad district, have caused great harm to more than 100 villages along the banks of Tungabhadra. Started in 1972 the Harihar poly fibre produces everyday 162 tonnes of rayon grade wood pulp. As a result of this, daily 33,000-cubic feet of solid industrial waste is produced. Gwalior rayon silk manufacturing company (GRASIM) started production in 1977 and it produces rayon fibres from wood pulp. This industry produces 800 tonnes of gracilin thread per month and uses 575 cubic metre of water per hour. 400 cubic metre of waste products is produced per hour. As a result of these waste products, harmful effects have been felt on cattle, people and also on land. NGO's like Transnational centre (TNC), India development centre (IDC) are trying to bring awareness among the affected people in making them learn about environmental education. Presently the villagers themselves have started environmental committees and have started the following programmes

(a) When environmental problems are faced, find out reasons, make everyone aware of it and look for solutions., (b) Starting non-violent direct action by giving suitable training., (c) To help scientists obtain proper data and information (d) Coordinating with villages having similar problems and arranging suitable workshops.

During Feb. 1984, near Harihar, in the down stream of Tungabhadra, fish died in large numbers and according to people there, similar things happen at least two or three times a year, ever since the industry started in Kumarapatna. Owing to the pressure of environmentalists, the Pollution Control Board, banned release of effluents into the river by the Harihar poly fibres factory. When the percentage of dissolved oxygen reached the normal stage the ban was withdrawn. The factory also agreed to transfer the coal ash dumped at Nelavaagalhalli.

In Aremallapur of Ranibennur taluk, India Development Society (IDS) has helped in starting community cultivation scheme. This NGO has taken the responsibility of total village development scheme among the 51 villages of drought prone area of the district. In this region, landless farmers often face shortage of fodder to look after their cattle. The government has sanctioned 10 acres of land to the IDS to grow fodder. Besides many Departments of Government are rendering cooperation. Planting of subabul to conserve soil, arranging stone masonry to check soil erosion and cultivating plants like *acacia*, *agave*, *subabul* fodder plants of various types along the slope are some of the experimental activities going on in these regions. Along with this, poor women of villages are given assistance to start dairy activities and help them to sell milk, curd etc. in the nearby towns.

Usually in the atmosphere, the ratio of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide is in a fixed proportion without any major change. Combustion activities in factories, vehicles and houses produce many types of gases and dust and this is released into the atmosphere. If these pollutants are present in the air we breathe, it impairs health. Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen, ashes, coal ash, carbon dioxide, dust particles etc. combine in the atmosphere with other particles. In addition to this, hydrocarbons and other complex chemicals, if present in higher quantity than allowed in the atmosphere, will have a harmful effect on the health of people. In places where concentration of factories and vehicles are more, the problem of air pollution is very serious. Air pollution will also influence climate and other parameters of atmosphere. Soil is one of the basic component of the environment. Soil pollution may be defined as inactivating and disturbing this component by certain compounds due to the activities of man. If waste products are in excess, the absorbing capacity of soil is lost. Poisonous chemicals remain in soil solution and harm plants and other biological activities. When absorption is totally affected, these

poisonous chemicals pollute even the underground water table. Aluminum, arsenic, boron, calcium carbonate and bicarbonate are soil pollutants soluble in water. Because of solid wastes even a fertile agricultural land becomes a waste and cannot be used for cultivation.

Generally speaking except for few roads with concentration of vehicles noise pollution has not posed a big problem. Since every one of man's activities produce solid, liquid or gaseous air pollutants, they have to be processed before they are released into the environment. Knowledge about pollution, its effects and the necessity to control it have been understood by people recently. With the incorporation of Water (Pollution and Control) Act of 1974 pollution control has come into force. Karnataka Pollution Control Board was established in 1974 as an autonomous organization. Ever since 1981, Air (Pollution control and prevention) Act has been promulgated, air pollution control rules and regulations have come into force. In the State, both air and water pollution control rules are in force and they have been put into effect. Even before the factories are getting established, they are given information about air and water pollution and their responsibility to control them. Due to this, factories can establish pollution control mechanisms soon after they start functioning. In rare instances, when these are not followed, factories are subjected to severe regulations and with the rapid expansion of agricultural activities on earth, new methods of land use are coming into picture. Man started cultivating plants of his choice after removing natural plant cover, and forest vegetation,. As a result of this original plant cover and wild animals have disappeared in many instances. 15 types of trees including fruit trees and horticultural crops have become important components in arboriculture. In addition to this, food and fodder crops also grow temporarily on the land. In Dharwad district Arecanut (3.66%), Orange (10.25%), Coconut (8.76%), Guava (15.04%), Jackfruit (2.61%), Mango (37.74%), Pomegranate (0.82%), Chikkoo (15.28%), and Tamarind (5.81%), trees are important plants of arboriculture. Agriculture and related activities have largely harmed natural vegetation of the plains. In particular, scrub jungle of Deccan plateau has almost been totally destroyed. Except for some strategic places wild life is almost absent. In arboriculture tree canopy helps in withstanding and absorbing water, and also in retaining water in the soil not allowing it run off. Use of forest trees for firewood and fodder are putting tremendous pressure on forests these days. In such a situation, encouraging arboriculture will help meet the needs and will be able to sustain forests. Even though there are no specific estimates of pesticides used in the control of crop disease, pesticides used for controlling the diseases of Paddy and Cotton do not cause much harm. Man and his domesticated animals are part of the biological spectrum. Domesticated animals are used for ploughing, water lifting and manure production. As such these constitute an important link in the biological web.

The life on earth and the environment that sustain it are collectively termed as biosphere. The total environment including biosphere and the corresponding abiotic component constitutes the ecosystem. In the present set up, over-production of human beings has over-burdened the environment that supports them (human beings) and the balance of ecosystem is being disturbed. Industrialization and urbanization have resulted in housing problem, water problem, sewerage problem, smoke problem, etc. Total hygiene of society and its well being is threatened.

Environmental education, is the ability to identify problems confronting our surroundings and to find solutions for those problems. In our State awareness about environmental education, and environmental problems began only recently. As per the scheme of renewal of the primary education system aided by UNICEF, The Directorate of State Education Research and Training (DSERT) has published a booklet titled 'Teachers' guidelines in Environmental Education. Environmental education

is given importance in education. Non-formal and continuing education centres of the State have simplified environmental issues in textbooks and are helping people to learn about environment. The department of State education research and training has published books '*we and our environment and light of life*'.

The DSERT has also published a booklet "Let us learn about environment" under the Adult Education programme. Teachers who are involved in adult education programme are being given 21 days training. In extra curricular activities such as science exhibitions, importance is given to environmental education material. Environmental awareness is created through games and nature training camps. World wild life fund, Karnataka branch has been organizing several nature-training camps. Several nature clubs also have been started. Environmental conservation camps are also being organized through The National Service Schemes. (NSS).

#### FOREST

According to the reports of forest department out of 13,782 sq km. of Geographical area in the district, 1,436.73 sq km. land area is in the control of forest department. Out of this 1,271.54 sq km. is reserve Forest, 14.01 sq km. - protected forest, 93.21 sq km. - Classified forest and 57.97 sq km. - private forest. According to the 1991-92 annual season and crops report talukwise forest area (in hectares) and percentage forest area are as follows : Kalghatgi 19,526 (16.95), Mundargi 17,646 (15.32), Dharwad 13,554 (11.77), Shirhatti 12,943 (11.24), Ranibennur 10,614 (9.22), Shiggaon 9,951 (8.64), Hirekerur 8,876 (7.71), Hangal 8,474 (7.36), Byadgi 4,889 (4.24), Haveri 3,849 (3.34), Hubli 2,033 (1.77), Gadag 1,749 (1.52), Savanur 801 (0.70), and Ron 276 (0.24). Forests of considerable extent are not found in the taluks of Nargund, Navalgund and Kundgol,. The percentage distribution of forest out of the geographical area of each taluk is - Kalghatgi 28.4, Mundargi 19.96, Shiggaon 16.89, Shirhatti 13.64, Dharwad 12.12, Ranibennur 11.73, Byadgi 11.20, Hirekerur 11.0, Hangal 10.93, Haveri 4.81, Hubli 2.76, Gadag 1.59, Savanur 1.49 and Ron 0.21, Byadgi 4,889 (4.24), Haveri 3,849 (3.34). Forests are distributed more towards the western part of the district. In the State, the forest area is 20% of the geographical area and the all India figure is about 23%. National forest policy specifies that this should be about 33%. However, the percentage distribution of forests in the district (8.47%) is far below the specified percentage.

The average forest area in the district is about 0.04 hectares. And therefore it is difficult to meet the needs of people or Industries. The forest area of the district is spread in Dharwad and Gadag divisions, which belong to the Belgaum forest range. Moist deciduous forests are found in the district. These types of forests have plenty of timber yielding trees. It is conducive for the growth of timber yielding trees like Rose wood, Teak, *Honne*, and *Nandi*. These forests are important from the point of view of timber, firewood and also from other factors. Scrub and thorn forests are also more in the district. Sandalwood and other trees yielding minor forest products, firewood and other timber yielding trees are found. The requirements here put tremendous pressure on the limited forest resources available.

**Minor forest produce:** Keeping taluk as a unit, minor forest produce are leased out for a period two to three years. Among the most important minor forest produce so leased are the myrobalon (*Terminalia chebula*). Tamarind, phyllanthes, honey, wax, soapnut, saponin fruit, Dhoop, bark of cinnamon dye yielding fruits and a number of medicinal plants.



**Use of Forest Wealth:** Forest wealth should be systematically exploited keeping in view the need for continuity of the existing wealth and returns based on the availability. While so doing, meeting the needs of forest based industries, natural regeneration, maintaining the forest in the original condition and creation of forests should be encouraged. A variety of forest products are obtained from the forests and they are used for various industries and sold to people. Forests in the district are maintained based on specific projects and programmes. These are planned for a period of 10-15 years based on available trees, demand for forest products, maintenance of soil moisture and ecological balance. In areas where they are classified as low grade, afforestation of forests is taken-up on a large scale.

Felling of trees with green foliage has been banned and only dried and uprooted trees can be cut. The Karnataka State forest Industries Corporation which is a State enterprise is involved in such activities like the production of logs, major forest products, rosewood, teak, plywood and other timber yielding trees, and eucalyptus, match stick wood, firewood, sandalwood and bamboos. Timber coming from timber yards is classified based on quality, girth and length. The prices of these are fixed based on their quality and put to public auction. Such auctions take place three or four times in a year. Timber and other forest products are also released for retail sales periodically on a prefixed price. Forest products are also sold to defence and railway departments based on mutually agreed rates.

**Forest Development Schemes :** A number of forest development schemes are being implemented in the district. The main aim of forest development schemes is to increase the level of production of degraded forests by afforestation. This would improve the forest wealth and provide people with timber, fodder, and firewood. Fodder is cultivated in degraded forests and Government non-revenue land including C and D class lands. The district has 16098 ha; of Government degraded land and 37,957 ha of C and D class land and up to 31.3.1989; 37,847 ha. of C and D class lands have been transferred from revenue department to forest department. Programmes like social forestry and establishment of decentralized nurseries are helping in afforestation. The forest nurseries in Dharwad district are at Budawal (Hubli taluk), Divisional forest office compound (Dharwad taluk), Hangal, Kusnur, Honkana (Hangal taluk), Gangibhavi (Shiggaon taluk), Kalkundi (Kalghatgi taluk), Gangajalatanda, Bevinahatti, Vikalapur (Ranibennur taluk), Sidenur, Gundagatti, Harikatte (Hirekerur taluk), Sangur (Haveri taluk) Dambal, Jalavadagi, Harogeri, Doni, (Mundargi taluk), Bidanal, Chabbi (Hubli taluk) Tangoda, Jalligeri (Shirhatti taluk) Gajendragad (Ron taluk) Nabhapur (Gadag taluk) and Chikkanargund (Nargund taluk).

Increased afforestation is carried out under all the programmes. Degraded forest, roadside land, tank bed etc. which are revenue degraded lands are included under afforestation programmes. Decentralized nurseries are growing a large number of saplings under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, social forestry and national degraded land development scheme. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, around 340 hectares of land have been brought under afforestation to conserve the soil by spending around Rs.60 lakh during the period 1987-92 in the catchment area of the Tungabhadra river. Under another centrally sponsored scheme, with 50:50 participation of State and Centre, plantations have been established in an area of 1,100 hectares during the same period. These plantations have been established mainly in degraded forest land and other Government degraded lands. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, around Rs.55 lakh have been utilized in the district, about 1.96 crore saplings have been raised during the period 1987-92. When forest land is released for non forest uses, as a compensation, plantations are established under forest rules 1980. When forestland is released



plantations are established in an equal area of non-forestland. If there is no non-forestland available, twice the amount of that area should be brought under plantation. When non-forestland is identified and plantation is established, it will be declared a protected forest area and will be freed from the interference of man and other animals.

**Black Buck Sanctuary, Ranibennur:** The blackbuck (*Krishnamriga*) sanctuary has been declared as a wild life park in 1974. The forest area of this sanctuary is spread between 14° 33' to 14°47' north latitude and east longitude of 75°32' to 75°51' including the taluks of Ranibennur, Byadgi and Haveri having a total of 119.89 sq km. area. This wild life sanctuary is at a distance of 16 km. from Ranibennur. The sanctuary has an undulating landscape and the highest point is at a height of 700 m mean sea level. Some rivulets flow here but dry up during summer. Most of the area consists of thorn and scrub forest and there is a lot of soil erosion. Hence afforestation is taken up in barren area from 1956. Importance is given to the cultivation of local eucalyptus trees. Wolves, wild boar and peacocks are also found in plenty.

**Children's Zoo:** There is a Children's Zoo near Binkadakatte of Gadag taluk. This is located two-km. away from Gadag town. A plan is afoot to make it into a full-fledged Zoological garden and work is in different stages of progress during 1991-92.

#### CLIMATE

As the district is near the equator, it has a tropical climate. The climate of the district is characterized by general dryness except during monsoon season. The district has an agreeable and healthy climate. The district is in the northern plains of the State, and the weather is hot during summer, and cold during winter while it has a high content of moisture during rainy season. Rainfall is irregular and indefinite. The year may be divided into four seasons; viz., Winter (December-February), Summer (March to May), Southwest monsoon season (June to September) and Northeast monsoon season (October to November). Summer sets in during the second half of February and lasts till the end of May. This season is marked by harsh eastern winds, rising temperatures, whirlwinds and occasional thunderstorms accompanied by sharp showers. Southwest monsoon season starts during early June and lasts till the end of September. This is a period of cool and damp climate. The months of October and November constitute the post monsoon or the northwest monsoon season and this period witnesses a gradual rise in day temperatures and a substantial amount of rainfall as well. The winter season covers the period from December to mid February. The district enjoys a moderate weather and does not suffer with extreme summer or winter.

**Rainfall:** According to the report of the Indian Meteorology Department, there are 14 rain gauge centres in the district and the rainfall data is available for about 50-80 years. Details of rain gauge centre wise and month-wise rainfall for the years between 1901 to 1950 is given in table 1.4. The average annual rainfall for the district (1901 to 1950) is 691.1 mm. The western parts of the district adjacent to *Sahyadri* receives maximum rainfall. As we move towards the east the quantum of rainfall decreases. While the annual rainfall in Kalghatgi near Western Ghats is 914 mm, in Mundargi it is 465 mm. The annual rainfall occurs between June to September. Maximum rainfall occurs in the month of July. Sometimes heavy rainfall accompanied thunder occurs during later half of summer and northeast monsoon months. Northeast monsoon winds contribute about 22% rainfall of the district. The annual rainfall variations are not significant. During the 50 year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall in the district was 144 percent of the normal recorded in the year 1933. The lowest annual

rainfall amounting to 66 per cent of the normal occurred in 1945. But in the eastern parts of the district where the rainfall is comparatively less than in the rest of the district, the variations from year to year is large. In the 50 year period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in only six years and none of them were consecutive. However, considering the annual rainfall at individual stations two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once nine out of 14 stations. Dharwad recorded seven consecutive years of an unusual spell of such low rainfall from 1936 to 1942. The annual rainfall in the district was between 500 to 800 mm in 39 years out of 50. On an average there are 54 rainy days (i.e days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 33 at Mundargi to 72 at Kalghatgi. The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any of the stations in the district was 290.1 mm at Nargund on 1959 July 2<sup>nd</sup>. Mundargi taluk is one of the two driest taluks of the State (The other one being Chalakere taluk of Chitradurga district). Average monthly rainfall between 1901-1970 and talukwise recorded annual rainfall between 1970-1992 (in mm) is in tables 1.5 and table 1.6.

**Temperature:** There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Gadag and the records of this observatory may be taken as representative data of the climatic conditions in the district in general. After February there is a steady increase in the temperatures. April is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 37.3°C and the mean daily minimum at 22.5°C. Nights during May and June are as warm as in April. During summer the day temperature may occasionally rise upto 41°C on individual days. Afternoon thundershowers, which occur on some days during summer season, bring welcome relief from the heat though temporarily. With the onset of the southwest monsoon into the district during early June, there is appreciable drop in the day temperature but nights are still warm as in the later part of the hot season. From September day temperatures again increase slowly and a secondary maximum in day temperature is recorded in October. But the nights become progressively cooler from September onwards. December is generally the coldest month with the mean daily minimum temperature at 16.5°C. The mean daily maximum temperature during this month is 29.1°C. On individual days during the period December to February the minimum temperature may go down to about 11°C. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Gadag was 41.7°C on 1939 May 15th. The lowest minimum was 10°C recorded on 1975 December 26th. Monthwise temperature and relative humidity as recorded in Gadag is given in table 1.7.

**Humidity:** During the monsoon season the humidity is high generally being over 80 per cent. The humidity decreases in the post monsoon period. The driest part of the year is the period between January to March when the relative humidity in the afternoon is about 30 per cent. Details of relative humidity figures are available in table 1.7.

**Cloudiness:** During the southwest monsoon season the skies are mostly heavily clouded. Cloudiness decreases in the post-monsoon period. In the period from December to February the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded. Cloudiness increases from April onwards, the afternoons being generally more cloudy.

**Winds:** Winds are generally light with some increase in force during late summer and monsoon seasons. During November and December the winds both in the mornings and evenings blow predominantly from east to southeast. During January and February the winds blow predominantly from southeast to south in the mornings, but during February winds from north and northwest are also not so uncommon. In the evenings the winds are mostly from southeast or east. March and April are the months of transition. During these months the southeasterly winds are gradually (first in the

morning and later also in the evenings) replaced by northwest or westerly winds. From April to September the winds are predominantly from northwest or west directions. October is again the transitional month during which the reversal of direction of the winds is completed. The details of monthly average wind speed are given in table 1.8.

**Special Weather Phenomena:** During the post monsoon season, storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal which weaken after crossing the east coast and occasionally move into the Arabian sea affect the weather over the district causing widespread and locally heavy rain and strong winds. Thunderstorms occur in the summer and post monsoon seasons. Fog occurs during the cold season. Tables 1.8 and 1.9 give mean wind speed and Special weather phenomena respectively for Gadag.

Table 1.4 : Details of Normal and Extreme Rainfall (mm)

Name of the Raingauge station	No. of years of data available	Annual												Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest Rainfall received in 24 hours*				
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			Amount (mm)	Date		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Dharwad	50	a	2	1.5	8.9	48.3	74.4	95.3	174	121.4	102.4	125.2	48	11.9	813.3	165	63	147.3	6th August 1914
		b	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.3	5	8.3	15.9	11.8	7	7.8	2.9	0.7	63.6	1946	1905		
Hubli	50	a	1.5	1.5	9.4	36.6	70.1	81.8	113.3	87.6	100.8	111.5	42.9	11.9	668.6	162	62	133.6	14th September 1927
		b	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.1	4.9	7.6	12.4	8.7	7.3	7	2.8	0.7	55.5	1933	1918		
Kalghatgi	50	a	0.8	1.5	7.9	40.1	72.6	135.4	232.7	153.9	99.8	114.8	43.4	10.9	913.8	147	57	133.3	26th September 1924
		b	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.9	4.6	11.4	18.8	14.8	8.8	7.2	2.5	0.5	72.3	1933	1918		
Shiggaon (Bankapur)	50	a	2.3	1.5	5.1	32.3	62.5	90.9	155.7	101.3	78.5	111.3	37.6	10.2	689.2	149	53	118.6	19th November 1948
		b	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	4.1	9.2	15.6	11.5	7.2	6.6	2.4	0.7	60.5	1943	1905		
Hangal	50	a	2.5	1.3	6.6	38.1	64	138.9	268.7	148.3	72.9	112.5	39.4	11.2	904.4	149	48	161.5	30th June 1959
		b	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.7	4	11.2	19.1	13.7	7.6	6.7	2.5	0.6	68.9	1933	1911		
Hirekerur	50	a	2.5	4.3	3.8	34.8	71.6	101.9	199.6	111.5	85.6	119.6	49.8	13.2	798.2	152	55	144.8	8th July 1888
		b	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.7	4.2	9.5	17.9	11.9	7.5	7.1	3	0.7	65.3	1932	1918		
Ranibennur	50	a	2.8	2.5	6.9	32.8	70.4	68.8	96.8	76.5	90.4	109.5	46.5	15.5	619.4	142	52	169.4	22nd December 1906
		b	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.7	4.6	6.6	10.5	7.8	6.2	6.6	2.5	0.7	49.2	1932	1905		
Haveri	50	a	4.3	3.3	7.9	43.2	79.8	95	158.7	101.9	89.4	121.4	49.3	15	769.2	166	52	192.8	21st May 1943
		b	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.5	4.6	9	15.2	10.5	7.1	7	2.7	0.7	60.2	1933	1905		

**Table 1.4 : Details of Normal and Extreme Rainfall (mm) (Continued)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Gadag	50	a	2.8	2.5	7.1	30.7	69.1	71.1	67.6	92.2	129	112	44.2	9.4	637.7	163	54	171.5	7th October 1947
		b	0.5	0.3	0.6	2.7	4.5	5.3	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.8	2.9	0.6	45.3	1943	1934		
Mundargi	50	a	2	2.3	3.1	19.6	51.1	53.6	38.1	59.9	101.3	89.1	36.8	7.6	464.5	163	36	127.5	3rd October 1906
		b	1	0.2	0.3	1.7	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.1	7	5.2	2.2	0.4	33.2	1946	1934		
Navalgund	50	a	1.3	3.8	5.3	28.5	62.7	65	67.6	71.1	130.8	111.8	36.3	10.7	594.9	176	46	154.9	18th October 1892
		b	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.5	4.7	4.8	6.2	5.4	7.5	6.4	2.1	0.6	41.1	1916	1904		
Nargund	50	a	2.5	3.3	5.1	24.4	61.5	49.5	57.9	60.2	123.9	85.6	34.5	8.9	517.3	196	47	290.2	2nd July 1959
		b	0.3	0.2	0.4	2	4.3	4.3	5.7	4.9	6.6	5.5	2.1	0.6	36.9	1933	1945		
Ron	50	a	1.3	3.1	4.1	19.6	52.1	80.5	65	79.8	153.4	99.1	37.9	10.7	606.6	199	53	170.2	6th December 1902
		b	0.1	0.3	0.5	2	3.9	5.6	6.3	6.4	8	5.6	2	0.5	41.2	1916	1945		
Savanur	50	a	1.5	2.8	4.1	34.3	77	89.1	123.7	89.4	88.7	113.5	39.9	12.2	676.2	144	49	101.6	24th October 1912
		b	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.5	4.8	8	13.3	9.6	6.8	6.5	2.4	0.7	55.2	1932	1905		
Dharwad	50	a	2.1	2.5	6.1	33.1	67.1	86.9	130	96.8	103	109.8	41.9	11.4	691.1	144	66		
		b	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.6	4.4	7.5	12	9.2	7.3	6.6	2.5	0.6	53.6	1933	1945		

a) Normal rainfall (mm)

b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

\* Based on all available data upto 1970

\*\*Years given in brackets.

Source: India Meteorological Department, Pune, 1984.

General

**Table 1.5 : Talukwise details of Average Annual Rainfall (mm) received from 1901 to 1970**

Sl.No.	Taluk	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1.	Byadgi	0.50	0.00	3.70	40.90	77.80	89.40	146.60	94.20	90.80	125.90	34.90	7.90	712.60
2.	Dharwad	1.40	1.30	7.10	48.60	81.90	102.50	183.80	118.60	107.50	129.90	44.90	11.00	838.50
3.	Gadag	2.80	1.90	5.70	39.00	80.90	72.70	70.50	83.40	132.70	126.90	38.80	10.40	665.70
4.	Hangal	1.90	1.10	5.80	38.60	70.20	142.00	283.20	151.70	73.10	117.50	37.50	10.80	933.40
5.	Haveri	3.10	2.30	7.70	44.50	82.40	93.80	164.90	98.30	90.70	126.50	42.60	13.30	770.10
6.	Hirekerur	1.90	3.20	3.80	37.80	74.30	101.10	209.10	111.40	86.80	125.10	43.60	11.70	809.80
7.	Hubli	1.10	1.20	6.80	40.60	77.50	85.80	120.40	84.30	106.30	118.30	40.00	10.70	693.00
8.	Kalghatgi	0.60	1.10	7.50	44.40	83.50	133.50	245.60	153.70	99.50	119.60	41.20	9.50	939.70
9.	Kundgol	0.00	9.70	7.90	58.70	108.50	89.10	135.70	75.60	118.60	114.60	52.50	7.50	777.90
10.	Mundargi	1.80	1.80	2.30	26.80	58.90	53.00	41.30	54.90	104.80	100.01	34.20	9.10	489.00
11.	Nargund	1.90	3.10	3.60	27.60	65.10	58.30	69.90	55.40	124.40	93.50	33.40	8.80	545.00
12.	Navalgund	1.00	3.00	5.90	33.20	72.20	64.70	73.20	67.40	130.60	118.00	32.30	10.00	612.10
13.	Ranibennur	2.00	1.90	5.60	37.50	77.50	69.40	98.80	71.10	86.00	119.60	40.50	13.40	623.30
14.	Ron	1.00	2.70	4.10	23.30	53.20	82.60	66.60	79.90	154.00	104.40	31.70	9.60	613.10
15.	Savanur	1.10	2.10	2.90	39.90	89.40	84.50	129.50	87.80	88.90	120.60	36.90	9.00	692.60
16.	Shiggaon	1.70	1.10	3.60	38.80	70.40	90.80	168.90	106.20	81.10	119.10	36.30	9.90	727.90
17.	Shirhatti	0.50	2.70	4.80	57.10	99.10	81.30	93.90	75.40	125.20	156.80	45.20	6.90	748.90
<b>District Average</b>		<b>1.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>39.80</b>	<b>77.80</b>	<b>87.90</b>	<b>135.40</b>	<b>92.30</b>	<b>105.90</b>	<b>119.80</b>	<b>39.20</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>717.20</b>
<b>State Average</b>		<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>37.50</b>	<b>86.60</b>	<b>181.80</b>	<b>284.70</b>	<b>189.90</b>	<b>149.80</b>	<b>134.30</b>	<b>48.60</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>1,138.60</b>

**Table 1.6 : Talukwise details of Annual Rainfall (mm) received from 1971 to 1981**

Sl.No.	Taluk	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1.	Byadgi	783.10	444.00	641.80	658.60	860.30	575.00	625.70	938.10	735.10	727.10	447.00
2.	Dharwad	722.70	637.80	715.30	877.60	661.40	583.70	857.70	761.40	1,016.40	926.40	1,009.00
3.	Gadag	589.90	598.00	643.70	858.30	905.10	466.60	752.40	539.00	611.60	606.60	548.10
4.	Hangal	760.10	868.30	866.50	943.00	1,015.10	806.00	1,009.00	1,633.10	1400.20	1,646.80	835.20
5.	Haveri	984.20	778.20	603.80	590.30	811.50	531.90	823.50	1,063.10	833.10	866.70	651.30
6.	Hirekerur	768.10	738.90	671.50	768.10	1,159.30	549.90	624.50	1,157.60	1,373.40	1,630.30	623.50
7.	Hubli	641.10	629.10	773.30	887.70	770.30	518.60	782.20	1,114.30	917.70	648.60	543.40
8.	Kalghatgi	914.00	938.30	1,228.80	1,071.90	1,590.20	1,166.90	951.50	880.70	1,122.90	1,189.40	871.50
9.	Kundgol	700.60	778.60	739.60	866.80	587.40	568.60	655.20	876.10	933.80	701.80	402.20
10.	Mundargi	413.80	466.60	476.30	692.40	605.20	276.70	670.20	720.40	784.70	412.30	637.40
11.	Nargund	551.20	446.90	582.10	1,048.50	785.00	421.50	543.70	527.50	732.70	198.70	528.70
12.	Navalgund	520.10	502.10	555.20	1,089.80	715.60	383.40	548.40	559.60	889.30	554.10	694.60
13.	Ranibennur	725.00	607.30	424.10	438.60	736.00	338.30	503.50	738.00	607.70	699.00	537.50
14.	Ron	585.20	402.30	624.40	1,191.80	1,048.20	1,026.90	838.80	621.60	1,405.10	633.80	1,131.90
15.	Savanur	623.10	649.50	619.60	821.70	785.30	605.00	622.40	988.20	866.30	648.10	397.70
16.	Shiggaon	727.30	602.80	753.60	717.00	904.20	609.40	666.20	1,364.70	1,349.40	1,666.40	831.30
17.	Shirhatti	563.50	563.20	690.50	1,058.90	889.20	596.20	1,043.90	1,175.80	897.30	650.20	502.90
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,573.00</b>	<b>10,652.00</b>	<b>11,610.00</b>	<b>14,581.00</b>	<b>14,829.00</b>	<b>10,025.00</b>	<b>12,519.00</b>	<b>15,660.00</b>	<b>16,477.00</b>	<b>14,406.00</b>	<b>11,193.00</b>
<b>District Average</b>		<b>680.80</b>	<b>626.60</b>	<b>682.90</b>	<b>857.70</b>	<b>872.30</b>	<b>589.70</b>	<b>736.40</b>	<b>921.10</b>	<b>969.20</b>	<b>847.40</b>	<b>658.40</b>

General

**Table 1.6 : Talukwise details of Annual Rainfall (mm) received from 1982 to 1992**

Sl.No.	Taluk	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1.	Byadgi	883.80	449.60	662.40	347.40	621.20	662.40	554.10	482.20	335.40	977.40	1,152.50
2.	Dharwad	684.00	694.50	725.30	680.40	661.30	563.90	788.60	617.00	751.60	1,239.20	966.80
3.	Gadag	743.60	690.90	488.90	340.70	621.90	756.30	641.30	588.50	378.20	708.00	674.90
4.	Hangal	1,172.30	1,069.40	1,063.90	920.30	1,432.80	1,290.50	1,122.50	680.00	573.60	1,168.80	1,282.60
5.	Haveri	1,104.20	588.00	714.00	430.20	803.60	731.30	803.40	562.80	430.30	919.50	1,223.80
6.	Hirekerur	754.70	637.00	712.10	560.30	814.00	716.60	734.80	680.00	573.60	1,168.80	1,149.60
7.	Hubli	808.90	923.60	713.00	711.40	627.40	724.80	735.00	491.20	511.00	1,564.30	931.50
8.	Kalghatgi	923.00	919.70	965.10	786.20	702.80	951.60	964.00	577.50	835.60	958.20	1,106.50
9.	Kundgol	440.30	397.20	390.70	329.60	973.50	1,057.10	697.00	441.40	497.30	958.40	601.00
10.	Mundargi	543.90	456.00	410.00	254.80	565.20	737.40	558.70	386.40	409.30	489.40	636.70
11.	Nargund	601.70	491.10	288.00	353.80	600.00	579.20	577.50	480.20	303.50	545.10	512.30
12.	Navalgund	723.00	548.40	476.90	359.60	679.80	560.50	774.40	450.10	385.20	737.30	620.40
13.	Ranibennur	812.50	449.70	488.30	353.20	486.30	621.90	613.10	508.10	336.40	715.70	908.50
14.	Ron	1,203.60	640.90	457.70	320.20	651.50	860.50	852.70	377.00	461.60	726.70	633.20
15.	Savanur	762.90	664.40	633.10	424.10	684.60	578.90	597.10	650.00	359.00	788.00	880.50
16.	Shiggaon	721.20	668.80	853.80	453.00	839.40	674.50	614.90	549.90	592.40	924.20	1,125.60
17.	Shi rhatti	609.90	527.30	469.80	373.40	472.60	742.60	972.60	462.40	452.70	669.90	857.30
Total		13,494.00	10,817.00	10,513.00	7,999.00	12,238.00	12,810.00	12,602.00	8,985.00	8,187.00	15,259.00	15,264.00
District Average		793.80	636.30	618.30	470.50	719.90	753.50	741.30	528.51	481.57	897.58	897.90



**Table 1.7 : Details of Normal Temperature and Relative Humidity (Gadag)**

Month	Mean daily Maximum Temperature	Mean daily Minimum Temperature	Highest Maximum ever recorded	Lowest Minimum ever recorded	Relative Humidity
	°C	°C	°C      Date	°C      Date	0.830*% 17.30*%
January	30.3	16.7	34.5      29th Jan.1960	11.1      7th Jan.1951	61      35
February	33.0	18.6	37.7      28th Feb.1961	11.1      11th Feb.1950	54      31
March	36.0	21.0	40.0      20th Mar.1953	14.5      5th Mar.1971	58      31
April	37.3	22.5	41.1      23rd Apr.1941	17.2      15th Apr.1935	71      41
May	36.5	22.6	41.7      15th May 1939	17.6      5th May 1976	78      49
June	31.1	21.9	40.6      4th Jun.1953	18.3      5th Jun.1975	88      68
July	28.5	21.2	34.9      18th Jul.1960	18.9      4th Jul.1934	84      73
August	28.9	20.9	35.4      19th Aug.1969	18.3      15th Aug.1965	84      70
September	29.7	20.5	37.8      20th Sep.1951	17.2      19th Sep.1952	83      66
October	30.8	20.2	35.6      3rd Oct.1965	15.0      31st Oct.1974	75      57
November	29.8	18.4	37.2      24th Nov.1947	12.2      25th Nov.1939	64      46
December	29.1	16.5	34.1      31st Dec.1959	10.0      26th Dec.1975	63      41
Annual	31.7	20.1			72      51

\* Hours Indian Standard Time

**Table 1.8 : Monthwise details of Mean Wind Speed in km./hr. (Gadag)**

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
7.5	7.1	8.1	10.1	13.8	18.2	19.6	17.5	13.6	7.8	7.0	7.6	11.4

**Table 1.9 : Details of Special Weather Phenomena**

Mean No. of days with	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Thunder	0.1	0.1	0.9	5	6	2	0.6	5	3	3	0.8	0.1	27
Hail	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4
Dust-Storm	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Squall	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Fog	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.3

\* Number of days two and above are given in whole numbers

## CHAPTER 2

**HISTORY**

The district of Dharwad has played a pre-eminent role in the history of Karnataka. It was the core region of the major dynasties that ruled in Karnataka such as the Badami Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyana Chalukyas and the Adilshahis of Bijapur. To establish their hegemony in the fertile region of Belvola-300, there have been pitched battles between the Seunas and the Hoysalas. Whenever Marathas invaded the South, they made use of the district as the highway. As the hinterland growing cotton, Hubli (Rayara Hubli or Old Hubli) was a major industrial centre. When the British in their early years of trade had founded a factory at Kadwad on the banks of the Kali, the supply of textile to the factory was through old Hubli. There was a land route from Hubli to Kadra, the higher point of the Kali (till which the river was navigable) and it was through this route that merchandise from Dharwad, Bijapur and Raichur was transported. Products of thousands of textile looms from Dharwad, Bijapur and Raichur could reach the port through Hubli. In the south, Haveri and Byadgi had communication with the Kumta port. Chilly cultivation introduced into India by the Portuguese was raised here and after the British took over, transportation of cotton and chillies was made through Kumta from Byadgi and Haveri. Haveri was the main centre of cardamom processing and for final transport to Kumta. Byadgi chilly earned the name Kumta chilly due to its export from Kumta port. In England 'Kumta cotton' was a recognised variety though it came from the Dharwad region.

Magnificent temples were constructed in places like Gadag, Konnur, Savadi, Sudi, Annigeri, Dambal, Lakkundi, Haveri, Chaudadanapur, Lakshmeshwar, Rattihalli and others by the Rashtrakutas during their reign over Dharwad district. Annigeri was the Kalyana Chalukyan capital for some time. When hundreds of temples were founded by these rulers, and many *agraharas* were also established, these places became the hub of religious, folk and cultural activities. The Veerashaiva Mutts that were founded in abundance after the 13th century, also paid maximum attention to foster education, art, literature and cultural activities. The rulers also created many tanks in the region to add to its agricultural prosperity. The Shiggaon inscription of the Badami Chalukyas speaks of 14 tanks excavated by them at Gudgeri.

Though lacking royal patronage (unlike Mysore), Dharwad became the thriving centre of education, literature, culture and political activities. The literary climate created earlier by such eminent classical

poets like Kumaravyasa, Kanakadasa and Sarvajna, got further fillip during the British rule by extensive interaction with the Christian Missionaries and the benefit derived from modern education coupled with the favourable circumstances thrown up by the Industrial Revolution, thus culminating in the Renaissance of Kannada literature. This churning of the life in the district due to these various historical factors helped the emergence of an atmosphere of enlightenment. This district, was famous for its cotton crop. The American Civil War (1862-66) gave a greater fillip to raise cotton on a larger scale. This surplus cotton helped the rise of modern industries, beginning with ginning. Cotton movement necessitated the improvement of transport, both road and rail. As Hubli and Gadag became railway junctions, Dharwad came to have the Administrative Office of the Railways and Hubli came to have Railway Workshop. Around these three major towns, various economic, commercial, educational and cultural activities grew. The Malaprabha river at the north of the district and the Tungabhadra at the south helped the district to have a separate secluded identity. But as it was the traditional centre of the seven kannada speaking districts, Dharwad district could develop economic and cultural contacts with all of these and influence them too.

In the days of Bijapur Adilshahis, Bankapur and later Savanur were administrative centres under them. But their rule through Persian or Urdu did not succeed in overtaking Kannada which was the regional language. Similarly though Nargund, Shirhatti, Kundgol and Gudgeri were centres of the rule of the Marathas, even the impact of Marathi could not replace Kannada. Though the widespread, handloom weaving industry here attracted weavers from Maharashtra and Andhra, they could not neglect Kannada. The Kannada-speaking Lingayats, Kurubas, Kannada weavers and Brahmins who had a rich religious tradition, did not allow Kannada to vanish from the central stage. What has been described traditionally as the 'core country' (*tirul* Kannada) with Okkunda, Koppal, Puligere (Lakshmeshwar) and Pattadkal as its four boundaries included major parts of Dharwad district. Both Pampa and the author of *Kavirajamarga* have spoken of this "core country". This very "core country" proved to be the fertile field for the growth of seeds of Kannada identity (*'Kannadatana' or 'Karnatakatva'*) and nationalism, and from here the seeds of this spirit could spread to other parts. There are many developments in this district, both inspiring and providing lessons, and such events of history that had unfolded themselves in the process of spreading of the new breed of seeds is attempted to be outlined here.

### Myths and Legends

There had always been an enthusiasm among people to connect some place or the other in their region with mythological (Puranic) episodes. Thus Saundatti which is of course, beyond the limits of this district is described as the place where Sage Jamadagni had his hermitage. Some eleventh-twelfth century inscriptions from Lakkundi makes a mention that Sri Rama of Ramayana fame was the creator of the 'Mahagrama' of Lakkundi. Kishkindha connected with Sugriva is identified with Hampi, which is not far away from this district border. A twelfth-century inscription echoes the belief that Hangal was the "*Ekachakranagara*" of the Mahabharatha days. Similarly, Ron is called as Dronapura (named after Archerist and Statesman Drona). There is an image identified with Drona in the local Basaveshwara temple. Gadag is also called 'Krutapura', the place where Janamejaya is believed to have performed 'Yajna' or sacrifice. It is this puranic king to whom, the founding of the *agrahara* at Gadag is attributed. That Nala was connected with Haveri is described in a record of the place.

## PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

The iron implements unearthed at Hallur dating back to 1200 BC. (Hirekerur-taluk) are supposed to be the earliest examples of South Indian Megaliths. This is an indication of the importance of the district even in pre-historic times. The Malaprabha and the Tungabhadra valleys have many pre-historic settlements. In the entire regions of Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Bellary districts, there are many sites of Palaeolithic Age. Renowned Geologist Robert Bruce Foote had located many pre-historic sites at the confluence of the Malaprabha and Bennihalla. At Bachigudda near Motebennur, many stone implements and potsherds of subsequent cultures have been located. At Konchigeri in Shirhatti taluk, is a site of the Early Old Stone Age. This is on the bank of Doddahalla, a tributary of the Tungabhadra. The implements found here include quartzite hand axe and cleavers. In Jallapur of Haveri taluk and Jiramadapur and Nittur in Shirhatti taluk, implements of early Old Stone Age have been found, and Dr. S.V. Padigar feels that man in the stage of being the gatherer of food, lived in these eastern parts of the district and men of this culture were found scattered in the maidan, contiguous to Bellary and Raichur district. In Benachamatti of Dharwad taluk and Vardi in Hangal taluk too, implements of this age have been found. They belong to Abbevillian and Acheulean technical groups. At Nadiharalahalli (Ranibennur taluk), Nalavagilu (Hirekerur taluk) and Hole Alur (Ron taluk), microliths have been located.

Man who used rough-stone tools during the early old stone age, started whetting the weapons and making them more smooth and sharp, during the Neolithic or New Stone Age. With this, his life, as a gatherer of food, and of a nomad ended. He took to a settled life. He raised his residential hutments and started agriculture and domestication of animals. The sites with black and red or grey ware pottery remains have been found at Arishinagodi, Bhairanahatti, Harogop, Kurugovinakop Lingdal and Shirol of Nargund taluk, Gudisagar of Navalund taluk, Mannur, Menasgi, Nidagundi and Nidagundikop of Ron taluk, Battur of Shirhatti taluk, and Hallur, Mudenur. Nadiharalahalli of Ranibennur taluk, Belur Hadarageri (now Haragiri), Kunabevu and Niralagi of Hirekerur taluk. Long Knife-like stone chips have been found here. Together with Neolithic remains, iron implements of Megalithic Age along with pottery, have been found at Kunabevu, Hallur and Haragiri. They have potsherds with light white paintings and such sites are seen at Hirehal of Ron and Puradakeri of Hirekerur taluk

Almost a decade ago, Dr. H.R. Raghunath Bhat has found out certain Neolithic Axes and few tools made of quartzite of the Neolithic age at Kyarekop near Dharwad. But Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, who conducted a regular excavation at Hallur, has succeeded in unearthing potsherds of Neolithic (1700 B.C.) Chalcolithic, Megalithic (iron age) and early historic period along with chips of quartzite, huts and other remains. The Chalcolithic people here, perhaps had contacts with the Jorway Culture of Gujarath. Neolithic people here knew the use of the horse. They raised ragi as a crop. Well laid beaten floor with pot-holes at the centre indicative of their circular hutments are found here. The earthen item called neck-rest, huge earthen pots used for depositing the dead, impression of woven mat at the base of the pots, copper axe, fishing hook are all found here. Arrow heads, knife and javelin of Iron have also been unearthed dating back to 1000 B.C.

Table-like Megalithic tombs (dolmens) raised by joining large stone slabs and Stone Henges are seen at many places in the district. Kurugovinakop of Nargund taluk, Gajendragad, Gowdgeri and Rajur of Ron taluk, Asundi, Kotihala, Kusanur and Malakanahalli of Ranibennur taluk, Benakanahalli of Haveri taluk, Kadarmandalgi and Motebennur of Byadgi taluk, Bellatti, Hosur, Belghatti and Tanagonda of Shirhatti taluk have such Megalithic tombs. These Stone Chambers are called Pandavarakatte,

Siddarakatte, Moriyara Angadi etc. by the local people. In addition, there are huge Stone Circles created by installing tall boulders. There are semi-globe like stone heaps created by heaping stones together. Black and redware or glazed black pottery, skeletal remains of man, beads, earthen dolls, iron implements, etc. are found inside these tombs. In the Megalithic habitation sites at Hallur and in the stone tombs of Tadakanahalli, mild white line drawings are seen on the polished black ware pottery. Dr. A. Sundara points out that such pottery were in use at Lothal and other centres during the early stages of Harappan Civilization. On the few huge pots found here, whose shoulder are having four openings at equi-distance. Musical instruments of this design have been seen in the later sculptures at Araluguppe and Pattadkal. But they have five openings. At Unachageri in Ron taluk, on the banks of a stream, in some burials, pots with pieces of bones have been unearthed. The period of Megalithic culture ranges from 1100 BC to 300 BC in this region.

#### THE SHATAVAHANAS

Just because some of the stone tombs in the district are called as *Moriyara Angadi*, one cannot conclude that the Mauryas ruled over this region. But as Ashokan edicts are found ranging from Sannati in Gulbarga district to Brahmagiri in Chitradurga district, one can conclude that the Mauryan rule was seen in the eastern belt of Karnataka. In the neighbouring Bellary and Raichur districts too, Ashokan Edicts are seen. But none in Dharwad district.

But the Shatavahana empire included Dharwad region too. As the Bellary and Dharwad district regions have been described as '*Shatavaneehara*' in records, Prof. Sukhthankar opines that the dynasty might have originated from Dharwad area. But as the coins of Chimuka (Srimukha), the founder of this dynasty have been found in abundance in Karimnagar district of Andhra, it is difficult to accept their Karnataka origin. Near Belgaum, at Wadgaon - Madhavpur a township site of their times has been unearthed, and at Vasana a village lying on the borders of Nargund taluk, a Prakrit inscription of Vashishtiputra Pulumavi has been found. It speaks of a temple of Mahadeva Chandashiva and also the name of a sculptor. Dr. S.V. Padigar says that this is the earliest reference to a Shiva temple in Karnataka.

The dynasty had its capital at Paithan, on the banks of the Godavari (in the present Maharashtra), and they have left behind many rock-cut shrines (Chaityas) at Karle, Kanheri, Nasik etc. of Maharashtra and many stupas in Andhra Pradesh, at places like Amaravathi and others. By using iron tipped plough, they could undertake agriculture on an extensive scale. As the use of iron became widespread, creation of chaityas as at Karle was also possible. These princes were the followers of Vedic religion and practised Vedic sacrifices extensively. But many of their queens and officials who were mostly patrons of Buddhism, encouraged Buddhism.

The date of Chimuka is fixed as 30 B.C. by Prof. D.C. Sircar with enough reason, and his successor Kanna (Kanha) ruled between 03 BC and 15 A.D. Though the invasion of the Shakas weakened their power, Gautamiputra (circa 106 to 130 A.D) upheld the glory of the dynasty. His son Vashishtiputra Pulumavi (c.130-150) has left behind Prakrit records in Karnataka at Vasana in Dharwad district and Banavasi in Uttara Kannada. His coins are found at Wadgaon - Madhavpur also. His successors were mentioned as Shivashri (c-159 -166), Shivaskanda (167 - 174) and Yajnasri (174-203). Later the empire came to be divided and princes like Kuntala and Hala perhaps ruled from Banavasi itself. *Gatasattasati* is Hala's Prakrit work. The Shatavahana rule ended, in around 232 AD.

Dr. S.V.Padigar's view on the conditions of Dharwad region under the Shatavahanas are worth quoting. Their rule saw the increase in trade in the region and many towns came into existence. Urbanization was evidenced for the first time in South India. Sangur, Hosaritti, Kallihal (Haveri taluk), Tadas, Sidenur, Anur, Kadarmandalgi and Motebennur in Byadgi taluk, Honnatti, Kudrihal, Mudenur, Kunabevu and Itagi in Ranibennur taluk, Belhatti, Nittur, Shankhadhal and Yelavatti in Hirekerur taluk, were all centres where Shatavahana remains have been identified. Remains of brick structures, earthen dolls, jewellery with beads, coins, russet (coated with white painting) pottery etc. are found in these places. The Greek geographer Ptolemy (130 A.D.) from Alexandria has spoken of places like Alur ('Aloe'), Mulgund ('Morunda'), making it easy for identification by scholars. In the flourishing trade between India and Rome, Dharwad district too must have had a share. Roman coins found at Akki Alur testify to this. Shatavahana territory was renowned for textile weaving and centres of this industry must have existed in this region too. The Shatavahanas are the first dynasty who have left behind the memories of their rule in the district. After their fall, Karnataka appears to have been subjected to the rule of the Pallavas of Kanchi.

#### THE KADAMBAS OF BANAVASI

The Kadamba dynasty was founded by Mayura Sharma in about 325 A.D. at Banavasi. A brahmin from Talagunda *agrahara*, he had been to Kanchi for higher learning. There he was insulted, Enraged by it, he revolted and founded the first dynasty of Kannada origin and as a result, larger part of Dharwad district, came under the Kadamba rule. He thus put an end to the Pallava rule in at least north Karnataka area.

Mayura Sharma (325 to 345), his son Kanga Varma (c. 345-365), later his son Bhagiratha (c. 365-85), and Bhagiratha's son Raghu (c. 385-405) ruled from Banavasi. Though they had to face the opposition of the Pallavas and other enemies, they could defy all such forces and rule firmly. Like Prithu of Puranic fame, Raghu saved his territory from his enemies, says one record thereby indicating the obstacles he had to face.

Kakustha Varma who was the crown prince in the days of his father Raghu rose to be a powerful ruler and the Talagunda inscription of his times narrates the Kadamba history in detail. In his days the Kingdom expanded further. To his Jaina commander Shruthakeerthi at Halsi (Belgaum district), he awarded grants, according to the Halsi Plates. A Jaina Basadi was founded at Halsi during this time. Copper plate records from Devagiri (Haveri taluk) of his third and fourth regnal year speaks of his grant to Arhat Deva, and the second record speaks of his grant to a Basadi at Arhachala (Arhat Hill), and also to the ascetics of both the Shwetambara and Digambara sects. Kakusthavarma had married off his daughter to the Gupta, Vakataka, Ganga and Bhatari families and had maintained friendly relations with his neighbouring rulers.

His son Shantivarma was perhaps the joint ruler in the days of his father and the Talagunda record of his father also mentions him and registers a grant to the Pranaveshwara temple of Talagunda. He appears to have started his rule from c.430, but ruled for a short period, as the recently found Muttur plates (Byadgi taluk) is of the 13th regnal year of Shivamandhatri Varma, son of Kakusthavarma. Dr. Devarakonda Reddi feels that the script of the record is almost similar to Talagunda record and thus this second son of Kakusthavarma cut short the ruling period of Shantivarma. If Shivamandhatri was ruling from Banavasi, Shanti Varma's another son, Krishna Varma I who was a governor at Tripurvata became independent. Though some scholars identify Tripurvata as Murgod in Belgaum and

some others as Halebid in Hassan district, it is likely that it must be Devagiri where two records of the family are found. Dr. B.R. Gopal feels that Krishna Varma and Shantivarma appears to be sons of separate wives of Kakusthavarma. Krishna Varma I performed Ashwamedha. He had married a Kekaya princess from Haigunda. Kekaya Shivananda Varma appears to have fought against his elder brother Shanti Varma on behalf of his son-in-law Krishna Varma, and earlier Krishna Varma appears to have lost the battle against his elder brother Shanti Varma (EC IX, Dg 10)

Krishna Varma's son Vishnu Varma continued his rule (c. 490 - 516) from Tripurvata. Later he clashed with his younger brother Deva Varma. A copper plate record from Devagiri (Indian Antiquary VII) speaks of his grant to Yapaneya Jain ascetics. The grant was made from Tripurvata, but there is no news of him later. Vishnu Varma had married a Kekaya princess. He is said to have been helped by the Pallavas. Whether these Pallavas were from Kanchi or a local dynasty is not clear. "Devagiri grew to be a notable jaina centre like Halsi" under the Kadambas, says Dr. S.V. Padigar. Vishnu Varma's Birur copper plates (E.C. Kd 162) speak of him as "*Samagra Karnata Bhuvarga Bhartara*", Master of the whole of the Karnataka country. The word Karnata appears in an inscription for the first time here. For sometime, he might have been a subordinate of Shanti Varma of Banavasi. In fact, his Mudigere copper plate (Corpus of Kadamba Insc., No. 36) informs that not only the Pallavas but Shanti Varma also might have helped him. This Shanti Varma was of Banavasi and he appears to have helped Vishnu Varma against Deva Varma of Tripurvata. But later Vishnu Varma must have been killed by Ravi Varma of Banavasi. Simha Varma (490-516) who ruled from Tripurvata was the son of Vishnu Varma and his Asandyalur record speaks of his grant to a Jinalaya at the place. One cannot identify this place, described as in Sendraka Vishaya and some hold it as a spurious record. His successor and son Krishna Varma II (516 - 540) conquered Banavasi and put an end to the line of the Shanti Varma's successors. Banavasi became his capital.

At Banavasi, after Shantivarma, his son Mrigesha Varma (c. 450-80) and later for some time Shivamandhatri Varma (480-85 A.D.) ruled. The recently found (1995) Muttur Copper Plates indicates that Shivamandhatri Varma was a brother of Shantivarma. He could have even ruled before Mrigesha. Mrigesha had made Halsi as his second capital for sometime. His son Bhanu Varma was perhaps the governor of Halsi. Mrigesha had married Prabhavati of the Kekaya family. Later in 485 A.D. Ravi Varma, who was young, came of age and began his rule from Banavasi. This son of Mrigesha Varma was a capable prince and his Davanagere record (MAR, 1933) claims that he had his sway till the Narmada and that he had donated land to Buddha Sangha to the South of the Asandi Bund (*setu*). When his uncle revolted, Ravi Varma suppressed him and appointed his own brother as governor at Uchangi. Ravi Varma has also made grants to the Halsi Jinalaya. Ravi Varma (485 - 516) was succeeded by his son Harivarma, and the latter's Sangolli Plates speak of his initial year as 519 A.D.

But this Banavasi Branch of Mrigesha Varma's successors was overthrown by Krishna Varma II in 530 AD of Tripurvata (as seen above) and he took over Banavasi after defeating Hari Varma (Krishna Varma II was the son of Simha Varma and grandson of Vishnu Varma). But his success was short-lived. Perhaps his subordinate, Pulakeshi I of Badami defeated him in 540 AD, and the Kadambas became the subordinates of the Chalukyas. Though inscriptions speak of Hari Varma's son Aja Varma and Ravi Varma II and Ajavarma's son Bhoga Varma are mentioned in a later record, their rule was short-lived and the dynasty was totally overthrown by the Chalukyas. Later under Kalyana Chalukyas, the Goa and Hangal Kadambas ruled as subordinates claiming to be descendants of the Banavasi family.

There are no evidence indicating the rule of the Kadambas in Dharwad district. Temples and Basadis that might have been built 1500 years ago by them in the district are absent. Though there are tanks of their times at elsewhere (Gudnapur and Chandravalli), no written records are supplementing such acts done by them in the district are available. A record speaks of Asandi Setu, which could have been a small barrage. One is not sure whether this Asandi is of Dharwad district. But using Kannada for the first time in their Halmidi inscription of mid fifth century A.D. issued by Kakutsha Varma is a notable achievement of the dynasty.

The Suddikunduru Vishaya (district) mentioned in their records refers to modern Narendra near Dharwad and Panthipura has been identified as Hangal by eminent epigraphist Prof. R.S. Panchamukhi. He has identified administrative units called Palli, Grama, Mahagrama, Vishaya, Desha etc. Unchha, Danda, Vishti (free labour), Anthahkara (toll on roads), Panga and Utkota are the few taxes mentioned by Dr. B.R. Gopal. The administrative set-up evolved by the Kadambas was later continued by the Chalukyas of Badami.

#### THE CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI

Calling themselves as 'Chalukyas' (not Chaalukyas) in their early records, the dynasty became prominent with the building of a fort at Badami and performing *ashwamedha* according to the Badami Cliff Record of Pulakeshi I. His record informs that he having defeated the Gangas and the Kadambas earlier had declared himself free in 540 AD. It states that he was the son of Ranaraga and grandson of Jayasimha, perhaps ruling earlier under the Kadambas. The dyanasty has also called itself as *Chalki* and *Salki*. Though they claim to have come from Ayodhya, Nandimath says that the name Salki indicating an agricultural implement is a pointer to the fact that they must have belonged to an agriculturist stock.

Of their nearly 150 inscriptions, only 15 are found in Dharwad district. Five of these were, found at Lakshmeshwar, the former Puligere, which was an important administrative centre under them. They also started an *agrahara* at Kurtukoti. Gudigeri village was donated to a Jaina Basadi at Lakshmeshwar in 707 AD and as mentioned in their Shiggaon Plates it is evident that Gudgeri had 14 tanks at that time. This is indicative of the prominence that was given to irrigation by the rulers of yore including the Chalukyas. Pulakeshi II of this dyansty is the first ruler who brought Karnataka under a single rule. The Kadambas vanished from the scene, and the Gangas and the Alupas from the West Coast became subordinates of the Chalukyas. Pulakeshi II founded a vast empire stretching from the Cauvery in the south to Narmada in the north. This vast empire was later conquered by the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed and the Chalukyas of Kalyana. The prestige of Karnataka grew all over India and the army of the Chalukyas of Badami became famous as '*Karnata Bala*', and inscriptions also say that this army is described as 'invincible' ("*ajeyam*"). The Chalukyas were originally Vaishnavas having Varaha or the Divine Boar as their royal insignia. Later Vikramaditya I accepted Shaivism. But the Chalukyas maintained the policy of religious tolerance.

The Chalukyas have called themselves as belonging to the Manavya Gotra and also as the sons of Hariti. Pulakeshi I ruled between c.540 to 566AD. Sendraka Vanasatti was an officer with Mulgund as the headquarters. This is Banashakti, who is earlier mentioned as a feudatory of Kadamba Harivarma in the Halsi plates. He must be the same person, as identified by Dr. K.V. Ramesh. After the fall of the Kadambas, Banashakti must have accepted the overlordship of the Chalukyas. These Sendrakas originally belonged to Sendraka Vishaya in the modern Shimoga district with Bandalike as its



headquarters, and they later appear to be the subordinates and blood relatives of the Chalukyan family. Pulikeshi I had assumed titles like Maharaja and Vallabha, and perhaps Durlabhadevi of the Bappura family ruling from Konkan was his queen. The Mahakuteshwara temple at Mahakuta must have been raised by Pulikeshi I, is the surmise of Dr. K.V. Ramesh.

In the days of his son and successor Kirti Varma I (Kattiyarasa), the cave No. III at Badami was caused to be cut by his brother and crown prince Mangalesha in 578 AD. Kirti Varma completely defeated the Kadambas. The Mudhol copper plates call him Pugavarma and it must be 'Pugal' (Meaning 'fame' or 'Keerti') referring to the same prince according to Dr. K.V. Ramesh. Kirtivarma defeated the Nalas who ruled over Bellary - Kurnool region and the Mauryas of Konkan. He had married a Sendraka Princess. On the death of Kirtivarma, as his son Pulikeshi II was very young, Mangalesha assumed power in 592 A.D. In his Mahakuta Pillar inscription, he claims to have defeated the Gangas, Dramila (Pallava?) and the Alupa rulers. Buddharaja Indravarma of the Konkan Kalachuri family was also defeated by him and he conquered Revati Dwipa, identified as modern Iridige or Redi. The Rawalphadi rock-cut shrine at Aihole is ascribed to him by Dr. K.V. Ramesh.

As Mangalesha denied the crown to Pulikeshi II, even after the latter came of age, Pulikeshi killed his uncle and assumed power in 609 A.D. Soon after, he also defeated Appayika and Govinda, two recalcitrant Chieftains. The revolt (that was naturally witnessed on the death of Mangalesha) by the Gangas, Kadambas, Alupas and the Mauryas of Konkan was suppressed by Pulikeshi II. Then he marched northwards and defeated the Latas, Malwas and the Gurjaras and made them pay tribute to him. The Kosalas (Panduvamshis) ruling from Sirpur were also humbled, and the ruler of Kalinga at Pishthapura (Pithapuram) were defeated and the *Ikshawkus* at Vengi were exterminated. If the Pallava ruler withdrew into Kanchi fort, the Cholas, Cheras, and the Pandyas were made to pay tribute when he had crossed the Cauvery. The emperor from the North, Harshavardhana of Kanauj faced him on the banks of Narmada and withdrew without succeeding in facing the Chalukyan army. Thus Pulikeshi II assumed the title "*Dakshina Patha Prithviswamy*."

His minister Ravikirti, who was a Jaina and had raised a Jinalaya at Aihole, has mentioned all these details in the inscription which he himself wrote and got it engraved on the outer wall of the Jinalaya. Pulikeshi II appointed his younger brother Kubja Vishnuvardhana as governor at Vengi, and the Vengi Chalukyas carved out an independent kingdom, and continued to rule from there till 1070 A.D. Pulikeshi II had married an Alupa princess named Kadamba. Sendraka Durga Shakti who was administering in the region around Hubli taluk, donated 500 *nivartanas* of land to the Shankha Jinalaya at Lakshmeshwar. *Hiuen-Tsiang*, the Chinese pilgrim had visited Pulikeshi's Court. Pulikeshi had diplomatic connection with the Persian Emperor. Though a hero without a match and an Emperor who spread the fame of Karnataka all round, Pulikeshi II in his old age was defeated by the Pallavas and Badami was captured by them (642 A.D.) and are said to have indulged in looting Badami, the capital of the Chalukyas.

Thirteen years later, his third son Vikramaditya I defeated the enemies, reconquered Badami in 655 A.D. and pursued the Pallava Army till Kanchi. He laid siege to Kanchi and with the help of Ganga Bhuvikrama, conclusively defeated the Pallavas at Vilande. Vikramaditya's queen was Gangamahadevi of the Ganga Dyanasty. The Amulapadu Inscription (E.I. 32, pp.227-29) makes a mention that one Sudarshanacharya initiated him to *shivamandala deekshe*. Thus it is clear that till then the dynasty was practicing Vaishnavism. His Kurtukoti record speaks of him having founded an *agrahara* there (Kurita Kunte), but there is also a view that the record is spurious. Vikramaditya I's sister-in-law (wife

of his elder brother Chandraditya) Vijaya Bhattarika, the Governor in Konkan region, was a famous poetess in Sanskrit. The vast empire founded by Pulikeshi II was not at all an accidental achievement, but the '*Karnatabala*' (the Chlukyan army) was mighty and powerful, as proved by the reconquest of the Chalukyan empire by Vikramaditya I more than a decade after its loss. He not only laid siege to Kanchi, but conducted extensive campaigns in Pallava territory.

His son Vinayaditya (681 - 696 A.D.) had participated in the campaigns of his father even when he was a crown prince. Vinayaditya defeated the Pallavas, Kalabhras, Haihayas (the Kalachuris in Central India) the Parasikas, Simhalas (Sri Lankans), and the Khamers (Cambodia) and levied tribute from all of them. His son Vijayaditya, as a crown prince conducted campaigns in the north, made the prince described as 'Sakalottarapatha Natha' pay tribute to him. R.C. Majumdar feels that this northern prince could be Yashovarman of Kanauj. Not only the Chalukyan records, but also of the Rashtrakutas, who later overthrew the Chalukyas speak of this achievement of the Chalukyas in their own records. Vinayaditya's queen was Vinayavati; his daughter Kumkumadevi had married Alupa Chitravahana. Vinayaditya donated the village Hadagile to the Shankha Jinalaya at Lakshmeshwar (683 A.D. vide S.I.I.XX. pp.4). His Harihar record (694-95 A.D.) says that he had camped at Karanjapatra near Hareshapura (Harihar), and the place of his camp is described as modern Karjagi by R.S. Panchamukhi. Poggili of the Sendraka family was administering Nagarkhanda (Shimoga dist). Vinayaditya had appointed his another son as Governor of Bodhana in Andhra Pradesh.

His successor and son, Vijayaditya came to the throne and as seen above, had led a campaign to the north, and his army had returned victorious. But the prince himself had been taken captive in the north. This pangs of separation resulted in his father's death. But soon Vijayaditya escaped from captivity and returned to the capital and was crowned. In the early years of his rule, the Pandyas invaded the West coast, but his brother-in-law and Alupa ruler Chitravahana defeated the Pandyan army and protected Mangalore. At Lakshmeshwar, his sister and Alupa queen Kumkumadevi had built a Jinalaya called Anesejje Basadi, and Vijayaditya donated (in 707 A.D.) the village Guddigere (Gudgeri) to it. (Shiggaon Plates, E.I. 32, pp 317-24). In addition to this Basadi, Jinabhattacharaka Basadi, raised in the precincts of the famous Shankha Jinalaya at Lakshmeshwar, he donated the village Sembolal (identified as Shabal in Shirhatti taluk) in 723 A.D. In 730 A.D. the king donated the village of Kaddama to a jaina ascetic named Udayaditya Pandita. His queen was the daughter of the Sendraka subordinate ruling from Karhad. During his rule, his mother Vinayavati built a *trikuta* temple for Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara at Badami which is presently known as Jambulingeshwara. Vijayaditya raised the Vijayeshwara at Pattadakal. One Mupanna is said to have built a great temple at Kurutakunti (Kurtukoti) when Lokatinimmadi was administering the *agrahara* of Kurtukoti, and it is not clear whether she was a Chalukyan princess or queen. It was a great achievement that Vijayaditya defeated the Pallava Parameshwara Varma in 730 A.D.

Vijayaditya's successor was his son Vikramaditya II (734-44 A.D.) and he had a brother called Bhima, and the Kalyana Chalukyas later claim that they are his descendants as evidenced in their inscriptions. Not forgetting that the Pallavas had irritated him by undesired incursions, Vikramaditya lead an expedition in 730 AD and entered Kanchi Victorious. He made liberal donations to the Rajasimheshwara (Kailasnatha) temple of the place, and as his victorious memorial he got engraved a kannada inscription, which is even now visible in that temple. Considering the fact that the Pallavas during their earlier conquest of Vatapi or Badami (642 A.D.) had resorted to looting and destruction, Vikramaditya's conquest in retrospect (730 A D) had to be considered as a benevolent act by the Victor

on his conquest showing his magnanimity as opined by Prof. K.A. Nilakantha Shastri. Later his son and crown Prince Kirtivarma II again conducted a successful campaign against Kanchi, and these victories are recorded in an inscription at Pattadkal by highlighting that "Vikramaditya conquered Kanchi thrice." In commemoration of this victory two queens of his, (sisters from the Haihaya family), Lokadevi and Trailokadevi built two magnificent temples at Pattadkal, viz, the Lokeshwara and the Trailokeshwara, now known as the Virupaksha and the Mallikarjuna, respectively.

At Navasari, the Governor of Gujarath belonging to the Chalukya family called Avanijashraya Pulikeshi had to face the attack of the Arabs from Sindh (who had conquered the Sindh in 712 A.D.) in 739, and he drove them back after a crushing defeat. At Gudgudi in Hangal taluk, there is a reference to Vikramaditya building a tank. After his death, a memorial for him was raised at Bhadranyakana Jalihal near Pattadkal. There are many group of shrines here, and they are surmised to be the *samadhis* of the Chalukyan rulers and an inscription found on it says that Devari, son of Benamma built the Karandada Parada here; Based on this single line record Dr. K.V. Ramesh surmises that, the Karanda having the funeral ash of King Vikramaditya II is being preserved by building a memorial over it. In an inscription of his times from Lakshmeshwar which announces his having recognised the authority of the 18 Prakritis (caste groups) of Lakshmeshwar. This is a record which has testified to the fact that the state recognised the authority or privileges of the village or town assemblies and guilds.

Kirtivarma II, Vikramaditya II's son and successor ruled for a very short period (744-51 A.D.). Even as a crown prince he had invaded Kanchi successfully in 735 A.D. Even after his succession to the throne, he again invaded Kanchi. He donated 50 *mattars* of land to the Dhavala Jinalaya at Lakshmeshwar. His subordinate officer, Sendraka Madhavatti Arasa made a donation on the Emperor's instruction to a Jinabhavana at Gangipandi (identified as Adur in Hangal taluk) A Jinalaya was built at Annigeri during his time. And in an inscription of circa 750 A.D. from Annigeri, there is a reference to a donation of 1000 cows (*gosahasra*). Dr. K.V. Ramesh is of the view (based on records) that during his last days, Kirtivarma II had been mentally deranged. This situation resulted in the Rashtrakutas attacking Badami and capturing it in 753 A.D. In 757 A.D. Dantidurga conclusively defeated the Chalukyas. As a result the empire fell into the hands of the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed.

The Chalukyas not only built a vast empire and added to their fame, but also organised a sound administration. The Aihole inscription speaks of 99,000 villages in their empire divided into three Maharashtrakas (zones). The Gangas, Sendrakas, Alupas, the Chalukyas of Gujarath, Bodhana and Vengi were their subordinates. Maharashtra, Rashtra (Mandala), Vishaya, Bhoga and Grama were the administrative units in their empire. Administrative units attached with numerals, such as Belvola-300 etc. was extensively used by them. To encourage agriculture, they created large number of tanks. The measuring rod to survey land for revenue settlement was of the length of 153". This standard rod found engraved on a rock at Kurugodu in Bellary district, has been brought to light by S. Rajendrappa.

In the field of art, both in the creation of rock-cut shrines and structural temples their contribution is unique. They raised large number of monuments at Badami, Aihole and Pattadkal. Aihole has been described as one of the cradles of temple architecture. But no monument of their period is in Dharwad district except at Lakshmeshwar have come down to us. The style they evolved was adopted in other parts of their empire like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarath. Though they were the followers of Vedic religion, they patronised Buddhism and Jainism. There are references to their founding *agharas* at Lakshmeshwar and Kurtukoti. The firm administrative frame they evolved

continued during the later centuries also. A coin called '*gadyana*' is mentioned for the first time in their records. Later it is called *varaha*, perhaps because their royal insignia was *varaha*, and it might have been embossed on their coins. The federative guild of merchants called 'Ayyavole-500' was perhaps created in their times at Aihole.

#### THE RASHTRAKUTAS OF MALKHED

The Rashtrakutas who defeated the Chalukyas and assumed power had Dharwad district also in the core of the empire. Of over five hundred inscriptions of their times, about 100 have been found in Dharwad district. This dynasty has contributed enormously towards construction of temples, extending donations to temples, establishing *agraharas* and creating public works like tanks etc. Their most important temple is found at Ellora. But at Konnur and Gadag too other important monuments are seen. Dr. Sindgi Rajashekhar has identified many Rashtrakuta temples in Karnataka (*Rashtrakuta Art in Karnataka*, 1991). From the point of administrative arrangements, the picture of this region clearly emerges from their inscriptions.

Dantidurga of this family had been a subordinate of the Chalukyas. He had been ruling in the regions bordering the present Maharashtra and Gujarath. It is said that, his father Indra had forcibly taken away a Chalukyan princess of the Gujarath branch from the marriage pandal and had married her. Dantidurga, who was the son of this Chalukyan princess claims that "he had defeated the invincible *Karnata bala* (Chalukyan army) which had earlier defeated the rulers of Kanchi and Kerala, as well as the Cholas and Pandyas, Sriharsha and Vajrata." He snatched the title "*Chalukya Vallabha*" to commemorate this victory.

Originally belonging to Lattaluru (with the title "*Lattalura Puravaradhishwara*"), their origin has been traced to Latur, a place in Maharashtra (near the borders of Karnataka) by Fleet. Dantidurga conquered Lata and Malwa and soon died. He was succeeded by his paternal uncle Krishna I in 756 A.D. who not only humiliated his rival cousin Karka, who had opposed his succession but also defeated Chalukya Kirtivarma II (758 A.D.). Later having runover Konkan, he also got Sanapulla of the Shilahara dynasty, appointed as his feudatory. He also suppressed Vishnuvardhana IV of the Vengi Chalukyas, who was a constant irritant, often rebelling against him. However rivalry with the Vengi family continued for long. The wonderful monolithic Kailasa temple at Ellora, now in Maharashtra is the creation of Krishna I. The Hattimattur herostone of his times (*E.I.* VI, PP: 60-62) makes a mention of the death of Dasamma and Erya in their fight against the Gangas at Maltarur (Hattimattur). There were bloody wars between the Gangas and the Rastrakutas during this period, and once Ganga Sripurusha came as far as Kampili (near Bellary), chasing the Rashtrakuta forces. Krishna I's second son, and successor Govinda II (774-780 A.D.) ruled for a short period. Later Govinda II's younger brother Dhruva usurped power.

Dhruva (780-94) was a remarkable warrior. When Gurjara-Pratihara Vatsaraja from central India was trying to take over Kanauj, the supposed seat of Indra's paramountcy, Dhruva defeated Vatsaraja and also Indrayudha of Kanauj. Pala ruler Dharmapala from Bengal who came to the succour of Kanauj was also defeated by him. He levied tribute on both Indrayudha and Dharmapala. Ganga Shivamara who had revolted against the Rashtrakutas, came to be taken captive and Dhruva appointed his own brother Kambarasa as Governor of Gangavadi in the South. He also defeated the Vengi ruler and married a princess of that family called Shila Bhattarika. He appointed his another son Indra as the governor of Gujarath. His Sidenur Inscription (S-1.1. XX pp 10) speaks of the fact that his war with

the Gangas and the administration of one Bineatiabbe in that region. The record also speaks of the rule of one Marakkarasa over Banavasi province. The Kachavi inscription mentions the administration of Banavasi 12,000 being run by Madeyura Mara and a grant to the Marabbe temple of Kachavi (Kacchapi).

Govinda III (794-814 A.D.), son of Dhruva was as valourous a ruler, as his father, and his valour was felt from the Himalayas in the north to Sri Lanka in the south. His capital mentioned as Mayurakhandi could be the Morkhandi in Bidar district (where Dr. R.M. Shadaksharayya has located some rock-cut shrines of the Badami Chalukyan period). Govinda III's elder brother Kambarasa administering Gangavadi, revolted and released Shivamara II, the Ganga ruler, from captivity. But Shivamara II also revolted. Govinda took both Shivamara II and Kambarasa captive and later appointed Kambarasa as the governor of Gangavadi.

Next he defeated Gurjara Pratihara Nagabhata in Central India and marched on to Kanauj and defeated its ruler Chakrayudha and caused the collection of tribute from him. Dharmapala of Bengal also surrendered to him and paid tribute. Govinda's horses drank water from the icy bubbles of the Himalayas and his war elephants enjoyed the water of the river Ganga, is the pompous description of his northern expedition found in a Sanskrit inscription. On his return from the north, Govinda camped at Sribhavan (Sobraon near Surat) during the rainy season, which was the headquarters of a subordinate ruler of him called Sharva. A son born at this place to Govinda III was named as Sharva in honour of his friend. This son was the future emperor Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga. Later Govinda III also defeated Pallava Dantivarman and in 803 A.D. he camped at Kanchi. During this time, the ruler of Sri Lanka sent his messengers to Kanchi and paid tribute to Govinda III. Govinda III was thus responsible for the fame of Karnataka spreading in the whole of India. In his Lakshmeshwar Inscription there is a reference to the guild of Pattedgars (silk weavers) of the three streets in this place. The Gundgatti (Hirekerur taluk) inscription mentions the reign of Dantiga in Banavasi province.

Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga I (814-78), who succeeded Govind III was just 14 year old, and there were revolts in the empire against this adolescent king. His cousin from the Gujarath branch, Karka Suvarnavarsha came to his help and suppressed all the revolts. Though Amoghavarsha was a peace-loving prince and did not conduct any campaigns beyond his borders as his father and grand father had done, he broke the back of all his recalcitrant subordinates. He killed Ganga Shivamara II, Chalukya Vishnuvardhana V of Vengi (848 A.D.), the Gujarath subordinate of his own family called Dhruva (circa 850), Nolamba Mangi who had come to help the Gangas who revolted again, Alupa Vimaladitya and also Pandya Termara who had invaded the territory of Pallava Nandivarman III, who was also the son-in-law of Amoghavarsha. Thus the heads of six potentates rolled. These were indispensable wars. He had earlier married off his daughter Shankha to Pallava Nandivarman III, and he also had given in marriage two of his daughters to two Ganga princes and thus ensued conciliatory policies. Though he had married off a princess of his family to the Vengi ruler, the son of this princess later revolted against him, and lost his life as narrated above.

Amoghavarsha who ruled for a long period was highly religious and was also a patron of learning. Famous Jaina *Sanyasis* like Virasena, Jinasena, Gunabhadra and Grammarian Shakatayana were in his Court. Mathematician Mahaveera Acharya and Srivijaya, the author of Kannada *Kavirajamarga* were patronised by him. His commander Bankeya was the creator of Bankapur town. He built the Konnur (Kolanur) Parameshwara temple (860 A.D.) which was earlier a Jaina Basadi. The stellar shape of this temple design was widely adopted later by the Hoysalas says Dr. A. Sundara. Amoghavarsha is said to

have built Malkhed (Manyakheta) in Gulbarga district as his capital but, this view is not yet been substantiated. When the empire was tormented by some pestilence, Amoghavarsha is believed to have offered blood to Kolhapur Mahalakshmi by severing his finger. Amoghavarsha has a pride of place in Karnataka history as a philosopher-king.

His Baradur record states that, Indra (Indappayya in other records) was ruling over Banavasi-12,000. It also speaks of an *agrahara* at Kimule. A unit called Unakal-30 is also referred to in the record. The Ranibennur inscription (859 A.D.) speaks of a grant to a Basadi built by one Pollabbe. The Mantravadi inscription speaks of an *agrahara* at Elpunise (865 A.D.). The people of this *agrahara* made a grant to the temple of Surya Bhatara. Shiggaon inscription speaks of 40 Mahajanas of the place making a grant to Moolasthan Deva (Ishwara) temple. The *agrahara* at Shishuvinahalli (Navalgund taluk) received certain remission in tolls by the officer Devanayya who was administering Belvola-300 (872 A.D.). The same officer has extended a similar concession (868 A.D.) to the *mahajanas* of Nirgunda (Nilgund in Gadag taluk) Kuppana the Pergade of Nidagundi-12, built a Shivalaya at Nidagundi and made some donation to the *agrahara* created by him. This too is a record of Amoghavarsha's times. The donation of one thousand cows (*gosahasra*) to the 56 *mahajanas* of Chinchilu *agrahara* (Gadag taluk) is recorded in another inscription of the same emperor. The Guddada Channapur (Shiggaon taluk) record speaks of one Lokate ruling Banavasi and one Chandrayya being the Nadagauda of Kundavur-30.

Amoghavarsha's son Krishna II (878-914 A.D.) was educated under Gunabhadra, the great Jaina scholar. Krishna II had to wage long wars against the Vengi Chalukyas and also had to face defeats. He married off his daughter to Aditya Chola, and in the succession wars of the Cholas at Uraiyur, he had struggled to secure the Chola throne to his daughter's son Kannara. These struggles proved futile. But in Central India, he succeeded in subduing Gurjara-Pratihara Bhoja and levied tribute on him. He also ended the viceroyal branch of the Gujarath Rashtrakutas who constantly rebelled. More than 15 records of Krishna II have been found in Dharwad district and they refer to the *agraharas* at Soratur (883 A.D.) and Chinchilu (897 A.D.), Vatsayya administering Belvola-300, raising of a Basadi at Mulgund by one Teekarya, a grant to Kuppeshwara temple by one Kuppadevarasa (perhaps built by the same person), grant by a sub-ordinate officer to the Koylaleshwara temple at Melividu (Mevundi), an administrative centre (now in Mundargi taluk) are notable (*S. I. I.* XI, Part I, No. 30 and 22). His Honnatti record speaks of Lokate ruling over Banavasi-12,000 and Kalivitta administering Ponnnavanti-12 (Honnatti) under him. An inscription now found at Hubli speaks of a tank built by a Moriyara Kalibittayya in 974 A.D. The location of the tank is not clear, but the person who raised it may be the same as Bittarasa mentioned above. The Kaujageri record of 912 A.D. mentions the administrative unit Belavanige-12 (Belavaniki).

Krishna II was succeeded by his grandson Indra III (He was the son of Krishna's son Jagattunga who is mentioned in a record of Hulihalli from Ranebennur taluk, and also speaks about Rajaditya administering Banavasi - 12000 and Jagattunga must have pre-deceased Krishna II) (914-29) who had to face Paramara Upendra's attack which he repulsed. Taking advantage of the rivalry for succession among the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Indra crossed the Jamuna, acquired Kanauj, and had it under his control for two years. This period in Indian history described as "Age of Imperial Kanauj" by the North Indian historians, ignores the fact that, the rulers of Kanauj like Harsha, Indrayudha and Chakrayudha were defeated by the Emperors of Karnataka, and Indra III held Kanauj under his control for two years. These historians are required to be convinced that the so-called "Age of Imperial Kanauj" was actually

the 'Age of Imperial Karnataka.' Indra III who was the son of Chedi princess Lakshmi of Tripuri (the family is also called the Haihayas or the Kalachuris) had married a princess of the same family called Vijamba. Indra III had to interfere often in the affairs of Vengi and struggled to crown a prince of the Vengi family. Sanskrit poet Trivikrama composed '*Nalachampu*' in his court and another Sanskrit poet Srivijaya was his commander.

While Indra-III's Itagi (Ranibennur taluk) record, dated 916 A.D. speaks of Dhora as the officer of Banavasi, his Hiremaganur (Ranibennur taluk) record (918 A.D.) speaks of Bankeya as the administrator of Banavasi. The village assembly 'Ayvattokalu' (of 50) of Hattimattur is spoken of in a record of 916-17 A.D. The Lakshmeshwar record (917 A.D.) speaks of Chavundanayaka as administering Puligere-300. The Dandapur (Nargund) record refers to Dhora, an officer, making arrangement for repairing the Pergere (bigger tank) of the place (920 A.D.). Itagi - 30 and Kuduvannaganda-70 had one Ayichanna as the Nadagavunda, according to Itagi record mentioned above and Asundi inscription of 916 A.D. also speaks of him.

Indra III's son Amoghavarsha II ruled for only one year (920 A.D.), and Indra's another son Govinda IV overthrew his elder brother and assumed power in 920 A.D. But the Vengi Chalukyas defeated Govinda as he was a weak king and the Rashtrakuta control over Kanauj was lost. Ballajja, the Gaunda of Kaujageri built temples at Kaujageri, Belavaniki and Yavagal besides a Mutt at Belvanki (students hostel) in the days of Govinda IV. Amoghavarsha III Baddegadeva the brother of Indra III dethroned Govinda IV in 936 A.D. Govinda IV's Kalasa record (930 A.D.) identifies the place as Kadiyur and the Emperor is spoken of as Gojjigadeva. He founded an *agrahara* there and provided for the stay of 200 brahmin scholars. The record informs the existence of a tank called Kondakere and a temple of Kalidevaswamy. Aralikatti inscription (Hirekerur taluk) speaks of an officer called Machiyarasa of the Matoora family (931 A.D.). The Tambur (Kalghatgi taluk) record mentions the death of a hero Anniga of Tammalur and the rule of Kanaha Maharaja over Halsige-12,000.

Amoghavarsha III was sufficiently aged while ascending the throne. Crown-prince Krishna III (Kannara, Kandhara) took Charge of administration. He is the last great emperor of the dynasty (939-67 A.D.). He not only killed Ganga Rachamalla who had revolted against him, but also invaded the Gurjara-Pratihara territory and conquered Chitrakuta and Kalinjara. He also defeated the Chedis of Tripuri. (In fact, Amoghavarsha III had married a Chedi or Haihaya princess, had stayed at Tripuri and came to the Rashtrakuta throne with the help of the Chedis, and humiliated them, which ultimately proved to be disastrous to the Rashtrakuta family in the long run.) The Banas and the Vaidumbas who had extended shelter to Govinda IV (the dethroned prince) came to be defeated by Krishna III, and he proceeded against the Cholas and overran Kanchi, Tanjore and the whole of Tondaimandalam. With the help of the Gangas, at the Battle of Takkolam (near Arkonam), he killed Chola Rajaditya. For the help rendered by his sister's husband Ganga Butuga, he was honoured by being asked to administer provinces in north Karnataka like Banavasi, Puligere, Belvola etc. Krishna III also defeated the Pandyas and the Keralas and levied tribute on the ruler of Sri Lanka. He also installed a pillar of victory at Rameshwaram.

When the Chandelas in the North conquered Kalanjara and Chitrakuta, Krishna sent an army under Ganga Marasimha and this army defeated Gurjara-Pratiharas and the Paramaras and in memory of the victory, brought the huge image of Kalapriyanatha from Kalpi to Kandarapur, the new capital he had built (in the Nanded district of Maharashtra). There is a Kannada inscription of Krishna at Jura near Jabbalpur. He helped Danavarma to ascend the throne of Vengi (The Vengi Chalukya rulers had



developed matrimonial relations with the Cholas of Tanjore and this relationship could have proved dangerous to the Rashtrakutas).

Many inscriptions of Krishna III are in Tamilnadu, and over northern Tamilnadu, his hold was firm till his end. Krishna's Tuppada Kurahatti inscription speaks of one Achayya having built the Accheshwara temple at the place and having made a grant of land and 24 houses in Devangeri in the days when Butuga was administering Belvola (945 A.D.). The record also speaks of Tondayya as the Nadgauda of Belvola -300 and it speaks of six other Gaudas (E.I. XIV, P.364-66). It also states that Nagagaunda made a grant to the Moolasthana temple of the place. Ganga Butuga's wife Padmabbarasi, built a Jinalaya at Naregal and one Marasingayya made a grant to run a feeding house at the Basadi (950 A.D.). In a Mutt being run by a temple at Soratur, and Pergade Achappayya and Gauda Sannakattayamma made a grant jointly for the feeding of the students in the Mutt. The Devihosur record of 961 A.D. informs that Garvindara was administering the *agrahara* of the place and also Banavasi province (961 A.D.). Krishna III (Kannara, Kandara) was succeeded by his brother Khottiga (967-72 A.D.) and the Paramaras invaded their territory and burnt Malkhed. Khottiga was followed by his son Krishna IV for a short period (972 A.D.) as made known by the Harishi record. Later Krishna's another brother Nirupama's son Karka II or Kakkala ruled for sometime (972-73 A.D.), and by then the Rashtrakutas had become weak and their subordinates, the Chalukyas ruling from Taddewadi (Tardawadi) revolted, and Taila II defeated Karka II and usurped power. Thus the Rashtrakuta power ended. The Rattas of Saundatti who later became the feudatories of Kalyana Chalukyas claim to be the descendants of the Rashtrakutas.

Khottiga had made a grant to run a choultry for the students residing in the Rameshwara temple at Nagavi in Gadag taluk in 969 A.D. Vatsayya of the Ganga family built a Shivalaya at Savadi (Ron taluk) in the days of Kottiga (921 A.D.). Guttiya Ganga was administering Puligere-300 and his wife Ankabbarasi made a land grant to Pullangurabbe at Hulgur in the days of Kottiga in 970 A.D. (Pullanguru could be the old name of Hulgur). Kakkala's Gundur inscription (Shiggaon taluk) speaks of a grant to the Mahadeva temple of this place. (The name 'Kundavur' mentioned in the Guddada Chennapur record could be referring to this Gundur itself). Kakkala's Koliwad record speaks of Ganga Marasimha, son of Butuga (Satyavakya Konguni Marasimha). He was administering Banavasi, Belvola and Puligere as his father's successor. He had under him an officer looking after Sebbi - 30 (modern Chabbi) and he had made a grant to the Malligeshwara temple at Adargunchi, according to a record of the same place (I. A. XII, PP: 255-56). The Rashtrakutas and the Gangas had matrimonial relations, and Ganga Marasimha II crowned his nephew Indra IV at Bankapur. Marasimha soon undertook '*sallekhana*' and thus terminated his life in 975 A.D. Later Indra IV also died in 982 A.D. by performing '*sallekhana*'.

The Rashtrakutas excavated many tanks in Dharwad district like the one at Kurtukoti. They expanded tanks like the one at Dandapur. They helped building of many temples, Basadis and Mutts to help imparting education and founded *agraharas* in places like Kadiyur. There were guilds of silk weavers, traders and other professionals. The reference to 50 Okkalu at Hatti- Mattur (916-17 A.D.) vouches to the functioning of the village assemblies. The Trikuteshwara at Gadag, according to Dr. A. Sundara is initially a Rashtrakuta structure. At Asundi, Konnur, Bankapur, Naregal and Mulgund in the Dharwad district, we have their temples and Basadis. There is also reference to the Moolasthana (Ishwara) and Aditya (Surya) temple of their times at Kurtukoti in their records. Similarly, raising of temples at Mevundi (the Koyaleshwara and the Kuppeshwara), the Mahadeva temples at Ghalipuji (Byadgi taluk) and the temples at Kaujageri, Belvaniki, etc. are referred to in records. Though there



might have been similar activities under the Chalukyas of Badami, we do not get much details in the region. Though the Rashtrakutas were Vaishnavas and had Garuda as their royal insignia, it is a mystery that there are no Vaishnava temples of their times. A notable event of their times was the arrangement made by the *mahajanas* of a hamlet near Nargund for the maintenance of a tank called Kanthamagere. It is said that there was a system to levy a tax of three coins for the performance of marriage among Brahmanas, two coins for the performance of a upanayanam (thread ceremony) and one coin for marriage functions of non-brahmins besides, the defaulters were also penalised. The levy so collected was to flow into a fund earmarked for repairing the tank called Kanthamagere. The '*gosahasra dana*' (donating 1000 cows at a time), a practice started by the Chalukyas of Badami to encourage animal husbandry was continued by the Rashtrakutas. We see the '*gosasa*' memorial stones of their times at places like Chinchilu (793 A.D.), Soratur (833 A.D.), Gudageri (8th Century A.D.), Belahoda (800 A.D.), Asuti (920 A.D.), Haleritti (920 A.D) and others.

#### THE CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA

Hundreds of inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Kalyana have been found in Dharwad district and there is ample scope for knowing details about the nature of their rule. Chalukya Taila II dethroned Rashtrakuta Khottiga II and conquered Malkhed in 973 A.D. But an official of the Ganga family called Panchaladeva (who during the Rashtrakuta regime, was administering Sabbi-30, as a subordinate of Ganga Marasimha) assumed the powers of the Gangas and challenged the Chalukyan power. Taila defeated him. Uttama of the Chola dynasty whom Rashtrakuta Krishna III had humiliated, invaded Taila's territory. He too was repulsed. Taila II also forced the Shilaharas of Konkan into submission, Ekavakya Viranolamba of the Nolamba family was also subdued by Taila. Paramara Munja from Central India used to invade Taila's territory frequently. Taila took Munja captive and annihilated him. In this struggle against the Paramaras, the Seuna (Yadava) feudatory of Devagiri, Bhillama II helped Taila. Chola Rajaraja who became powerful later started encroaching upon Gangavadi. In the north, he came till Rodda near Penukonda. Taila defeated him and wrested 150 elephants from the Chola army. An inscription from Chikkerur speaks of installation of the Bhalaridevi in 995 A.D. by one Palliga, when Bhimayya administered Banavasi province, Kannappa was administering Puligere in 975 A.D. and later over Banavasi in 984 A.D. His younger brother Shobhanarasa looked after Belvola -300 and Puligere-300. The latter was succeeded by Keshavayya. Taila II who had the title Ahavamalla was the founder of the Chalukyan dynasty. He was a valiant prince who not only succeeded in usurping power from the Rashtrakutas, but was also successful in putting down all rebellions and marched upto Gujarath.

Satyashraya or Sattiga (997-1006 A.D.) succeeded Taila, and he had proved his prowess during the days of his father. He was the patron of Kannada poet Ranna. Though the Paramaras wrested back the territories which they had lost during Sattiga's times, the latter defeated Shilahara Aparajita of North Konkan. But Chola Rajaraja reached as far as Kudalsangama and Dhannur (Donur) near the confluence of rivers, and Unakal near Hubli (1004A.D.) saw bloody wars and the Cholas acquired Gangavadi fully. They also secured considerable parts of Chalukyan territory in Andhra Pradesh. But Sattiga drove him back beyond his borders. The Hottur record speaks of Sattiga's victory over Chola crown prince Rajendra. But in one of these wars against the Cholas, Sattiga's brother Dasavarma (Yashavarma) lost his life. In a record of 1006 A.D. from Eleshirur, death of Ketaya, a 'Lenka' in a fierce battle at the Unakal fort is mentioned. The Paramaras seems to have reconquered from him the territories which they had lost during Munja's reign. In Gujarath, Chalukya Badappa was defeated by Chalukya Moolaraja and he asserted freedom. Sattiga had married off his daughter Mahadevi to Iriva

Nolamba and crowned his own ally Goggiraja at Vengi. '*Sahasa Bhima*' and '*Irivabedanga*' are the titles of Sattiga. His successor, Vikramaditya V (1008-1015 A.D.) was the son of his deceased brother Dasavarma, who appears to have been the crown Prince earlier, and was an able administrator too as indicated by a Karjola record of 996 A.D.

In the days of Vikramaditya V, '*Danachintamani*' Attimabbe, the widow of a Chalukyan Commander built the famous Brahma Jinalaya at Lakkundi in 1009 A.D. Vikrama's sister Akkadevi was administering Kisukadu-70 (Pattadkal region) and she founded an *agrahara* at Sudi (Ron Taluk) in 1010 A.D. Vikrama V was succeeded by Ayyana (1015 A.D.) his younger brother for sometime and later his another brother Jayasimha II (1015-43) succeeded him.

The Cholas advanced as far as Maski (Masangi) in the days of Jayasimha, but he drove them back. But his capital Malkhed was destroyed by the Cholas and Yadgir ('Yetagiri') became his capital for sometime (circa 1019 to 1133A.D.) and later Pottalakere (Patlancheru) and Kollipake in Andhra became his capital for some times. Rajaraja, the son-in-law of Rajendra Chola was ruling at Vengi. Jayasimha tried to help and crown Vijayaditya VII at Vengi. But Rajaraja secured his throne back. Seuna Bhillama III who revolted, was subdued by Jayasimha, and he repulsed Paramara Bhoja who had extended his stay in Northern Konkan. Jayasimha's queen Suggaladevi had been initiated to Veerashaivism by Devara Dasimayya, according to literary tradition. Sanskrit poet Vadiraja composed '*Yashodhara Charita*.' Samskrita '*Panchatantra*' by Vasubhaga Bhatta was translated by Durgasimha into Kannada; '*Lokopakara*', a Kannada Encyclopaedia was penned by Chavundaraya-II. All these were in the court of Jayasimha-II. Jayasimha continuously waged wars against the Paramaras and the Cholas. *Agrahara* 'Kaldugu' (Gadag) attacked by Desinga (Jayasimha) says a record of 1002 A.D. and perhaps it was an attack to repulse Chola occupation of the place.

A grant to the Asundi Someshwara temple by Jayasimha's officer called Shauchanayaka is recorded in 1026 A.D. A Lakkundi record (1030) speaks of Banavasi province being looked after by Kundamarasa. At Hosur (Gadag taluk), Ayachagavunda, an officer built the Jinalaya (now it has become a Shivalaya). At Gundenahalli (Byadgi taluk), one Angiyabbe raised the Mallikarjuna temple (1024). The Traipurusha (Trikuteshwara) temple at Gadag received a grant from a merchant (1037 A.D).

A Kadamba ruler (perhaps ruling from Goa) excavated a tank in Sabbinad, according to a Belagali record. Belvola and Puligere were looked after by Vavanarasa in Jayasimha's times. An Officer at Toragale called Chattanayaka was also administering Lokapur-12, Holalgund-30, Navilugunda-40, Kolanuru (Konnuru)-30, and when this subordinate revolted against his overlordship, Vavanarasa suppressed the revolt. Another queen of Jayasimha was Devala of the Nolamba family. His another queen Lakshmidēvi looked after Banavasi-12,000 (1030 A.D.). Earlier to this, Kundamarasa was looking after the province. Kadamba Mayursharma was looking after Hangal-500. He was married to princess Akkadevi. She was ruling over Kisukadu-70, and had led an army against an officer at Gokave and gained the title 'Ranabhairavi'.

Someshwara I (1043-1068), son of Jayasimha was an outstanding ruler. He created Kalyana as the new capital. In a war with the Cholas at Amaravati in Andhra, he was defeated by Rajadhiraja who plundered Kanchi. Someshwara pursued the Cholas and conquered Kanchi. The Cholas again chased the Chalukyan army and reached Koppam (across the Krishna, modern Khidrapur) where Rajadhiraja was killed (1054 A.D.). Someshwara's brother Jayasimha was also killed in this battle. Amriteshwara temple was built at Annigeri in memory of this conquest. When Chola Rajendra II again returned with

his army, he was defeated again on the banks of the Tungabhadra. At Vengi, as against a Chola relative Rajendra, Someshwara crowned Shaktivarma, a rival claimant who soon lost the throne to Rajendra. Chola Virarajendra who ascended the Chola throne claims to have defeated Someshwara five times. He had a major victory at Kudalsangam in 1064 A.D. But Prince Vikramaditya VI led a campaign upto the Chola capital in 1067-68 A.D. "Though the Cholas won many battles, they did not succeed in occupying any Chalukyan territory" says Dr. Ganguly.

In Central India, Someshwara defeated Paramara Bhoja and looted their towns namely Mandapa (Mandu) and Ujjain. The Nagas ruling at Chakrakoota were defeated at the hands of Kakatiya Prola, a subordinate of the Chalukyas. Seuna Bhillama III who had revolted was also forced to surrender. As Someshwara was suffering from an incurable disease, he drowned himself in the Tungabhadra at Kuruvatti (Bellary region) in 1068 A.D. Bachaladevi, Ketaladevi who was administering the agrahara at Honnavada and Hoysaladevi of the Hoysala family and Mailaladevi who administered Banavasi-12,000 for sometime, were his prominent queens. The Belavatti record states that his another queen Achaladevi was administering the place.

Mugunda-30 (Mugad) had a Nadagauda in the days of Someshwara and this officer built a Basadi and also a Natakashala (theatre) at the place (1045 A.D.). Sindha Kancharasa of Yelburgi (Yerambarage) made a grant to the Jinalaya at Mulgund (1053 A.D.). Nagadeva, an officer at Sudi built the Nageshwara temple at Sudi (1050 A.D.). In the same year Masanaya Nayaka raised the Uttreshwara temple at Sasarawad. Princess Akkadevi who was administering Kisukadu-70, Toragale and Masawadi-140 made a land grant to the Akkeshwara temple at Sudi (1054 A.D.), perhaps caused to be built by her. She also built a bund (*Sethu*) across the Tungabhadra at Korlahalli and made a land grant for its maintenance (1054 A.D.). Urodeya of Chillurabadni (Shiggaon taluk) Nayamma built the Rameshwara temple of this place (1062 A.D.). Mahamandaleshwara Lakshmarasa made a grant to a Basadi built by Lacchiyyamma at Bennevur (Motebennur) (1067 A.D.). He also made grants for the repair of the Baichavalli tank in 1047. The son of the officer called Ketagaunda, granted lands at Ingalagundi to the Malleshwara temple of the place and also a tank (1049). A record of 1058 gives a vivid description of a tank at Mahatataka grama (present Hirekerur) and speaks of the grant made to the Vishaparihareshwara temple of the place in 1058 A.D.

Someshwara I's elder son Someshwara II who succeeded his father (1068-76 A.D.) was earlier administering Belvola and Puligere regions. On ascending the throne he repulsed, the Cholas who had captured the Gutti Fort (1069 A.D.). They were driven back. Then ensued a struggle for succession between him and his younger brother Vikramaditya VI. When Chola Adhirajendra died, Chola throne was to go to Kulottunga of Vengi. Vikramaditya who was administering Govindavadi had married a Chola princess. He entered Tanjore and crowned his brother-in-law Adhirajendra at Tanjore. But Adhirajendra was dethroned and Kulottunga who secured the Chola throne in 1070 A.D. But with the help of Seunachandra of the Seuna family and the Kadambas of Hangal, Vikramaditya-VI secured the Chalukyan throne, setting aside Someshwara II.

Jakkagavunda of Kaginelli and others made a land grant to the Grameshwara temple of the place in 1072 A.D. Mahamandaleshwara Lakshmarasa renewed a grant to a Jinalaya at Annigeri in 1072 A.D. The merchants (Nakaras) of Kuntoji in Ron taluk made a grant to the Nakeshwara temple of the place (1072 A.D.). The Manevergade of Tiluvalli made a grant to the *agrahara* of the place. For the renovation of the tank at Tiluvalli, the Bantas of the place made a donation (1072 A.D.). Dandanayaka

Jannimayya built the Traipurusha temple at Nidagundi (1073). The 12 Gaundas of Nulve (Nuli, Hubli taluk) made a donation to the religious dignitary or perhaps to a temple in 1073 A.D. Someshwara's sister Suggale was administering Nidagundi and the Swayambhu temple of the place received a donation from her.

Vikramaditya VI (1076-1127 A.D) has a pride of place in Karnataka history. The emperor who ruled for a long period waged many battles and expanded his kingdom. He even conquered many territories which were under the Vengi Chalukyas. But he was a pacifist, and built many tanks, *agraharas* and temples in his times. The poet from Kashmir, Bilhana who came to his court and composed '*Vikramankadeva Charitam*' in sanskrit, in which the King was made the hero. '*Mitakshara*' a work on Hindu law was written by Vijaneshwara and he was also at the Kalyana court. There was no city like Kalyana earlier, and that an emperor like Vikramaditya ever lived earlier nor in the future, is the praise by Vijaneshwara of his patron. Though this appears to be an exaggerated account, Vijaneshwara was a great scholar. As brahmins belonging to Vedic tradition received extensive patronage, the increased ritualistic activities must have caused unrest among other sections of the society, and caused the social revolt led by Basaveshwara is also a point worth pondering over.

Vikramaditya conducted three campaigns in the Paramara territory. In 1077 A.D. he had to punish the Paramaras for their relentless irritations and reached Dhara. In 1087 A.D. he looted Dhara and erected a pillar of victory in the city. To help his friend Paramara Jagadeva, he led a third expedition in 1097 A.D. Though he did not succeed in crowning Jagadeva, he was settled in the Chalukyan territory as an officer at Kollipake. The river Narmada continued to be the border of the Chalukyan territory. Vikrama's younger brother Jayasimha who had helped the former in his revolt against Someshwara and was administering Banavasi province, revolted against Vikrama. Vikrama defeated his brother and forgave him. But later Banavasi had governors like Ananthapala in 1103 A.D. and his relative Govindanatha. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana who had regained Gangavadi from the Cholas started encroaching upon Chalukyan territory by crossing the Tungabhadra, and in 1122 A.D. Sindha Achugi defeated him and drove him back. In 1088 A.D. Kollipake which belonged to Vengi came under his control. Chalukya Karna of Gujarath and Jaajalladeva ruling from Rathnapur (Bilaspur) also were defeated by the Chalukyan army. Though Vengi came under his control in 1093 A.D., the Cholas took it back in 1099 A.D. Vengi was again conquered in 1118 A.D. and continued under the Chalukyas till 1124 A.D. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana helped the Chalukyas in their Vengi campaigns. The Goa Kadambas too revolted against their overlordship. They were subdued and Kadamba Jayakeshi was married to Vikrama's daughter Mailaladevi. Vikrama had his crowned queen, Chandaladevi, who was the princess of the Shilaharas of Karhad. He had many other queens. His younger brother Kirtivarma wrote '*Govaidya*' in Kannada ( a work on veterinary science). Aggala and Brahmashiva were the two other Kannada poets of his times and Kirtivarma seems to be their friend.

The officers of Vikrama, with the permission of the emperor undertook many public and charitable works. The inscriptions of his times, throw much light on the conditions in the district including administrative arrangements. Vikrama's brother Jayasimha was taking care of Kundur-1000 (around Narendra) and was the Mandaleshwara of Puligere and Belvola. A tank called Nolamba Samudra had been created and later he helped its up-keep by land grant, according to a Morab record (1077 A.D.). The same year he renewed the grant to Lakshmeshwar temple. The Kalideva temple at Tegur was renovated in 1082 A.D. At Nittur one Kaliyanna had excavated a tank called Benakankere and the Gavunda of the town made a land grant for its up-keep. A record of 1080 A.D. speaks of renewal of

the grant of Galageshwara temple at Pulluni (Galaganath) by the Mahamandaleshwara. One Danagaunda raised a Shivalaya at Ukkunda and Dandanayaka Someshwara donated the tolls of the town (1089 A.D.). When Vikrama had camped on the banks of the Tungabhadra he made a donation to the Shankara Narayana temple of Mudenur in 1096 A.D. A grant for the up-keep of the tank at Kurtukoti is recorded in 1082 A.D. To the Daneshwara temple at Kurtukoti the guild of Jaragars (*Jaragaradoni Sasirvaru*) made a grant in 1087 A.D. A record in Gadag mentions of a donation for education and it informs that one Someshwara Battopadhyaya had been running at Lakkundi a school to interpret *'Prabhakara' Vyakhyana* (This work is on Poorva Mimamsa philosophy). The Ramalingeshwara temple at Belavatagi, called as Bairumbeshwara in early records was raised by one Bairumbaramayya in 1093 A.D.). Construction of the Madhaveshwara temple at Chikkahandigol (1099 A.D.), the Shankara Narayana temple tank at Gadag built by Muddimayya Dandanayaka (1101 A.D.), the Jinalaya at Malakanakop by one Bommisetti, Anantamayya Dandanayaka excavating (renovating?) a tank called Suligere and making grant for its upkeep (1107 A.D.), installation of Mooladeva at Nigadi (1111 A.D.), land donation by Mahamandaleshwara Achayya for the repair of Devingere tank at Abbigere (1113 A.D.), repairing the Basadi at Jakkali and making grants to it, renovation of the Basadi at the place, and making grants to the Someshwara temple of the same place on a request by the *mahajanas* of Jakkali and donating lands to it, and many other such religious activities of the time are recorded in several inscriptions of the district. At Agadi, Birudaladeva raised Birudeshwara temple (1116 A.D.). At Ambargol (Amargol) an officer called Jakkarasa raised Keshava and Bhairava temple (1120 A.D.). One Dasimayya built a Surya temple at Naregal (1121 A.D.). One Jatachola constructed the famous Mukteshwara temple at Chaudadanapura. One of the emperor's queens, Malayavatidevi looked after the administration of the *agrahara* at Eleya Poorvadahalli (Hubli) in 1111 A.D. The Kodikop record speaks of a grant to the Malleshwara temple at Kirunareyangal (Naregal) in 1122 A.D. At Kaginele, Kalasetti of Basavur built the Kaleshwara temple in 1121 A.D. and the Brahmeshwara temple in 1123 A.D. At the now extinct Rameshwara temple at Lakshmeshwar, there was a Mutt, in which for teaching *'Kaumara Vyakarna'*, a donation was made to a teacher. At Aratal, Ganga Pommisetti built a Basadi in 1123 A.D. One Udayagavunda in 1123 A.D. made a donation to the Kalideva temple. At Googikatti, a Keshava image was installed in the temple in 1125 A.D. At Belavatti, Madhavayya excavated a tank in 1125 A.D. and another officer named Shrishha Dandanayaka sunk another *'Hirekere'* in the same place. These are all recorded in the inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI. The subordinates like the Hangal Kadambas, Goa Kadambas, the Sindhas of Yelburgi and others have also undertaken many laudable endeavours. When the long rule of Vikrama ended, his son, popularly known as *'Sarvajnyabhupa'*. Someshwara III ascended the throne.

In the days of Someshwara III (1127-39 A.D.), Vishnuvardhana revolted again. He was suppressed. The Hoysalas were subsequently able to capture Uchchangi in 1136 A.D. Though Vengi slipped out of the hands of Someshwara in 1130 A.D., major parts of the Vengi Kingdom remained under his control. Areas upto Nandedla were under the Chalukyas. Konkan and Halsige were under the control of his subordinate Kadamba Jayakeshi of Goa. Someshwara was more than 60 years old when he came to the throne, and hence was not able to rule for long. *'Abhilashitartha Chintamani'* or *'Manasollasa'* is a Sanskrit encyclopaedia composed by him. Known also as Bhulokamalla, his Kotumachigi inscription speaks of the *agrahara* of the place. The grant to the tank of the Kadamba Mallikarjuna temple of Haveri was renewed by Someshwara. He also made grants for the renovation of the tank at Hungund in Shiggaon taluk His commander Mahadevayya renovated the tank at Jakkali and made grants for its upkeep (1139 A.D.).

After the death of Someshwara III, his already old son Jagadekamalla came to the throne (1139-49 A.D.). Vishnuvardhana Hoysala made rapid advance and reached Lakkundi and finally was killed at Bankapur in 1141 A.D. Jagadekamalla lost many regions in Andhra also. Though Kakatiya Prola II revolted against him, was ultimately suppressed. Jagadekamalla also defeated Paramara Jayavarma. But Jagadekamalla died in 1149 A.D. His Kaditavergade (officer in charge of revenue records) Malappayya built the Trikuteshwara temple at Kurahatti in 1142 A.D. One Bammiseti raised the Parshwanatha Jinalaya at Balehalli, the Nadprabhu Malligavunda of Neralige (Niralgi) built Mallinatha Jinlaya at the same place and a merchant from Karagudari, Kalliseti built Vijaya Parshwa Jinalaya at the same place is mentioned in inscriptions. A record from Gudgudi speaks of the '*arvattokkalu*' (assembly of the sixty) of the place. There was a revolt by the people against Jagadekamalla at Kaginelli and Nadprabhu Ketiseti a warrior died, fighting for the emperor (1146 A.D.).

His successor was his brother Taila III (1149-62 A.D.) and his son Someshwara IV jointly ruled with him. Taila in his fight against the Kakatiya Prola was taken captive and thus lost his prestige. The Seunas from the North and the Hoysalas from the South encroached upon his territory. In 1157 A.D. his subordinate at Tardavadi and Tarikadu, Kalachuri Bijjala acquired Kalyana. He was the grandson of Vikramaditya VI. Taila had to remain at Annigeri and later died in 1162. A.D. On the basis of an inscription, Sitaram Jahgirdar infers that Taila was beheaded by Hoysala Narasimha. Taking advantage of his death, Bijjala usurped power at Kalyana and declared himself emperor.

From 1162 to 1184 A.D. the Kalachuris ruled from Kalyana. In 1184 A.D. Someshwara IV assumed power again. But his rule was short-lived. Tailapa III's Arekurahatti record makes a mention of fifty Vokkalu (village assembly) of 'Kurihatti'. An inscription from Haveri of 1185 A.D. registers a land grant by Rudradeva, an officer for the repair work of the Haveri tank. The Kadambeshwara temple at Araleshwara (Hangal taluk) was renovated and extended during Taila's days.

#### THE KALACHURIS

The Kalachuris who were subordinates and relatives of the Chalukyas, usurped power. Uchita, Bijjala I and Jogama were earlier Mandaleshwaras of the family in succession, administering Tarikadunadu from Mangalavede, and Jogama's son Permadi had married Savaladevi, daughter of Vikramaditya VI. Savaladevi's son Bijjala II became the administrator over the province of Tarikadunadu, Karhada-4000 and Tardavadi-1000 in about 1129 A.D. Later he declared himself free in 1157 A.D. In a record of 1156 A.D. Bijjala's brother Mailugi was ruling over Belvola-300 from Mulgund. When Taila-III died in 1162 A.D., Bijjala II usurped imperial authority and shifted himself to Kalyana. Bijjala's treasury officer was the famous religious leader and the promoter of Veershaivism and social revolutionary, Basaveshwara. Bijjala subdued Hoysala Narasimha and Vijaya Pandya of Uchchangi, who had revolted against the empire. In addition, he also tamed the recalcitrant Seunas, the Cholas of Nidugal, Cholas of Andhra, Ganga Raghava of Kalinga and Chalukya Kumarapala of Gujarath. The Abbalur record says that Ekantada Ramayya who defeated Jainas in disputation was granted '*Jayapatra*' (certificate of victory) by Bijjala. Ballarasa, the Tantrapala under Bijjala made a grant to the Gejjehalli Taileshwara temple in 1154 A.D. When we take into account the revolt at Kagineli in 1146, a doubt arises, whether this region was indeed under the domains of Bijjala. Two Records of Bijjala are at Annigeri, one stating that his commander Shridharayya making a grant to the Amritheshwara temple for the recital of the Puranas in 1161 AD, and the other by the same person making grant to the Chandikeshwara temple of the same place in 1162 A.D. Bijjala had made two grants to the *agrahara* and the temple of Lakshmeshwar,



one in 1164 A.D. and another in 1168 A.D. respectively. Bijjala's last record is of 1168 A.D. and it states that Kamagaunda raised the Rameshwara temple at Emmiganur in Hangal taluk

Bijjala's Treasurer Basavanna initiated a Socio-Religious Revolution and he attracted Sharanas from far and wide to Kalyana and the concept of Anubhava Mantapa evolved here which is a historic event. Basavanna tried to remove caste differences and evils like untouchability and even arranged for the marriage of a brahmin bride with a boy of the so-called untouchable community. The parents of the couple Madhuvayya and Haralayya were beheaded by royal orders as the conservative people made much fuss against these transgression of *Varnashrama Dharma*, which the king was expected to protect. Depressed by this royal action, Basavanna deserted the capital and went to Kappadi (*Kudala Sangama*). The commotion that followed resulted in the murder of Bijjala. Under that pretext, there was a witchhunt against the Sharanas (Veerashaivas) and they left Kalyana and migrated to far off places. Basavanna's nephew Channabasavanna and Basavanna's sister Akka Nagamma passed through Belgaum and Dharwad districts and reached Ulavi in Uttara Kannada via, Dharwad, Sattur, Hubli, Adaragunchi and Sambrani in Uttara Kannada district. The impact of their journey was not ineffective. It is believed that at the Ulavi Basaveshwara temple in Dharwad, the Sharanas had halted during their journey.

Bijjala during his life time had crowned his elder son Sovideva (1167-1172 A.D.). But Sovideva's uncle Mailugi, Bijjala's grandson (Vajradeva's son) Kalideva or Karna questioned the authority of Sovideva. A hero-stone of the third regnal year of Sovideva is found at Handarige (Handalige). To the Traipursha temple at Nidagundi, to god Narayana, one Siriyadevi renewed a grant in 1173 A.D. in the days of Sovideva. There is a reference that an officer named Nagagavunda constructed the Nageshwara temple at Annigeri in 1173 A.D and on the same year at Kanavi, a commander named Chauda Nayaka made a grant to the Moolasthanadeva of the place.

There is a reference to the grant made by Sindha Bopparasa of Yalburgi, to Guppeshwara at Abbigere in 1174 in the days of Sovideva. In 1176 A.D. Bijjala's another son Mallugi (Mallikarjuna) became the successor to the throne which was already shrunk due to intensive quarrels for power. He was later succeeded to the throne by his own brother Sankama in 1180 A.D. There are no epigraphs of Mallugi found in this district. Further Dr. P.B. Desai opines, "that none of the inscriptions pertaining to the reign of Mallugi after 1176 is found in the district" Gejjehalli's (Hangal taluk) Taileshwara temple received a grant from Tantrapala Ballarasa under Sankama in 1178 A.D. Similarly Sindha Vikramaditya's two records of 1179 A.D. makes a mention of two grants to two temples at Ron with Sankama as the overlord. An inscription of the Sindhas at Sudi also makes a mention of Sankama, and Keshavayya Mahapradhana of Sankama, made a grant to Naregal's Kedara temple in 1189 A.D. Sankama's successor was his brother Ahavamalla who ruled till 1183 A.D. One of his copper plates is of 1182 A.D. in which an officer called Udayagavunda of Rayapura made a land grant to the Kalideva temple. At Harlahalli (Haveri taluk). Ahavamalla's officer Joyidevarasa made certain grants (1181 A.D.). An inscription from Kalkeri (Hangal taluk) speaks of Ahavamalla and makes a mention of a war at Rattihalli against him in about 1183 A.D. After him, Bijjala's younger son Singhana ruled for one year, and no records of his are found in Dharwad district. The commander of the Chalukyan king Someshwara IV, named Narasimha who was already active in the areas around Dharwad district killed Sankama in 1184 A.D. which resulted in recrowning of Someshwara IV. P.B. Desai while deciphering the Minajagi inscription of 1184 A.D. infers that Kalachuri Ahavamalla was for sometime a commander under Someshwara IV.

Annigeri appears to have been the capital of Chalukya Someshwara IV. In 1184 A.D. one of his officer made a grant to the Maheshwara temple of Annigeri. In a grant to the Trikuteshwara at Gadag in 1186 A.D. there is a reference to Someshwara IV. In a grant to the Bontheshwara temple at Hombal in 1189 A.D. by one Rudrashaktideva, his name is mentioned. But the Chalukyan power which had become weak by then, could not be saved from the revolt and encroachment by the Hoysalas, Seunas and the Kakatiyas of Orangal. In 1189 Someshwara lost his power and stayed as an emperor in name sake only, under the Kadambas in their territory of Goa. Kalyana was conquered by the Seunas. Someshwara enjoyed the support of the Kadambas and the Sindhas of Yelburgi and he is being mentioned in their records even after 1189 A.D. Of these, there are inscriptions at Managundi (Dharwad taluk) between 1203 to 1215 A.D. He lived till 1225 A.D. with the support of the Kadambas of Goa, says Dr. B.R. Gopal.

The main administrative units of the Chalukyas in Dharwad area were Belvola-300 (Annigeri as centre), Puligere-300 (Lakshmeshwar as hq), Kundur-1000 (modern Narendra as hq), Panungala-500 (Hangal), Masavadi-140 (Dambal), Basavur-140, (Basavur as Hq) Banavasi-12,000 (which had Balligame of Shimoga dt. as hq.), Rattapalli-70 (Ratti halli), Ittigi-30 (Itagi), Beluhuge-70 (Belavigi), Honnavatti-12 (Honnatti), Bennevur-12 (Motebennur) and Binnavur-12 (Ranibennur); the tanks constructed or repaired, temples erected and *agraharas* formed in the Chalukyan times far exceed when compared with all earlier times. They were responsible for the all-round development of the district. On administration one gets more details of this period, from inscriptions, than all previous periods. This vast empire gave much scope for the protection of life and property of the people. Of the major subordinates of the empire in the region, the Kadambas of Hangal, the Guttas of Guttal, the Kadambas of Goa, the Kadambas of Noorumbada and the Sindhas of Yerambarage (Yelburgi, now in Koppal district) are notable.

### **The Kadambas of Hangal**

Of the subordinate dynasties of the Chalukyas of Kalyana in the district, the Kadambas of Hangal are very prominent. Under the Rashtrakutas, they were administering Banavasi-12,000. But when a separate governor was appointed to take care of that province with Balligame as the headquarters, the Kadambas secured greater power over the Panungal-500 unit which belonged to that province.

Claiming to be the descendants of the Banavasi Kadambas, this dynasty was earlier ruling from Banavasi, and Chattayadeva Kadamba is mentioned as ruling under the Rashtrakutas as stated in a record of 969 A.D. from Somanahalli in Uttara Kannada, and he describes himself as administering Banavasi-12000 and Santalige-1000 (around Humcha in Shimoga district). At Yasale near Sirsi, there are four inscriptions of his times. One of the four, describes him as a subordinate of Chalukya Taila-II, dated 982 A.D. Another record from Devatemane dated 1006 A.D. states that he is the subordinate of Chalukya Satyashraya, when Satyashraya appointed his son-in-law (princess Pampadevi's husband) Kundamarasa as the governor of Banavasi. When the capital Malkhed of Chalukya Jayasimha was attacked in 1015, A.D., Chattayadeva helped to repel the attack and obtained the title '*Katakada Gova*' (1015) from the emperor. Though inscriptions speak of his son Jayasimha, he does not appear to have ruled over the region, and for nearly 60 years, one does not get any information of the dynasty. Another branch of the Kadambas called Kadambas of Bankapura was ruling over Banavasi and Hangal regions, opines Dr. B.R. Gopal.



Later, one of the five sons of Jayasimha (who was the son of Chattayadeva) called Mavuli, whose son named Kirtivarma was administering Banavasi and Hangal between 1068 and 1071 A.D. He helped Chalukya Vikramaditya VI in his fight against his elder brother Someshwara II. His brother Chattaya II was the joint ruler with Kirtivarma. When Someshwara-II sent an army to punish Kirtivarma for his treachery, Kirtivarma's another brother Taila opposed the army at Sirsi, and the Kadambas were defeated (1071) and Kirtivarma had to confine his power to Banavasi only.

Kadamba Shantayadeva, son of Jayasimha (who was the paternal uncle of Taila) was appointed as governor over the region by Vikramaditya VI in 1075 A.D. (according to Niralgi inscription) He along with his son Taila II was administering Hangal and Banavasi. Later in 1090 A.D., Taila became the sole ruler. In his times, one Dandanayakiti (perhaps an officer's wife) Malliyakka raised the Traipurasha temple at Karagudri (1108-09 A.D.) The inscription also speaks of Taila's Queen Bachaladevi. Ramasingipandita, an officer over Edevolal -70 under him extended the Kadambeshwara temple at Araleshwara. One Boppagavunda made a grant to the Shiva temple at Gejjehalli. At Naregal in Hangal taluk, one Mahaprabhu Kappimayya built the Shiva temple. To the Someshwara temple at Mantagi, the one thousand (mantage - 1000) and 60 Okkalus of Mantagi had made grants of gold and land in his time. There is another inscription which mentions that Taila built the Chikkeshwara temple at Suraleshwara. Taila's Mahapradhana Masana built the Taileshwara temple in 1121 A.D. at Hangal and this appears to be the present day famous Tarakeshwara temple. This inscription is in front of the Tarakeshwara, and in a contemporary record on the outer wall of the temple, it is called as the Tarakeshwara. At Nargal in Hangal taluk, one Dasimayya raised a Surya temple in 1126 A.D.

It was during his times that Hoysala Vishnuvardhana was encroaching upon the Chalukyan empire by crossing the Tungabhadra. Taila's opposition to him is reflected in the hero stones at Hangal, Malligar and Havanagi. After Taila, his sons, Mayuravarma (1130-32 A.D.), Mallikarjuna (1132-46 A.D.) and Taila III (Circa 1147-48) ruled. Later Taila III's sons viz., Mavuli Taila (1152), Kirtivarma II (1161-78 A.D.) and Kamadeva (1180-1217 A.D.) administered the Kingdom. Mayuravarma and Mallikarjuna had to struggle hard against Vishnuvardhana. Mayuravarma appears to have gone as far as Lokkigundi (Lakkundi) to confront the Hoysala army. It was during this time that Vishnuvardhana died at Bankapur in 1141 A.D. Mayuravarma was the joint ruler in his father's times, and one Govindadeva made a grant to the Kalideva temple at Naregal in his presence in 1125 A.D.

During the rule of the Hangal Kadambas, due to the attack of the Hoysalas, revolt of the Kalachuris, final overthrow of the Chalukyas and the expansion of Seuna power, Hangal region became a virtual battle field. Kirtivarma II had accepted the overlordship of the Kalachuris. At the same time, he opposed the attacks of the Hoysalas. Two Balehalli inscriptions speak of the death after fighting by Kammara Bokkoja and Samagara Bammanna in such a war in 1163 A.D. There are three deaths reported in herostones at Hangal dated 1196 A.D., connected with Kadamba Kamadeva's fight against Hoysala Ballala II who laid a siege to Hangal.

After Kamadeva, his son Mallideva ruled between 1217 and 1252 A.D. and for sometime he might have ruled as a sovereign king. Later he accepted the overlordship of Seuna Singhana. (He was perhaps, a son of Malla or Mallideva,) Kamadeva succeeded him, and two inscriptions of his are found at Pala (Mundgod taluk) dated 1282 and 1291 A.D. There are no further records of this dynasty found in the district.

### The Guttas of Guttal

As subordinates of the Kalyana Chalukyas for sometime and as a sovereign power for some time and later as subordinates of the Seunas of Devagiri, the Guttas ruled from Guttapolal or Guttal in Haveri taluk from the beginning of the 12th century till the end of the 13th century. They call themselves as the descendants of the Guptas of Magadha, 'Ujjayinipuravaradhishwara' (Masters of Ujjayini) and also belonging to the family of Chandragupta. The first ruler of the dynasty was Mahagupta or Magutta, and his successor was Gutta, as mentioned in their records. Perhaps he was the contemporary of Someshwara I of Kalyana, and had snatched some territory from the Hangal Kadambas. His son Mallideva has a clearly dated record (of 1113 A.D.) of Chaudadanapura and he was a subordinate of Vikramaditya VI. He is mentioned as an administrator under Govindarasa, the governor over Banavasi-12000. He is described as a great warrior and winner of many battles, and an officer of his, called Jatachola built the Mukteshwara temple at Chaudadanapura (1120 A.D.). Mallideva's sister Bachala devi had married Kadamba Biradeva of Noorumbada. His Honnatti record states that Attiraja, an officer of Jatachoda's family built a Shiva temple at Nanditirtha. Mallideva's brother Jogideva was administering Beluhuge-70 (Belavigi), Honnavatti-12 and Benneur-12 (Motebennur). The Honnatti record of 1124 A.D. indicates Mahamandaleshwara Jogideva's ministers, Dekanna and Nakanna, who granted the village Pannavarti (Honnatti) to the Chameshwara temple.

Joyideva was perhaps a joint ruler with his elder brother, Mallideva or even, his successor. The next ruler was Mallideva's son Vikramaditya-II. The Guttal inscription which speaks of him (1162 A.D) also states that his territory was as much as his uncle's territory and the record also speaks of a grant to a Basadi at Guttal. As his record does not speak of any overlord, it looks that he did not owe allegiance to Kalachuri Bijjala, the usurper emperor. Vikramaditya II's sister Laliyadevi had married Kadamba Ketarasa of Noorumbada. He built the Padmeshwara temple at Guttal in memory of his mother and made grants to it in 1190 A.D. His commander Dasaraja raised the Daseshwara temple at Harlahalli in Haveri taluk Perhaps Kalachuri Ahavamalla subdued him in 1183 A.D. Joyideva founded the Vikramapura village (present Harlahalli) in memory of the founder of his family (Vikrama) and made grants to the Vikrameshwara and Gutteshwara temples. These records speak of Ahavamalla as the emperor. Bidarahalli-12 was a part of his territory. Vikramaditya II supported Chalukya Someshwara IV against the Hoysalas (after 1184 A.D.), and after the vanishing of Chalukyan power, he became independent. Harlahalli record of 1214 A.D. speaks of him as building the Tuluvaladevi temple at the place in memory of his daughter Tuluvaladevi. Zakia Ansari who has made a special study of the dynasty says that Vikramaditya II was the most powerful prince in the dynasty and he perhaps also had control over Banavasi-12,000, Nolambavadi and Perbolalu-70. He ruled till 1233 AD and later his sons Joyideva II and Vikrama III succeeded him. One of the queens of Vikrama II was Sovaladevi of the Uchchangi Pandya family. Singideva, administering Santalige was his son-in-law. Joyideva III was defeated by Seuna commander Bichideva and was forced to accept Seuna's overlordship. Vikramaditya III who ruled for about 10 years was succeeded by his brother Soyideva in about 1238 A.D. He is described as enjoying '*Kumaravritti*' of Hebballi as a commander under Seuna Kannara, according to a Harlahalli record.

As subordinate of Seuna ruler Mahadeva, Vikramaditya III started ruling from about 1259 A.D. and a Chaudadanapura record of his times speak of his elder brother another Vikrama, who does not appear to have ruled. Vikrama revolted against the Seunas and he was suppressed by Seuna commander Saluva Thikkama who is found camping at Guttal. After him his brother Joyideva's son Vikramaditya

IV was ruling and his wife Padmaladevi had made a grant to the Hirebidari temple where the prince is described as 'a devotee of god *Swayambhu* Galaganatha devara *padapadmaradhaka*'. This is the last record of the dynasty which also speaks of Seuna Ramachandra as the overlord. After this, Delhi Sultan's army might have overthrown this dynasty.

### **The Kadambas of Noorumbada**

The Kadambas were ruling as subordinates of the Kalyana Chalukyas over Noorumbada which included Rattapalli-70 and Ittigi-30, the latter being a place in Ranibennur taluk and Rattihalli was its capital. They were thus ruling over an area comprising of 100 Villages. Biradeva, the founder of this dynasty had fought in the army of Chalukya Jayasimha II in some campaigns and had captured one enemy elephant. This resulted in the emperor granting Biradeva, the administration of Noorumbada according to the Kanavi Siddhageri record of 1174 A.D. This place is in Hirekerur taluk (*Kan. Insc.* VI, No.7). The Kadambas call themselves as having the flag of *Shakhacharendra* or Hanuman. They also describe themselves as the devotees of Kadambeshwara at Rattihalli. Gutta Mallideva's sister Bachaladevi, was the queen of Biradeva. Records speak of Biradeva's son Ketarasa I's son Namarasa and grandson Ketarasa II. This Ketarasa II, the records say, had Attimabbe as his wife, and of his six sons, Biradeva II later ascended the throne. Biradeva was a subordinate of Vikramaditya VI and Someshwara III of Kalyana Chalukyas. "Biradeva II had married Gutta Vikramaditya II's daughter Laliyadevi and of his three queens, another was of the Sindha family of Belagutti (Shimoga district) named Doraladevi", according to Dr. Srinivas Ritti.

The first inscription that speaks of this family is from Rattihalli of Chalukya Jagadekamalla II (*K.I.* VI, No. 31). It mentions two ministers of Ketarasa II called Somanatha and Malla. The Kanavi Siddhageri and Rattihalli records of 1174 A.D. mention Pandya, son of Ketamalla III as a subordinate of Kalachuri Sovideva. A Commander of this Pandya, Kumara Chaundarasa is also mentioned in this record. It says that for the services of the God Kadambeshwara, Kalyana Pandita of Kalamukha sect received some grants. The Kanavi Siddheshwara record of the same year speaks of prince Pandya and Kumara Chaundarasa made a grant to the Jamadagni Rameshwara temple of Bhagavati Ghatta. The Rattihalli record of 1238 A.D. (*K.I.* VI, No. 44) informs that Pandya had a brother called Garuda Pandya who succeeded to the throne and was a subordinate of Seuna Singhana. One Honnabommisetty installed Malleshwara and Rajeshwara Lingas in the Rattihalli Kadambeshwara temple and granted Kadavur village to Rajaguru Moorujavideva of the *Kalamukha* sect for the services of these deities. Apart from this, no further reference to the family is seen in records. Either the Hoysalas or the Seunas appear to have put an end to this family, or, the Delhi Sultans campaigns, must have ended their rule. These rulers were the followers of the Kalamukha Shaiva cult.

### **The Kadambas of Goa**

Having Chandor (Chandrapur) as their capital originally, the Kadambas of Goa encroached upon the territory of the Shilaharas of Konkan, and they claim to be the descendants of the Kadambas of Banavasi. They call themselves as the devotees of Saptakotishwara (a famous temple at Narve in Goa). They shifted their capital to Gopakapattana, the port town in 1049 A.D. (this is situated 10 kms. to the south of present Panaji, called as Old Goa or 'Velha Goa'). This grew to be a major commercial centre. Chatta I, his son Nagavarma and grandson Guvaladeva are mentioned in records, ruling as subordinates of the Rashtrakutas. Guvaladeva accepted the overlordship of Chalukya Taila II, and Guvaladeva's son Chatta or Shashta II (1006-72 A.D.) exterminated the Shilaharas of Konkan.

Shashta II had his elder son Guvaladeva II as a joint ruler (1038 A.D.), and on the latter's death, he made his second son Viravarma the joint ruler. Viravarma's records ranging from 1041 to 1054 A.D. are found in Goa, and he too died, and his younger brother Jayakeshi I became the joint ruler with his father. In the village Kandali of Kalghatgi taluk, one Marayya founded the temple of Badubbe (Banashankari), in 1050 A.D. in the days of Chattayya (Shashta). When Shashta II died in 1072 A.D. Jayakeshi succeeded him. This prince helped Chalukya Someshwara II in his war against the Cholas. Later in the war of succession for the Chalukyan throne, Jayakeshi supported Vikramaditya VI and he married off his daughter to the latter.

In 1078 A.D. Jayakeshi was succeeded by his son Guvaladeva III. He had Anilapura (Alnavar) in Dharwad district as one of his capitals. There are two damaged inscriptions of his at Alnavar, and of which one announces a grant to the Swetha Jinalaya (1081 A.D.) He had control over Konkan-900 and Palasige (Halsi) - 12,000. In around 1100 A.D. he revolted against Vikramaditya VI, and later wrested Halsige-12000 from him. Later, Jayakeshi II, son of Guvaladeva's brother Vijayaditya became joint ruler with Guvaladeva. Chalukya Vikramaditya-VI married off his daughter to Jayakeshi II (1103 A.D.) and returned Halsige-12,000 to the family together with Kunduru-500 (Narendra region near Dharwad) as dowry. The Kallukuttige (Kalghatgi) record of Guvaladeva states that, he had established control over Unakal-30 and Sabbi (Chabbi)-30 in 1120 A.D. At Tambur, his officer Senigavunda built Phaniraja temple (1120 A.D.) and one Jayadeva built Vishnu temple (1120) at the same place.

Guvaladeva III died in 1125 A.D. In Jayakeshi II's Narendra record, he is described as administering Konkan-900, Haive-500, and Halsige-12,000. At Kunduru-500, which was a part of Halsige-12,000, his commander Singarasa built Lakshmeshwara temple and made grants to it. The boundaries of this district headquarters, Kundur (modern Narendra) is described in this record. In another record at the same place dated 1126 A.D. Jayakeshi and Mailaladevi are found making a grant to the Shankara temple of Arakere. Mailaladevi is described as staying at Kunduru and administering Konkan-900, Unakal-30, Chhabbi-30, Kontakuli-30, Hangal-500, Utsugame (Uchgaon)-30, Kadaravalli-30, Polalgunde-30, Velugrama (Belgaum)-70, Haive-500 and a Kavadi dweepa 1,25,000 region as per this record.

The first record of Jayakeshi II is found in Dharwad region in 1111 A.D. It speaks of the installation of the Moolasthanadeva at Nigadi. There is a record at Amminbhavi which speaks of a grant to the Adityadeva temple of Unakal in 1112 A.D. A land grant is made to the Alugundi Mallikarjuna temple at Bavihal in 1128 A.D. This grant of Jayakeshi, also records that a time device ('galige') was installed there. Perhaps it developed as a *Ghatikasthana*. To this temple he granted Nittur village in 1138 A.D. During this time he appears to have clashed with Hoysala Vishnuvardhana and was defeated. Later, his sons, Shivachitta Permadi and Vishnuchitta Vijayaditya (1147 A.D.) ruled jointly. Shivachitta had married Hangal Kadamba princes Kamaladevi who built the Degamve temple (near Kittur), popularly known as the Kamala Narayana temple. These brothers never yielded to Kalachuri Bijjala and remained independent. Though both the Kalachuris and the Hoysalas had defeated them, both the dynasties do not claim to have gained any territory from the Goa Kadambas.

There is a record of 1147 A.D. of Permadiadeva which announces a grant to the Jinayala at Bommigatti. In a record at Nulvi (near Hubli) a donation (1171 A.D.) to the Kaleshwara temple is mentioned. At Kop (Kundgol taluk) the Karuveshwara temple was constructed (1165 A.D.) by one Barmigaunda. Perhaps Permadiadeva was looking after Dharwad region and therefore there are no records of his brother, Vishnuchitta in the region. During the rule of these brothers, Emperor Someshwara IV was dethroned, but they continued to support him and gave him shelter in their

territory. Shivachitta Permadi lived till 1192 A.D. and Vishnuchitta died earlier, and the latter's son Jayakeshi III jointly ruled with his uncle from 1187 A.D. and after Shivachitta, he became the sole ruler. He was defeated by Seuna Singhana in around 1206 A.D. and the Kadambas accepted Seuna overlordship.

In the days of Jayakeshi III, his commander Udayaditya made a land grant to the Makeshwara temple at Ugnigeri in 1171 A.D. In a record of 1198 A.D. old Hubli is spoken of as Elepurvahalli and in 1206 A.D. the same place is called as *agrahara* Huvalli and a Mahalakshmi temple had been built there. Another record of Jayakeshi dated 1215 A.D. announces many grants to the Basadi at Managundi. The Ghalagi record of 1202 A.D. mentions that the Nadagavunda and the 60 okkalus of the place made donations to the Bhuteshwara temple.

Jayakeshi's successor Tribhuvanamalla ruled between circa 1225 to 1246, (Earlier to him, his elder brother Vajradeva had been the crown prince between 1200-1221 A.D.). Tribhuvanamalla's Nulvi record of 1237 A.D. speaks of 60 okkalus of the place making grant to the temple. Details of the rule of Tribhuvanamalla (also called Sovideva) and his successor Shashta III (1246-64 A.D.) are not known. Shashta III built the Shankaradeva temple at Bhattikoppa (Kalghatgi taluk) in 1250 A.D. The Budrasingi record of 1258 A.D. announces the grant of Uchchangi village to Sonnalige Kapilasiddha Mallikarjuna. Seuna Kannara subdued him and Seuna Mahadeva exterminated the Kadamba dynasty of Goa and Shashta III is the last king of the dynasty.

### **The Kadambas of Bankapur**

Dr. B.R. Gopal has identified a Kadamba dynasty that ruled for sometime from Bankapur as subordinates of the Chalukyas. In the days of emperor Satyasharya, after the Hangal Kadamba ruler Chattayadeva, Banavasi-12000 province was administered by one Mayurasharma and he is not of the family of Chattayadeva. Mayurasharma was the son of Arikesari or Harikanta. Two inscriptions of this Harikantadeva have been found at Kodakani in Siddapur taluk His son Mayurasharma has called himself a '*Paanthipuradhiswara*', indicating his Hangal origin. It was sure that Bankapur was his headquarters. He had married emperor Jayasimha II's sister Akkadevi. His inscriptions are available from 1035 A.D., and he was administering both Banavasi 12000 and Hangal-500, and called himself 'Harikantana Singa' indicating that Harikanta was his father. The family tree of Hangal Kadambas does not mention him. His wife Akkadevi was ruling over Kisukadu-70. His successors were his children Arikesari (1047 A.D.) and Toyimadeva. They looked after the administration of Hangal. Later, Hangal Kadamba Kirtivarama secured power from them (circa 1066 A.D). Thus this small family ended its rule. Toyimadeva was the son of Akkadevi. In a record of Hangal Kadamba ruler of Kirtivarma, Bankapur is called the '*Rajadhani pattana*' (or capital town).

### **The Sindhas of Belagutti**

The administrative division called Sendraka Vishaya which included Nagarkhanda-70 around Bandalike in Shimoga district is the place of origin of the Sendrakas from the days of the Chalukyas of Badami, and all the Sindha dynasties including those of Belagutti are descendants of that family, which was originally also related to the Badami emperors. The Sindhas were ruling from around Kundur in the regions of Hirekerur and Shiggaon. For sometime Hallur was their capital. Later Tiluvalli appears to have been the centre for Nagarkhanda-70. Chattarasa the elder, his son Ayyana Jogarasa, and later, the grandson of Chattarasa viz, Chattarasa-II were all subordinates of the Chalukyas of

Badami. Jogarasa's inscriptions (circa 1060-1090) have been found at Anaji and Medur in Hirekerur taluk. He had a sway over Masur-12 and Kundur-12 (Shiggaon taluk) and was the subordinate of Emperors Someshwara I, Someshwara II and Vikramaditya VI. Chattarasa II (circa 1090-1120), Ishwaradeva I, the latter's sons Macharasa (circa 1120-40) and Mallideva (1140-55) are mentioned in the records of Dharwad district. One record of Macharasa is found at Nagvanda (1128 A.D.). He was a subordinate of Someshwara III. After these brothers, the son of one of their younger brother Aivarasa's grandson (his father is Rayarasa) was Ishwaradeva II. He threw his lot with the Kalachuri usurpers. His records are found at Kodamaggi (1159 A.D. Hirekerur taluk) and *Nidanegilu* (1165 A.D.). He donated the toll collection of the place to the Nidanegilu Mallikarjuna (Kalleshwara) temple. Kodamaggi record also describes donations made to the Shivalaya of the place. Ishwara Deva II (1155-85) was quite an adventurous prince with Hallur as his capital. Masur-12, Udavatte-70, Kundur-70 and areas in Shimoga and Chitradurga districts were under his control. Later Hoysala Ballala II forced him to be a Hoysala feudatory (1175 A.D.). But Kalachuri Sovideva drove away the Hoysalas and he became the overlord of the Sindhas (1179 A.D.). Ishwaradeva's sons, Pandayadeva and Mallideva helped him in administration. The Rattihalli record of 1174 A.D. registers a grant made to the Rattihalli Kadambeshwara temple by him, indicating his wielding of power in Dharwad region. Though Ishwaradeva shifted allegiance to the Chalukyas in 1185 A.D. in the ensuing Seuna-Hoysala conflict, he was emaciated. The territory spread over both the branches of Tungabhadra was a perennial battle field. The record of 1195 speaks of the reign of Mallideva II (1185-1205) the son of Ishwaradeva with the headquarters at Hallur and the record also speaks of his fierce battle fought against the Hoysalas. It also records that Hoysala queen Umadevi (Ballala II's wife) proceeded upto Belagutti and won the war. During 1198, Ballala II stayed in Hallur Neleveedu. Ishwara III (C.1205-1229) son of Mallideva befriended the Seunas and fought against the Hoysalas. Ultimately he had to accept the suzerainty of the Seunas. However in 1216 A.D., Hoysala Ballala II came on a conquest again and defeated him. Thus the Seunas avenged the defeat at the hands of Sindhas and conquered Belagutti. Battles ensued in 1218 A.D. at Belagutti, at Abbalur in 1219 A.D. and at Chikkerur in 1223 A.D. Keshavadeva (1229-39) son of Ishwara III and another prince Biradeva (1239-47 A.D.) continued to rule from Belagutti and were thrown out of Dharwad region. Later, in the 13th Century Sindha territories merged into the Seuna territory. Their inscriptions only speak of their struggle for survival and speak little of their welfare measures.

### **The Sindhas of Yalburgi**

Originally ruling from Bagadage (Bagalkot), the Sindhas of Yarambarage (Yelburgi) changed their headquarters to the latter place in the days of the Kalyana Chalukyas as their subordinates from the 11th century. In the Dharwad district, they had their sway over Naregal region of the Ron taluk. They came to have control over Kisukadu after the reign of Akkadevi over the region. The Mahasamanta Sevyarasa of Bagadage had many sons, and of these Acharasa or Achugi I was the founder of the new line in the days of Vikramaditya IV. He was succeeded at Yalburgi by his son Bammarasa (1024-83), and his successor was Achugi II (1100-25) his cousin (uncle Singa's son) was responsible for defeating Hoysala Vishnuvardhana who had revolted against Vikramaditya VI and many other feudataries, which earned Achugi the title "Tribhuvanamalla Kesari."

The Kuppeshwara temple at Abbigeri (one of the villages in Naregal -12) received a grant from Bammarasa as per the inscription of 1074 A.D. He is probably responsible for the construction of the Brahmeshwara temple in (1105 A.D.) Naregal. There is another inscription of 1113 AD indicating the donation of land for the repair of Devingere tank of Abbigeri during the time of Acharasa-II. He also



made a grant to the Kirunaragal Molleshwara temple in 1122 A.D. according to a record at Kodikop. The Brahmeshwara at Sudi was perhaps built in memory of his late father, Bammarasa. Achugi II's successor, is his elder son Permadi, whose record is seen at Kodikop in 1144 A.D. His brother Chavunda (1151-69 A.D.) who succeeded him accepted the overlordship of Kalachuri Bijjala and the Pattadkal record of 1163 A.D. informs that Kisukadu, Bagadage and Kelavadi-300 were administered by him. His sons, Achugi III and Permadi III are also mentioned in this inscription.

Achugi III had made a donation to the Kalakaleshwara temple of Kalakappanagudda (Ron taluk) in 1194 A.D. Later we come across the records of his step-brothers Vira Bijjala and Vira Vikrama. They are the sons of Kalachuri Bijjala's daughters, married to Chavunda, and Vira Bijjala might have started ruling from circa 1166 A.D. Vira Vikrama, under Kalachuri Sankama, has made grants to the Chameshwara and the Malleshwara temples of Ron in 1179 A.D. But a Kodikop record informs that his brother Vira Bijjala was owing allegiance to Chalukya Someshwara IV. Anyway during the 13th Century they accepted the overlordship of the Seunas, and after 1220 A.D. their rule appears to have ended (A.V. Narasimha Murthy and S.H. Ritti, have worked on this dynasty, and this account is based on their writings).

#### THE SEUNAS OF DEVAGIRI

After the decline of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, the vast empire in the Deccan, stretching itself from the Narmada in the north to the Cauvery in the south from the days of the Chalukyas of Badami came to be partitioned between the Seunas (Yadavas) of Devagiri (modern Daulatabad), Kakatiyas of Orangal and the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra. (As Fleet has called them as the 'Yadavas', the name is more frequently used, but literary sources and contemporary inscriptions address them as the Seunas; the Rashtrakutas, the Hoysalas, the Vijayanagara dynasties and the Mysore rulers have also, like the Seunas, describe themselves as Yadavas). The decline of the Chalukyan empire helped many other smaller dynasties to assert their freedom. The Deccan became a battle field for long, and this helped the Sultans of Delhi to easily prey-upon these quarrelling petty principalities, and conquer the region. The Seunas had control over the Dharwad district region from the end of the 12th century till the end of the 13th century A.D. The Hoysalas challenged their power frequently. But after Ballala II, the Hoysalas could not keep the Tungabhadra serving as a border between the two dynasties, and Dharwad district continued under the Seuna control.

The Seunas founded their empire during the ninth century as the subordinates of the Rashtrakutas from Sindhinera (Sinnar in Nasik district) and later they shifted their capital to Devagiri (modern Daulatabad), and they continued as the vassals of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. In fact, they entered Dharwad district for the first time in the days of Bhillama V (1173-92 A.D.). Earlier to him though as many as 20 princes of the dynasty ruled the kingdom they had not ruled over this region, hence their detailed history is not discussed here. This dynasty of Kannada origin had a small branch of theirs ruling from Dambal - Mundargi region in Masavadi-140, and were subordinates of the Rashtakutas, Kalyana Chalukyas, Seunas and the Hoysalas.

The 19th prince of the Devagiri Seuna dynasty, Amara Mallugi II's (1160-65 A.D.) son Bhillama V came to the throne after a short rule of his elder brother Kaliya Ballala (circa 1170-73) and the latter's son, became the 22nd ruler of the dynasty from 1173 A.D. He challenged the overlordship of the Kalyana Chalukyas, Kalachuris and later of Chalukya Someshwara IV and became a sovereign ruler. He conquered Kalyana and marched towards the Tungabhadra, where he was challenged by Hoysala

Ballala II at Soratur (Gadag taluk) in 1190 A.D. and after a fierce battle, Bhillama lost it. Though the Hoysalas came as far as Manvi in Raichur district, they could not reach Kalyana (The date of Soratur battle is fixed as 1190 A.D. by Dr. S.N. Ritti).

Though Bhillama issued his coins after defeating Someshwara IV, he was defeated by Chalukyan commander Barma in 1183 A.D. Still Bhillama occupied Kalyana in 1186 A.D. In the east, he defeated Chola Kulottunga I, and after conquering Belvola, crossed the Tungabhadra. The Soratur Battle checked his southward march and he was thrown back across the north of the Krishna. Bhillama died in 1192 A.D. and his two records are seen in Dharwad district. In the Annigeri record of 1190 A.D. it is mentioned that a grant was made to Amriteshwara temple of the place by Mahamandaleshwara Bachideva. Perhaps in the same year, when Bhillama was camping at Herur, he granted the village Hirehandigola to the Trikuteshwara temple at Gadag. It was Bhillama who had transferred his capital from Sindinera to Devagiri. His son and successor Jaitugi or Jaitrapala (1192-1200 A.D.) did not dare to cross the Krishna, but he defeated Kakatiya Ganapathi. Lakshmidhara, a son of the famous mathematician Bhaskaracharya, was his illustrious minister.

Jaitugi's son, Singhana II (1220-47 A.D.) is considered as the greatest ruler of the dynasty. He defeated both the Kadambas of Goa and Hangal in the south and wrested Lakkundi from the Hoysalas in 1213 A.D. and subdued the Sindhas of Belagutti and extended his realm till the Tungabhadra (1215). His rule extended upto Shimoga dist. and Sindha Ishwara of Belagutti died fighting with him in 1229 A.D. and he appointed Honna Bommisetti as an officer in the region. He also humiliated Sindha Keshavadeva and Sindha Biradeva. There is a reference to a war against the Sindhas at Nyamati in 1247 A.D. and after this, the Sindhas are never heard of. In 1223 and 1235 A.D. there were battles fought between the Seunas and the Hoysala Narasimha to the south of the Tungabhadra. But the Seuna hold over Dharwad district remained undisturbed. According to a Rattihalli record, Mallisetty, a Seuna officer in Konkan conquered Dwarasamudra and wrested twelve elephants and he was the governor having control over Belvola-300, Puligere-300 and Banavasi-12000. In an earlier inscription of 1222 A.D. it is mentioned that this territory was administered by one Vankuva Rahuta. Srinivasa Ritti has pointed out the event of donation made to Lakshmeshwara by one Mayideva Pandita who was earlier administering Banavasi region in 1215 A.D.

Singhana had exempted certain tolls of Kisukadu-70 in 1202 A.D. according to a Sudi record. The grant made by the 72 *mahajanas* of Gadag to the Trikuteshwara of the place was endorsed by him in 1213 A.D. In 1215 a grant was made to the Mahabaleshwara at Nagavi. He is mentioned as having made a grant of oil for the perpetual lamp in the Kaleshwara temple of Gudgeri by the Telliga-50 (Oil extractors guild) of the place. One Sangayya, constructed the Rameshwara temple in the precincts of the Somanatha temple. One Rajaladevi, daughter of Beechasetti Dandanayaka renovated the Srivijaya Jinalaya of the same place in 1247 A.D. This Beechasetti had looted Dwarasamudra and had built a Shivalaya at Harlahalli according to the Harlahalli copper plate of 1244-45 A.D. According to the Annigeri record of Singhana, Rudrayya and Chandrayya of the place built the Dharmeshwara temple. Honnabommisetti donated the Mantravadi village to Sonnalige (Sholapur) Kapila Mallikarjuna temple as mentioned in the Mantravadi record (1234 A.D.). Nadaprabhu Bommisetti built the Shankaranarayana temple at Satenahalli (Hangal taluk) in 1214 A.D. Kadamba Mallideva's wife Padmaladevi of Hangal founded a Brahmapuri at Hullanguru in 1245 A.D. (Hulgar in Shiggaon taluk). Honnabommisetti granted Elaballi Village to the Dhavaleshwara temple at Chikkamallur, according to a Shiggaon record. A record



from Balambeed (near Chikerur) mentions that one Dandanayaka Bachayya made a grant to Pandarangeshwara at 'Pandarige' (perhaps raises a doubt whether 'Pandarige' refers to present Pandarapura itself). These records announcing grants to the Siddhanatha temple at Haveri (1229-31) are of the days of Singhana. There is a record (1236) of Singhana naming five heroes who died fighting against Pandyadeva (of Uchchangi?) in Singhana's times at Kallihal (Haveri taluk). Singhana during his rule over Dharwad undertook many works of public welfare as testified by inscriptions here.

Singhana's grandson (Jaitugi's son) Krishna or Kannara became his successor (1247-61 A.D.) and he exterminated the Belagutti Sindhas. Fighting against the Hoysala Someshwara, he proceeded upto Chitradurga district and inscriptions announcing grants to the Mahabaleshwara temple at Nagavi (1255 A.D.), Kalideva temple at Naregal, are found in the district. His officer Chavundaraya renovated the grants to the *agrahara* at Haveri (1253 A.D.). Mallisetti made a cash grant for the renovation of the flower garden of the Gopaladeva temple at Haveri.

Krishna's successor was his brother Mahadeva (1261-71 A.D.) who defeated Shilahara Someshwara of Konkan and declared himself 'Konkana Chakravarti'. Though Hoysalas defeated him in 1270 A.D. his control over Chitradurga region remained intact. In his times, Noorumbada district (Rattihalli) was looked after by Tipparasa. Mahadeva's Mahapradhana Devarasa who donated the village Changur to the Sonnalige Kapila Siddha Mallikarjuna temple according to the Sangur record (1265 A.D.). In his Chaudadanapur inscription, his feudatory Gutta making a grant to the Mukteshwara temple of the place is recorded in 1262 - 65 A.D. The officer in charge of collection of tolls, Baicharasa, donated the toll collected to the Siddhanatha temple at Haveri.

Though Mahadeva's son Ammana was crowned, later subsequently Krishna's son Ramachandra (1271-1312 A.D.) wrested power. Ramachandra defeated the Malwa ruler and the Waghelas of Gujarath. As he could not defeat Singeya Nayaka of Kummata, he developed friendship with him. In a record dated 1287 A.D. at Lakshmeshwar, there is a mention of the death of Seuna Commander Dameya Nayaka in a war against Kummata. Singeya's son Kampila (Khanderaya) participated in many campaigns of Ramachandra. The Santaras of Hosagunda (Shimoga dt.) became subordinates of Seunas. Seuna commander Saluva Tikkana attacked the Hoysala Capital Dwarasamudra in 1276 A.D. Delhi Sultan Alla-U-din Khilji attacked Devagiri in 1296 A.D. and collected tribute from Ramachandra. Even after this, Ramachandra waged wars against the Hoysala Ballala III (in 1301 and 1304) twice and weakened himself. Later Delhi Sultan's Commander Malik Kafur attacked Devagiri and took Ramachandra captive to Delhi. Ramachandra agreed to be a vassal of Delhi Sultanate. Later when Malik Kafur attacked Orangal and Dwarasamudra, Ramachandra supported him in those campaigns. Subsequently Ramachandra died in 1312 A.D. In the Tadkod inscription of Ramachandra, it is mentioned that as per the wishes of his mother, he built a Basadi (in 1282 A.D.) at the place. His commander Saluva Chavunda set apart certain tolls to the Nagara Jinalaya of Dambal in 1289 A.D. There is a reference that a land grant was made during 1283 A.D. to the temple of Bhogadeva at Dambal. His officer in charge of tolls made a grant to the Haveri Siddhanatha temple (1298 A.D.). Similarly Ramachandra's Commander Saluva Chavunda made over a cash grant to Jinalaya in Dambal. To the Mukteshwara of Chaudadanapura, Ramachandra's Prime Minister, Parashurama made a land grant. At Menasinahal and Benakankonda there are hero stones of Ramachandra's times. The hero stones at Menasinahal (1284 A.D.) depicts the heroic deeds of Kaliga and Siriga. In the Benkankonda herostone there is a reference relating to the death of Velevali Chaudayyanayaka and his wife. Sarvadhikari Kannaradeva was administering Puligere (Lakshmeshwar) and Pandyanadu. Damodaradeva Raneya, a faithful servant of

Ramachandra was an officer in charge of Dharwad and the surrounding regions. Salva Tikkama his commander is said to have built the Lakshminarayana temple at Harihar.

Singhana III, who succeeded Ramachandra, was killed by Malik Kafur during his attack on Devagiri in 1313 A.D. Later when Ramachandra's son-in-law Harapaladeva, tried to revive the Seuna fortunes, he too was killed by the Delhi Sultan's army in 1318 A.D. Mallugi III, son of Singhana III is described as a subordinate of the Delhi Sultans in 1334 A.D. as pointed out by A.V. Narasimha Murthy with the help of an inscription. With this the Seuna rule ended. There are no inscriptions confirming the rule of the Seunas in Dharwad district after Ramachandra. We may surmise, therefore, that since there were no strong rulers for the last fifty years, anarchy prevailed in the region. Even the Delhi Sultan's hold over the region was weakened. As all the subordinate rulers of the region had been exterminated by the Seunas, they were in fact, responsible for the political vacuum created in the region. During the early part of the 14th century A.D. Singeya Nayaka of Kampili (1300-27 A.D.) might have tried to fill the vacuum (He is identified as belonging to a branch of Hoysalas by Sitaram Jahgirdar). Both he and his son Kumara Rama died fighting against the Delhi Sultans. In the later Vijayanagara times Kumara Rama is being deified and shrines of him were being raised in Dharwad district, perhaps indicating the fact that with the death of Kumara Rama, people were feeling the loss of sense of security and deifying him for his sacrifice. Harihara and Bukka, who were already there in the Hampi region were able to wield influence in Dharwad region as subordinates, either of the Hoysala or of the Kampili rulers. but there is no inscriptional support for such a conjecture. Though we see from a record of 1334 A.D. from Maharashtra region, that Seunas ruled as subordinates of the Delhi Sultans, their wielding any power over Dharwad region is doubtful.

### **The Seunas of Masawadi**

Kupparasa who belonged to the Seuna family was ruling as an officer under Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha I and was administering Puligere -300 between 865-69 A.D. and later under Krishna II, he was administering Kogali-500 in Bellary district and Masawadi-140 (Dambal-Mundargi area). The Mevundi record speaks of his a grant to the Kuppeshwara temple of the place and perhaps the temple was built by him. The next reference to the family described as of Masters of *Dwaravati pura varadheeshwara* and '*Yadavanvaya*' was Aytavarma Arasa seen as a subordinate of Chalukya Jagadekamalla in 1024 A.D. Next, one Nagavarmarasa is mentioned as a commander of Jayasihma II in 1041 A.D. is said to be the king from the Seuna dynasty who appears in this period. In the Sattur record of 1044 A.D. Kupparasa II is mentioned. He is said to be ruling over Masawadi 140 as an administrator. There is an inscriptional reference to Ajarasa (1050 A.D.) who is mentioned as subordinate of Chalukyan princess Akkadevi. Ajarasa appears to have participated in Chalukyan wars against the Cholas and the Andhras. The Ajameshwara temple at Dambal may have been named after him.

Ajarasa's successor was his son Madhava or Machibhupa (1054 A.D.), and he appears to have died in a war in the days of Someshwara I against the Uchchangi Pandyas. His successor was Mahasavanta Somadeva under Vikramaditya VI (1082 A.D.). His successor was Mahendra (1091 A.D.). Information on Mahendra's successor is secured from Permadi's record of 1113 A.D. and he was Gommarasa II. The last named had perhaps a short rule, and Permadi's rule continued till 1147 A.D. and he is described as 'Seuna Bheema' in his record, and he also continued in the days of Vikramaditya VI and later under Jagadekamalla II. In addition to Masawadi he was also assigned Hagaratige-300 (Muddebihal-Lingasugur region.)

After Permadi, his second son, Kupparasa III's record is seen in 1147 A.D. (His elder brother Harihara does not appear to have ruled). This record speaks of a grant by one Bammi Setty to the Kalideva temple of Budihal. Kupparasa III calls himself as belonging to 'Sindhu Seuna' family. His son Ballala born to his queen Remmadevi looked after Masawadi as its commander under Seuna Singhana II (1218 A.D.). Before that he might have been a subordinate of the Hoysalas. Though he had two sons, Ballala appears to be the last ruler of this lineage. Seuna Singhana's rule appears to have ended at this time. (Dr. Srinivasa Ritti has discussed in detail on this family in his book 'The Seunas').

#### THE HOYSALAS

The Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra were the subordinates of the Kalyana Chalukyas, and Chalukya Someshwara I had married a Hoysala princess called Hoysaladevi. Hoysala Ereyanga (1098-1102 A.D.) had participated in the northern campaigns of the Chalukyas like in the siege of Dhara. Gangavadi had been conquered by the Cholas. The Chalukyas could not conquer this territory back. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, (1108 -1141) son of Ereyanga recaptured Gangavadi from the Cholas in or around 1116, and this was a remarkable venture. He had married Shantala, an accomplished lady belonging to Balligamve, the capital of Banavasi-12000 and sculptors from this town, Dasoja and his son Chavana built the beautiful temple at Belur. He was ambitious, and he defeated the Santaras of Hosagunda and the Nolambas of Nolambavadi in 1117 A.D. and later, crossing the Tungabhadra in 1118 A.D. he defeated the Chalukyan army at Kannegal and captured the fort of Hangal. Santalige -1000 and Banavasi - 12000 was attempted to be conquered and Chalukyan commander Boppana was defeated by him at Hallur in Hirekerur taluk in 1120 A.D. Later Emperor Vikramaditya VI sent his able commander Sindha Acharasa of Yerambarge who defeated Vishnuvardhana and pursued him upto his capital Dwarasamudra. After the death of Vikramaditya VI, in 1127 A.D. Vishnuvardhana crossed the Tungabhadra and reached Lakkundi. He claims to have reached the *Heddore* (the Krishna?) and even conquered Halsige-12000. But no record of Vishnuvardhana is seen in this region, and his campaigns in the region might have been victorious expeditions. He had defeated the Hangal Kadambas, and his record says that Hangal region had been included in his *Kadita* (revenue register). His rule over Hangal region could have been peaceful. He died at Bankapur in 1141A.D. One cannot say whether he died in a war. But his son Narasimha I (1141-1173 A.D) did not appear to have crossed the Tungabhadra.

Ballala II (1173-1220 A.D) was an adventurer who strove to build an empire. He conquered Uchchangi in 1177 A.D. and Hangal in 1178 A.D. There ensued a war between him and the Kalachuris for the capture of the prosperous region of Belvola - 300. The Kalachuris subdued Ballala II and forced him to pay tribute. But after the fall of the Kalachuris (1104 A.D.), he was able to occupy Banavasi - 12000 including Balligamve, and crossing the Tungabhadra, he defeated Chalukya Someshwara IV in 1187 A.D. In a fierce battle fought at Soratur (1190 A.D.) he defeated Seuna Bhillama V and proceeded till Manvi in Raichur district. But Ballala failed to capture Kalyana.

He camped for long at Lakkundi and many records in Dharwad district speak of his rule. In 1192 A.D. he donated the village Hombolalu to the Gadag Trikuteshwara temple. In a grant by the traders of Mevundi to the Bhilleshwara temple, his name is mentioned (1196 A.D). In an inscription making gold donations to the Naganabavi (a well) at Lakkundi by two persons he is mentioned as the emperor (1195 A.D). Ballala's commander Singayya made a grant to the Amriteshwara temple at Annigeri in 1196 A.D. In 1202 A.D. four Hoysala generals made grants to the same temple. The Kashi Vishweshwara temple at Lakkundi, destroyed by the Cholas is believed to have been renovated by Ballala II. However even now, the temple is in a damaged condition. The Nadaprabhu of Kalkeri (Hangal taluk), Hariyama

Setty in the presence of Mummari Danda Kacheya Sahani and Amiteya Sahani, made a grant to the Kalukere Someshwara (1205 A.D.) temple in Ballala's times.

According to several inscriptions found at Satenahalli of Hirekerur taluk, the regions around the place were administered by one Bomma, ruling over Nagarkhanda-70 under the Seunas. He built the Harihara temple of the place (1204 A.D.). Satenahalli is described as a major commercial centre. Around 1203 A.D. there were fierce battles between the Hoysalas and the Hangal Kadamba Kamadeva's forces as evidenced by several hero stones of the place. Ballala's *pradhani* made a grant to the Morakeshwara temple at Hosur in 1207 A.D. The *mahajanas* of Mulgund who made a grant to the Telligeshwara temple of the place, speak of Ballala as the emperor in 1207 A.D. The Nagavi record speaks of a grant (1215) to the Mahabaleshwara temple of the place and also mentions Ballala II as the ruler. An undated Balaganur inscription makes a mention that Ballala Nagagaunda made a land grant for running a choultry in the place and it mentions Ballala as the overlord.

Seuna Singhana conquered Lakkundi in 1213 A.D. and pushed the Hoysalas to the south of the Tungabhadra. After that there are no Hoysala records in Dharwad district. Hoysala Narasimha II (1220-35 A.D.) does not appear to have entered Dharwad district. He and his son Someshwara (1235-54 A.D.) were busy in the political affairs of Tamilnadu. Later Hoysala rulers like Narasimha III (1254-91 A.D.) and Ballala III (1291-1343 A.D.) were checked at the south of the Tungabhadra as the Seunas had their possession in Chitradurga region. Seuna Ramachandra was defeated by Malik Kafur, and he joined the Delhi Sultan's army in attacking Dwarasamudra. Later, Seunas in 1318 A.D. pursued Ballala III till Holalkere. In his fight against Kampilaraya, Ballala III did not gain anything. This was followed by Delhi Sultan's army looting Dwarasamudra in 1327 A.D. Ballala III died fighting against the Madurai Sultan in 1343 A.D. followed by the death of his son, Virupaksha Ballala in 1346 A.D. The Hoysala Rule thus ended.

#### THE VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

The Vijayanagar Empire was founded in 1336 A.D. and it is a popular belief that Vidyaranya helped it founded. But the founders of the Empire, the Sangama brothers-Harihara and Bukka asserted their authority only in 1346 A.D. when they made a grant to the pontiff of Sringeri, Bharatiteertha. That was the year when Virupaksha Ballala had expired. Still both Harihara and Bukka called themselves only as 'Mahamandaleshwaras'. The title 'Rajadhiraja' indicative of paramount power was assumed by Bukka's son Harihara II. Thus it is not possible to say that the empire was founded in 1336 A.D. But this is the traditionally accepted date.

The Sangamas were the followers of the Kalamukha sect. Kashivilasa Kriyashakti was their '*guru*'. It is surmised that there must be very strong reasons for the Sangama brothers for making grants to Bharatiteertha Swamiji (1346 A.D.), a pontiff of the Dharmapeetha of Sringeri established by Shankaracharya, for pursuing his religious activities (*anushthana*). It is said that a further grant was made by Krishnayitayi also called as Kikkayitayi who was the Queen of Hoysala King Ballala-III to this Swamiji in 1346 A.D., who was displaced by the raids of the Delhi Sultans with a view to help and enable him to settle down in Sringeri. Perhaps Vidyaranya, who was a disciple of this Mutt must have rendered some help to the Sangama brothers in their political activities. Later in the days of Bukka and Harihara II, Vidyaranya and his brother Sayanacharya took the lead in writing the commentaries on the Vedas called '*Vedartha Prakasha*', and Vidyaranya wrote '*Parashara Madhaviya*', among other

things elaborating the principles of polity, and they must have guided these rulers about the objectives of founding the new empire.

When the founders of Vijayanagar had been fully convinced of the threat posed by the Delhi Sultans to the Indian way of life and culture, they took the initiative to protect all religious cults. They put an end to the political vacuum created in the South. (The encouragement and the urge to Vidyanaya to compile '*Sarva Darshana Sangraha*' and Sayana to compile works like '*Yajnyatantra Sudhanidhi*', '*Prayashchitta Sudhanidhi*', '*Ayurveda Sudhanidhi*' and other such compendia by the Emperors has to be viewed in this background of protecting and conserving the Indian tradition). When Kampila Raya and Kumara Rama died in their fight against the Delhi Sultans, the Sangama brothers were perhaps their subordinates and later they accepted the overlordship of the Hoysalas. Harihara's daughter was married to Ballappa Dandanayaka, the nephew (son of Ballala III's sister). He is called Aliya Ballappa in the above quoted Sringeri record, and his presence and also that of the Hoysala queen there, also speaks of the Sangama brothers' affinity to the Hoysalas. The memorials of Kumara Rama raised in Vijayanagar times in Dharwad district (in places like Bidarkatti, Virapur, Sangur, Lakshmeshwar etc.) and also in Bellary and Chitradurga districts demonstrate the devotion which they nurtured in regard to the deceased hero and the thought that they should continue the mission of Kumara Rama. They may have also taken advantage of the sentiments of the people for Kumara Rama. There is an inscription at Lakshmeshwar which expresses public gloom over the death of Kampilaraya, father of Kumara Rama (*South Indian inscription*, No. 294). The images of Kumara Rama were installed by the Vijayanagar officers at Sangur, and at Virapur in Hirekerur taluk. The Empire tried to take advantage of the widespread public sentiments on the martyrdom of Kumara Rama could have been the reason. In the Dharwad district, inscriptions of Harihara and Bukka are rare. The tradition that had been destroyed was attempted to be restored by the Vijayanagar rulers. The renovation of an ancient Shiva temple at Soratur (1356 A.D.) and renovation of the famous Lakshmeshwar temple (1353 A.D.) can be quoted as examples. The southern entrance of the Someshwara Temple at Lakshmeshwar was renovated in 1392 A.D.

Harihara had brothers called Bukka, Kampana, Muddappa and Marappa. Harihara was administering Gutti region in 1339 A.D. and built the fort of Badami in 1340 A.D. Sensing the weakening of the Hoysala power, he tried to strengthen his hold on the Tungabhadra region. He appointed Kampana as the administrator of the Nellur region in 1345 A.D. Marappa was taking care of Chandragutti (Shimoga district) and Muddappa was at Mulbagal. But in 1347 A.D., the Governor of the Delhi Sultan at Devagiri, one Alla-ud-din Hasan Gangu revolted against his overlordship and founded an independent Sultanate (of the Bahmanis) at Gulbarga in 1347 A.D.. In the next decade this Sultanate began its struggle against Vijayanagar. One will have the idea of the extent of Harihara's powers by his title '*Purva Paschima Samudradhishwara*' (Master of the Eastern and Western Seas).

The first inscription of Harihara I is at Abbalur (1349 A.D.) and it speaks of an officer called Samudra Saluva Vira Bachappadeva. This inscription, is mostly faded and the name of the brave warrior is erased. A record of 1353 speaks of Savanya Odeya, and it is said that one Chikkakereya Nayaka renovated the Somayya (Someshwara) temple at Lakshmeshwar. This Savanya Odeya, it is possible, is Savanna, the son of Kampana. In a record of 1412 A.D. of Lakshmeshwar, it is stated that the town was under Vijayanagar in the days of Harihara I himself. A Chattanahalli (Hirekerur Taluk) record (1357 A.D.) speaks of a grant by Madarasa to the Bhairaveshwara temple of the place in the days of Kumara Virupanna. The latter appears to be Bukka's son, and he could have been a governor.



Madarasa was the same Madarasa odeya or Madhavamantri ruling from Chandragutti who was also looking after Goa. The renovation of the northern doorway of the Someshwara at Lakshmeshwar in 1392 A.D. is recorded. But the record does not make clear whether the renovation was at the instance of the State. The Sutkoti record refers to Harihara II (1377-1404 A.D.) and speaks of the death of a hero. Another undated record which mentions the death of a hero at Hirehalli (Byadgi taluk), also mentions Harihara II. The undated Muttalli record (Shiggaon taluk) also speaks of Madarasa Odeya with the prefix 'Goveya' (of Goa) and it announces the village ('Muktaralli') being donated to one Soorappayya under Harihara II. The record further indicates that Madanna Odeya's son Singinayaka made another grant to Jannappayya son of Soorappayya. It is not clear who these Soorappayya and Jannappayya are. In a rare record of Bankapur which is undated, Harihara II and Madhava Mantri (Madarasa) are mentioned. A grant by Harihara-II is recorded in 1379 A.D. A damaged record of Kalakappana gudda (Ron taluk) mentions a grant of a village to a Madhwa Brahmin. Most of the inscriptions in the district are either damaged or broken and hence it is not possible to elicit accurate information about the administration of those times. In the Chikkanaji record (1403) from Byadgi taluk, death of a hero during Harihara's times is mentioned.

Bukka I (1356-77) had defeated Shambhuvaraya in Arcot region, and his son Kampana had defeated the Madurai Sultan in 1371 A.D. and this resulted in the expansion of the empire in the South. It was in the days of Bukka that the Doab wars between the Bahmanis and this empire began. Vijayanagar army drove back Sultan Mujahid's army, which had attacked Adoni and even reached the Vijayanagar capital. Bukka died during this period. The work of writing commentaries on the Vedas, which started in the days of Bukka was completed in the days of Harihara II (1377-1404) by Sayana. Both these emperors had assumed the title '*Vedamarga Pravartaka*'. When Sultan Mujahid Bahmani died, Harihara II took advantage of the situation and marched beyond Goa in Konkan and conquered territories upto Chaul. In Andhra region he captured the forts of Udayagiri, Nellur and Guntur and also the fort of Panagal which belonged to the Velamas. The empire got spread in the east upto Karimnagar region.

After Harihara-II, his sons Virupaksha (1404 A.D.) Bukka-II (1405-06 A.D), and later Devaraya I (1406-22 A.D) succeeded to the throne. Devaraya I, during the reign of his father, fought against the Bahmanis, Reddis, and the Velama Kings during his tenure as the governor of Udayagiri province. The Bahmanis and the Velamas jointly attacked Vijayanagar in 1406 A.D. (Devaraya fell in love with the daughter of a goldsmith of Mudgal, and he ordered her being brought to the capital. The unwilling girl sought shelter of Sultan Mujahid. This is described as the cause of this war by Ferishta; but this account is found to be more a myth than real. The Vijayanagar army lost Bankapur to the Bahmanis and Devaraya I made peace with the Bahmanis by marrying off his daughter to Sultan Feroze and presented Bankapur as dowry to Sultan says Ferishta (But neither the contemporary writers like Syed Ali nor later writers like Nuniz speak of this marital relation between the two royal houses). No details of the areas comprised in Dharwad district is available at a time when Bankapur became a part of the Bahmani Kingdom.

Feroz Bahmani, in alliance with the Velamas of Rachakonda, tried to conquer Rajamahendri that belonged to Vijayanagar, and as he did not succeed in his mission, Feroz marched towards Orissa. But Devaraya befriended the Velamas and wrested Panagal fort. But Vijayanagar could not reconquer Raichur Doab, which it had lost in the days of Sultan Mujahid. But the Velama ruler killed Feroz's ally, Pedda Komati Vema of Kondavidu. With the help of the Velamas, Devaraya extended his sway over

the Andhra region. Portuguese traveller Nuniz, and Italian visitor Nicolo Conti who came to Devaraya's court have praised the emperor for his achievements and administration.

There are two records of Devaraya at Sangur, and one of it speaks of Madarasa, raising a memorial to Kumara Rama (1408 A.D.) and the second one (1413 A.D.) speaks of a grant of land to the deceased warrior's relatives. The warrior could be the one who died at the Bankapur war. The 1413 A.D. record of Lakshmeshwar speaks of his settlement of a land dispute. A piece of land was claimed by both the administration of the Someshwara temple and the Shankha Jinalaya of Lakshmeshwar. Mahapradhana Naganna Dandanayaka invited the palace priest (Vijayanagar) called Sangama Deva, who gave a judgement in favour of the Shankha Jinalaya, and the disputed land was handed over to it.

After Devaraya, the rule of his son Ramachandra (1422-24 A.D.) was followed by another very short span of rule by Vijayaraya (1424 A.D.) another son of Devaraya, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Devaraya II (1424-46 A.D.) who was long associated with the administration even earlier. Devaraya II was a very capable ruler in the Sangama family, and he had earlier defeated Feroz Bahmani's younger brother Ahmed I in 1423, and Ahmed shifted his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar in 1426 A.D. and ruled from 1422-36 A.D. Devaraya also defeated the Reddis of Kondavidu in 1432 A.D. and wrested the Kondavidu fort. The empire stretched upto the banks of the Krishna in the east. This also resulted in developing a misunderstanding between the Gajapathis of Kalinga and Vijayanagar. Devaraya had three confrontations with the Gajapathis and he retained his hold over Rajmahendri on the border. Though in his war with the Bahmanis he lost some territory in the Raichur Doab, the fort of Mudgal was under his control (1443 A.D.). He collected tribute from the rulers of Quilon (Kerala) and Ceylon.

His notable generals Lakkanna Dandesha (author of *Shivatatva Chintamani*) and Jakkanna were Veerashaivas, and Devaraya II also extended generous patronage to Veerashaivism. The 101 Viraktas of Veerashaivism lived in the empire and actively undertook the work of collecting the Vachana texts and editing them. The Persian ambassador Abdur Razzak who visited the capital, exclaims! that there is no city in the whole world that can match Vijayanagar.

The Kadur (Hirekerur taluk) record speaks of Gopinatha Nayaka, the Governor of Chandragutti who installed hero stone in memory of Nagarasa of Kadur in 1429 A.D. The Savadi ('Saividi') record in Ron taluk (1431 A.D.) speaks of the renovation of the Traipurusha temple of the place by the officer posted at Badami called Chaudanayaka. The Kummur (Byadgi taluk) inscription mentions an attack on one Bachanayaka of the place by Mallarasa of Chandragutti (1441 A.D.). It is not clear as to why Bachaya was attacked even though he was an officer under this empire. And no sufficient explanation is forthcoming for this inter warfare. In a Kundgol ('Kundhagalla') record one Vallabharaya of *ina* (Surya) Vamsha is said to have founded a shrine of Hanuman. He appears to be an officer under Devaraya II. At about the same time, Avasarada (an office) Balaningayya Nayaka's son Kallappa founded the village Gangapur and built a Hanuman temple there. Both the records are undated, but refers to this emperor. Of the 101 Veerashaiva Viraktas, it is probable that Prabhudeva of Kallumatha, Tontada Siddhalingayati, the Veerashaiva poet Maggeya Mayideva have lived in Hampi during this time. Tontada Siddhalingayati established a Mutt at Dambal, and later a branch of it was opened even at Gadag. They were extraordinary missionaries and were also moving from place to place.

The successor of Devaraya II, Mallikarjuna (1446-65 A.D.) was a weak ruler and was given to vices. The Gajapathis of Kalinga conquered Rajmahendri in 1454 A.D. followed by the conquest of

Udayagiri and Chandragiri. The Bahmani rulers also laid siege to the capital and collected a huge indemnity. The Velamas also encroached upon the territory upto Velugodi near Rajmahendri. Kapilendra Gajapathi conquered many territories in Andhra and sent his armies upto Rameshwaram. In commemoration of Mallikarjuna's coronation, a Nandi pillar has been erected at Kumbapur near Narendra in 1448 A.D. There is a hero stone dated 1449 A.D. at Tiluvalli, which mentions that Dharwad was subjected to the supervision of Honnappa Odeya of Goa, and under him was an officer at Chadragutti whose name is unfortunately effaced.

Mallikarjuna's cousin (father Prataparaya's brother's son) Virupaksha (1465-85 A.D.) dethroned Mallikarjuna and assumed power. He too was a weak monarch, given to vices, and during these days in 1470, Mohamed Gawan, the Bahmani Commander conquered all territories in Konkan coast including Goa and the regions lying to the north of the Malaprabha including Belgaum and the surrounding regions. In fact he appears to have even occupied Dharwad and Hubli. However, this region to the south of the Malaprabha was not under the Bahmanis for long.

A civil war was evidenced in Gajapathi's realm of Kalinga. Taking advantage of this situation, Mahamad Shah Bahmani III conquered Rajmahendri and Kondavidu. When the empire was crumbling, Saluva Narasimha one of the commanders of the empire posted at Chandragiri was feeling pained of the mal-administration of Virupaksha. He on his own marched on to the East Coast and conquered the region uptill the Godavari. In the meanwhile Mahamadshah Bahmani returned to Kalinga again, and from there proceeded south upto Kanchi and looted the temples there. Saluva Narasimha and his commander Narasanayaka withdrew from the banks of the Godavari and met the army of the Bahmanis at Kandakur near Nellore and wrested all wealth they had looted. He pursued them till Penukonda and drove the Bahmani army back. Narasimha also conquered Kondavidu in 1480 A.D.

Pained by these chaos in the empire, Virupaksha's son Praudharaya killed his vicious father and ascended the throne. But he was incapable of improving the deteriorated situation. In view of this, Narasimha sent his army to the capital under the commandership of Narasanayaka. Praudharaya who was on the throne for a very short period (1485 A.D.) fled from the capital on hearing the news of the approaching army, and this resulted in Saluva Narasimha usurping the throne in 1485 A.D. The areas in Dharwad region conquered by the Bahmanis must have continued under their control between 1470 to 1500 A.D. No inscriptions of Virupaksha are seen in the district.

### **The Saluvas and the Tuluvas**

Though he ruled for only five or six years, Saluva Narasimha (1485-91 A.D.) tried to restore the glory and prestige of the empire. He was a Shrivaishnava and was a devotee of Madhwa teacher Shripadaraya. There were revolts in his times at Ummattur and on the West Coast. Gajapathi Kapilendra conquered Udayagiri. But Narasimha strengthened the army and expanded the cavalry. In 1491 A.D. he died and his adolescent son Saluva Timmaraja was handed over to the protection of Tuluva Narasanayaka, his trusted commander. But Timmaraja was killed by an officer who was bearing hatred towards Narasanayaka. Narasanayaka had to crown the second son of Saluva Narasimha called Narasimha II, and he became the Regent. By then the Bahmani kingdom broke up (1489 A.D). Though there were many revolts in the empire, Narasanayaka protected the kingdom from the attacks of Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur and of the Gajapathis. He procured good horses from the Arab traders on the West Coast. But he put Narasimha II, who came of age, under surveillance at Penukonda. He gained victories at Manvi in the north and Srirangapattana in the east. Gajapathi was able to win back Udayagiri only.



On the death of Narasanayaka in 1503 A.D. his elder son Tuluva Vira Narasimha assumed power. He caused the death of Saluva Narasimha II, kept in confinement at Penukonda in 1505 A.D. He thwarted the efforts of Adilkhana to conquer Adoni and Karnool. But there were revolts everywhere in the empire. There is a lone record of Narasanayaka in Dharwad dated 1500 A.D. at Odeyanapura which mentions that Kempasomanayaka, an imperial officer granted the villages of Basur, Aralikatti and Lingapur to one Kameya Odeya, who might have been a Veerashaiva Jangama.

Krishnadevaraya (1509-29 A.D.) succeeded his elder brother, and this mighty capable ruler defeated the Gajapathi and also vanquished Adilkhana of Bijapur at both Doni and Kovilkonda respectively. Thereafter he got himself crowned in 1510 A.D. As on the occasion of the death of his brother, there were hostilities all-round (There is a view that Adilkhana was killed in one of these wars). Later he put down the revolts which erupted in Shivanasamudra, Ummattur and Mangalore. He helped the Portuguese to conquer Goa which was under Bijapur in 1510 A.D. and befriended the Europeans, he managed to strike an agreement with them to procure horses. Portuguese travellers like Barbosa and Domingo Paes who visited his court have paid fullsome praise to him for the grandeur of his court and his capacity as an emperor. For the trade of the imperial capital, being carried out from Bhatkal and Goa, Dharwad district served as the land route. Old Hubli (also called Rayara Hubballi) grew as a centre of handloom weaving and trade.

Krishnadevaraya conducted successful campaigns against Gajapathis and marched victorious till Cuttack, the capital of Kalinga. Likewise after defeating the Bijapur army he camped at Bijapur for four days. He secured control over Raichur Doab. He stormed the cities of Bidar and Gulbarga with his victorious army. After 1522 A.D. he ruled in peace. The Kalyana Mantapa at the Hampi Virupaksha temple is his creation. He also raised the Krishnaswamy temple and expanded the Vithala and Hazara Ramaswamy temples, all at the capital. Himself a poet, author of Telugu work *Amuktamalayada* and some Sanskrit plays, he patronised Kannada poet Thimmanna and Telugu poet Allasani Peddana and others. He was a devotee of the Madhwa saint Vyasaateertha.

An undated inscription found at Shishuvinahalli in Naval Gund taluk, speaks of the establishment of the Krishnaraya Samudra *agrarahara* and creation of a tank, and perhaps they were named after the emperor. At Gadag (1520 A.D.) there is a record indicating that one Thimmappa Nayaka Ayya installed a water kiosk (Aravattige). At Gadgoli, a land grant was made for the services of the Hanuman temple, and except the name of the emperor, other details are effaced. There is a broken record at Gumgol (Navalgund taluk) which mentions that, one Viranarasinga Nayaka made a grant to temple or tank (in 1529 A.D.). Perhaps a local Palegar, Ellappa Nayaka II making a grant to some person is found in a record at Kabanur (Shiggaon taluk). The record mentions the emperor but is undated. The same Ellappa Nayaka made a grant of the village Hanumapur (Ranibennur taluk) to a wet-nurse who had suckled him. Kalgonda inscription (Byadgi taluk) speaks of a royal officer called Bole Mallarasa making a grant to the temple of Guddada Tirumala (Tirupathi?). After several decades the empire gained full control over Dharwad region in the days of Krishnadevaraya is clear from several records of him found in the district. In the neighbouring Saundatti taluk too his records are seen.

Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his step-brother Achutaraya (1529-42 A.D.), and soon after he came to power, Adilshahis of Bijapur conquered Raichur. But Achutaraya regained it in 1535 A.D. There was also a revolt in Travancore which he was able to put down. Though he was an able ruler, he had to face many uprisings in the empire. The Achutaraya temple at Hampi is his creation. Portuguese Chronicler Nuniz visited his court.

Of his two records in Dharwad district, one in the precincts of the Viranarayana temple at Gadag of 1539 A.D., while speaking of a donation of '*Anandanidhi*' to brahmins, describes God Viranarayana as one, who had blessed poet Kumara Vyasa. The temple was renovated in the days of Vijayanagar and even the image of the deity is in Vijayanagar style, (The original temple was of the Kalyana Chalukyan style) according to Dr. A. Sundara. A similar donation of *Anandanidhi* by the emperor at Annigeri is also recorded (1539 A.D.).

Sadashivaraya (1542 A.D.) who succeeded him was Achutaraya's brother's son. He was a ruler only in name and the administration was looked after by Aliya Ramaraya of the Aravidu family, who was the son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya. But the splinter Sultanates born out of the Bahmanshahi Kingdom after 1489 A.D. included the rulers of Bidar, Golkonda, Bijapur, Ahamadnagar and Berar, unitedly fought against Vijayanagar and vanquished the imperial army in a decisive battle (1565), at Rakkasagi Tangadagi also called Talikote. Ramaraya was killed in this major debacle. Ramaraya's brother Aliya Tirumala deserted the capital and took shelter at Penugonda, taking Sadashivaraya also with him.

Ten inscriptions of Sadashivaraya are seen in Dharwad district, and many of them mention about the exemptions from taxes granted to the barber community. They speak of extending certain tax exemption to this community by Ramaraya at the request of Kondoja, Bhadroja and Timmoja. The taxes include marriage tax, house tax etc. Such grants are seen at Amminbhavi, Devar Hubballi, Hombal and Lakshmeshwar (all dated 1547 A.D.) and also at Gudisagar and Guttal (1548 A.D.) and at Ranibennur (1550 A.D.). The Lakshmeshwar record speaks of the exemption having been extended to temples of 120 villages, *agraharas* and also towns of Lakshmeshwar province. In Gadag taluk, Kotumuchagi was named as Sadashivasamudra, and perhaps the tank at the place was repaired and the *agrahara* revived during Sadashivaraya's period. In another record from Lakshmeshwar dated 1547 A.D. exemption of marriage tax for all villagers in the Huligerenadu is announced. One Sudugadu Lingisetty visited the capital on behalf of the people, and on his representation this exemption was granted.

The Vijayanagar emperors have not built many new temples worth their name in the district, but repaired many ruined temples and rebuilt many that had been destroyed. Land settlement made in the days of Krishnadevaraya called '*Rayarekha*' was so systematic, that later even the British officers have praised it. Though there are not many records of the empire here, it is certain that they helped development of irrigation and trade. Handloom weaving received fillip. Travellers like Paes who passed through the district speaks of the prosperous agricultural condition of the district. Many Veerashaiva Mutts were founded in the district. The Madhwa philosophy was also propagated in the district. Great poets like Kanakadasa, Sarvajna and Kumara Vyasa flourished in the district during the days of the empire. The eminent poet Sarvajna has praised the prosperity of Belvola-300 of the times. This indicates the prosperous cultural atmosphere prevailing in the district. But the 12-year long famine that was evidenced between 1369-1381 A.D. was of terrific proportions. Not only cattle perished in huge number due to scarcity of water and fodder, but people too died in their thousands, of starvation and their skeletons and skulls were seen all over. Perhaps after this, much attention was paid to improve irrigation facilities. Though inscriptions do not speak of this, some clues are available and the tanks like Krishnarayasamudra and Sadashivasamudra are indicators of this. Rayapura tank near Hubli is ascribed to this period. The vast Magada (tank) of Masur is also their work. The British revenue records also speak of the efforts made to improve irrigation facilities in the region. A Sanskrit work '*Virupaksha Vasantotsava Champu*' speaks of officers incharge of the Mandala at Bhujanga Nagara

(Havanur), Lakshmeshwar, Dambal etc. These officers are said to have visited Hampi during the festival times. The huge entrance Gopura of the Virupaksha is ascribed to one Bishtappayya, an officer, who originally belonged to a place called Vithalapur in Mundargi taluk

#### THE BAHMANIS

The Bahmani dynasty founded in 1347 A.D. was always at war with Vijayanagar empire. But the presence of the dynasty in the district was felt only during the 15th century. Though Ferista states that Sultan Feroz (1397-1422 A.D.) conquered Bankapur, one is not certain about the Veracity of the statement. There are no records around Bankapur of the Vijayanagar rulers and only one undated record of Harihara II, is found at Bankapur. Perhaps Bankapur was under the Bahmanis. But the whole of Dharwad district was under Devaraya II. Hirekerur, Byadgi and Kundgol taluks have some inscriptions of him. At that time, Bahmani capital was shifted to Bidar (1426 A.D.). Mahmud Gawan, who was a prominent officer under the Bahmani kingdom, though was able to conquer Belgaum, Goa and Konkan, it appears that the Sultanate was unable to extend its territory to the south of the Malaprabha River. Even if it is assumed that Dharwad and Hubli were captured by them in 1470 A.D., they do not seem to have ruled these areas for long. After 1500 A.D. the entire Dharwad district was under the control of the Vijayanagar empire (The Dharwad Gazetteer-1883 speaks of one Jalalkhan as administrator of Navalgund, and his prolonged revolt against his Bahmani master in 1554. But this incident occurred at Nalgonda in Andhra, and not at Navalgund).

At Bankapur there was a subordinate of the empire in 1472 A.D. He, together with the officer at Belgaum, on instructions from Vijayanagar set out on a campaign against Goa in 1472 A.D. This resulted in Mahmud Gawan capturing Goa, says Ferishta. In 1510 A.D. the Portuguese captured Goa. The Portuguese colony at Goa was responsible for introducing exotic crops from the American continent and by the 18th and 19th centuries, cultivation of chillies, groundnut and potato must have become popular in the district. There was a radical change in the agricultural practices and the district became famous for cultivation of chillies, known by its brand name '*Byadgi mensinkai*.'

#### THE ADILSHAHIS OF BIJAPUR

The Adilshahis of Bijapur are a major dynasty among the five breakaway states of the Bahmani kingdom. Bijapur played a major role in vanquishing Vijayanagar empire in 1565 A.D. In 1573 A.D. Dharwad district came under Ali Adilshah and he named Dharwad as Nazarabad. The fort at Dharwad was built by Kishwar Khan in 1567-68 says Zubairi (*Basatin-us-Salatin*). Perhaps he could not conquer the strong stone fort at Dharwad and he built a new mud fort and even now the area is known as '*Mankhilla*'. He conquered Torgal and Dharwad. Ferishta infers that at that time while Dharwad Khilledar appointed by Ramaraya of Vijayanagar ventured to declare himself free, it was conquered after a siege of six months by Ali Adilshah's (1557-80) army. As the commander Shah Abdul Hassan proved to be weak, he was replaced by Mustafa Khan, and the latter was conferred the position of *Vakil-us-Sultanat*. According to a Marathi *modi* record, the collection of revenue in Dharwad Paragana was entrusted to Deshmukh Lingaji Ramaji, Deshpande Koneri Daso and Nadgauda Lingoji Rayaji in 1680 A.D. According to a Persian inscription, in 1680, the Mailara Linga temple near Dharwad (now Vidyagiri) was converted into a Mosque by the Adilshahis. Bankapur was conquered by defeating an officer called Vellappa by the Adilshahi army. Under Mustafa Khan, Bankapur became a notable centre of the Adilshahis. Many temples in Bankapur were demolished, and Mosques were raised by Adilshah by digging deep foundation says Zubairi (*Basatin-us-Salatin*). As many Vijayanagar forts in the region

were conquered and Bijapur's flag was hoisted atop there by Mustafa Khan, he was granted that region as *Jahgir*. Ali Adilshah was personally present, and had stayed in the region for three years and returned to Bijapur with much booty, Zubairi informs. Perhaps the Desai of Navalgund, Vittagauda had helped Bijapur in 1565 A.D. As a reward he was conferred with regions like Shirasangi, Kokatnur and Toragal (now in Belgaum dt) as Desagatis. But Vittagauda revolted against Bijapur in 1573 A.D. and came to be killed, according to a paper record published by Fleet. As per the inscription of 1576 A.D. from Lakshmeshwar, it is mentioned that a village named Gowdagere was granted to the Mallikarjuna temple, the donor officer being one Barigidevanayaka, and the said Nayaka declared himself '*Sriman Maharaja Barigidevanayaka*'.

When the hold of Bijapur over this region became strong, there were Desais (or Nadgoudas) at Lakshmeshwar, Guttal, Savanur, Dambal, Govankop, Amminbhavi, Shirsangi, Kittur, Shirhatti etc. They were mostly either Lingayats or Jains. In a stone record of 1644 A.D. there is reference to Desai Bulla of Bhadrapur. Many similar inscriptions of Bijapur, some in Kannada, some others in Persian are found at Annigeri, Bankapur, Savanur and Lakshmeshwar. Mosques raised in their times are found in places like Bankapur, Gadag, Dharwad, Savanur, Lakshmeshwar, Allapur, Ranibennur etc.

The Jamia Masjid at Bijapur was raised by Ali Adilshah. Ibrahim II (1580-1626 A.D.) was a highly tolerant ruler and the Ibrahim Roza built by him at Bijapur is very famous. A great lover of music, this prince had engaged-300 Hindu musicians in his court and also composed a book '*Kitab-e Nauras*', a collection of poems in Urdu to teach Hindu music to the Muslims. It begins with an invocation to Goddess Saraswathi and Ganapathi. In his times, Akbar invaded his territory in 1600 A.D. Ibrahim made peace with him and agreed to pay tribute to the Mughals. He also gave in marriage one of his daughters to Akbar's son Daniyal. In 1619, Ibrahim conquered Bidar, putting an end to the Baridshahi's Kingdom. He sent Manjukhan to Bankapur region to strengthen the administration over the region.

An officer of Bankapur, Khan-e-Azam in 1599 A.D. sunk a well at Nilgi in Savanur taluk. A grant of tolls to Jangamas of Hubli Seeme is mentioned in a record of 1601 A.D. A record from Shiggaon praises Ali and prophet Mohammed. A Lakshmeshwar record of 1612 A.D. mentions that an officer called Ankush Khan built a rest house and sunk a well at the place. He also built the Mosque at Ranibennur.

Mohammed Adilshah (1616-56 A.D) conducted campaigns in the South and subdued the Chieftains of Basavapatna, Keladi, Bangalore etc. He marched upto the borders of Kolar, and in 1646 A.D. with the help of the army of Golconda, conquered the Vellore fort which was the last capital of the Vijayanagar empire after Penugonda and Chandragiri. Thus the Vijayanagar lost its last vestiges and the empire ended. Bangalore was conquered by Ranadullah Khan, and Bangalore was granted as Jahgir to his co-commander Shahji Bhosle (1637). The former subordinate of Vijayanagar at Bangalore, Kampegouda was shifted to Magadi.

Mohammad Shah constructed the famous Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur. It was possible for him to do so as he was able to garner vast treasuries from his southern campaigns. At the famous Magada (huge tank) at Masur (earlier built by Vijayanagar rulers), there is an inscription which says that the fort at Masur was built by an officer called Muhammad Khan in 1635 A.D. As Mohammad Shah agreed to be a subordinate of the Mughals, he was forced to confine his expansionist activities to the south.

In an agreement signed with the British East India Company, Bijapur permitted the British to have a factory at Kadwad on the banks of the Kali, as the Kali was fordable from Sadashivgad to Kadra and ships reached Kadra and from there through land routes merchandise was carried to Hubli and Bijapur. The British also opened a factory at old Hubli and Raibag. Importance of old Hubli increased as a commercial centre. At Vengurla in Konkan, belonging to Bijapur, the Dutch opened a factory in 1637 A.D. In a record at Annigeri, Rustum Zaman is said to have built a new market called Rustumpet and gave it on a kaul to the local merchants on a 12 year lease. It was in the days of Mohammad Shah that Shivaji acquired Torna Khilla fort of Bijapur and laid foundation for the Maratha rule in the year 1646.

In the days of Ali II (1656-72 A.D.) Aurangzeb was the Subedar of Deccan under his father Shah Jahan. He started encroaching on the Deccan region. In 1657 A.D. he acquired Bidar and Basava Kalyan and laid siege to Bijapur. But he received a call from Delhi, and he had to withdraw. At the same time, as Shivaji grew stronger, his commander Netaji Phalkar in 1659-60 A.D. looted Raibag (Belgaum district), Gadag, Hubli and Lakshmeshwar in Bijapur Kingdom. In 1637 A.D. Annaji Datto, another general of Shivaji looted Hubli again. According to British records, goods and cash worth 2773 pound sterling was looted from the British factory at Hubli (approximately 8000 *varahas*). In 1665 A.D. Shivaji entered into an agreement with the Mughals called the Treaty of Purandar. Bijapur which was inimical to the Mughals had to face the unchecked wrath of Shivaji. After his coronation in 1674 A.D., Shivaji built strong forts at Nargund, Gajendragad, Parasgad (near Saundatti) Huli and other places which he had wrested from Bijapur. He strengthened them by keeping strong garrison.

In 1673 A.D. the last ruler of Bijapur, Sikandar Adilshah (1672-86 A.D.) handed over as Jahgir 16 mahals around Bankapur to Abdul Karim Khan. He was a Pathan and was the grand son of the famous General called Bahlolkhan and was the son of another commander, who was also the Jahgirdar of Koppal, by name Rahim Khan. When Mughal prince Muazzam conquered Dharwad and Hubli forts in 1685 A.D. Bijapur's hold on Dharwad district region almost ended and in 1686 A.D. the Mughals conquered Bijapur and took Sikandar Adilshah captive.

Even before that, the western parts of Dharwad district like Nargund, Ron, Gajendragad, Navalgund etc. had already been under Shivaji. In 1677 A.D. when Shivaji was returning from his Tanjore campaign, he passed through Dharwad region, and his killing the Desai of Belavadi Ishaprabhu, and his being defeated by Ishaprabhu's wife Mallavva (1678 A.D.) and his making peace with her are famous incidents. A sculpture commemorating Shivaji's agreement with Mallava is found in a temple at Yadwad in Dharwad taluk. At Bhadrapur in Navalgund taluk there is a lone inscription (1679 A.D.) of Shivaji in Kannada, announcing the appointment of the Gauda and Shanbhag of the place, and this region being under the control of Shivaji is clear. Thus by the time Bijapur rule ended, some parts of Dharwad district were under the Mughals and some others were under the control of Shivaji's son Sambhaji (Shivaji expired in 1680 A.D.) There are records to indicate Sambhaji's control over Nargund, and Ramdurg and Murgod in the present Belgaum district.

With the advent of the Europeans and their increased commercial activities on the West Coast, agriculture and industry received an impetus. Handloom industry expanded. Hubli has been described as a great centre of manufacture of iron and salt petre (needed for producing gun powder) by one Portuguese record. These items were taken to Bijapur. In many places of Dharwad district, production of paper and *agarbatti* (joss sticks) was started. Islam spread widely. As Bijapur rulers encouraged the

Shiah sect, public celebration of Moharrum became popular and the Hindus also participated in honouring 'tabut'. Many dargahs of Sufi saints were established and *urus* was celebrated in such places. The Jahgirdar of Bankapur later became the Nawab of Savanur and continued to rule till 1947 A.D.

During this period the Keladi Nayakas also tried to extend their sway over the Southern parts of the district. Venkatappa Nayaka had installed a '*Tolagada Kamba*' at Hangal to commemorate his victory. One or two inscriptions of Keladi are also seen in the district. But with the expansion of the power of Bijapur, Keladi's control over the region was transitory.

#### MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION

After the fall of Bijapur, the region became the battle ground of the Mughals and the Marathas. Abdul Karim Khan's son Abdul Rauff Khan surrendered to Aurangzeb, and in return the Mughal emperor handed over him extensive territories to administer, which included 22 Mahals. This included Bankapur and Torgal Sarkars (districts). In 1677 A.D. itself, the Mughals had granted to one Shah Muhammad Khan, old Hubli and Devar Hubli (Dharwad taluk) as jahgirs. In 1695 prince Muazzam had conquered from Chatrapathi Sambhaji the fort at Dharwad. In 1701-02 A.D. Sher Khan was the Mughal Fauzdar at Gadag. There was a fierce battle between Mughal prince Bidar Bakht and the Marathas near Lakshmeshwar, and Maratha general Bahirji Ghorpade's son Bhujanga Rao died in the battle.

Even after the death of Aurangzeb, in the Deccan in 1707 A.D. the influence of the Mughals was directly felt in the South. The Nawab of Savanur was just a feudatory under Mughals, the Mughal emperor and his sons were camped here and they were keenly observing the movements of the Marathas in the region. The Mughal Subha (province) called Bijapur Karnatak included Sira, Bangalore and Kolar in South. Kasim Khan was the Mughal Fauzdar stationed at Sira at that time. He was killed in a very fiercely fought battle at Dodderi in 1696 A.D. at the hands of the Marathas. In Bijapur Karnatak Mir Bakar was the Dewan till 1696 A.D. and in that very same year Khanzad Khan replaced him (The latter appears to be the brother of historian Kafi Khan).

While speaking of Dharwad, it may be recalled that, the present part of Dharwad, but then a separate village, Malapur is described as in Nazirabad (Dharwad) Paragana and Bankapur Sarkar, and Dar-ul-Zafar Bijapur Subha in 1690 A.D. Aurangzeb had donated a piece of land to the Mulla at Malapur called Shaik Davud. Initially, in 1785 A.D. Mirza Saifulla was the Mughal Khilledar at Dharwad. Later Siyar Khan (1792 A.D.), and Alaf Khan after him, followed by Mohin-ud-Din Khalandar Khan were the Khilledars of Dharwad. This is mentioned in *Kaifiyat*, in the possession of the above said Mulla's family.

Later in 1713 A.D. Mohammed Nasar was the Khilledar. The above said Mulla and his successors had the duty of performing certain rites during Moharrum, consecrating marriages and supplying oil to the lamps in the Mosques. In course of time, Mughals did not have any direct dealings with Dharwad region. It was under the Nawab of Savanur. In 1753 A.D. when Peshwa Balaji Rao (Nanasaheb) conquered Dharwad region, perhaps the Dharwad fort alone was under the direct Mughal control. Mohammed Nazaulla was the Khilledar between 1719-30 A.D. After that till 1753 A.D. Prithvi Singh was the Khilledar.

According to one Mughal record ('*Zeh be Dehi*') subah Bijapur had 18 Sarkars (districts) and 281 Mahals (taluks). Of these 16 mahals that can be identified from Bankapur Sarkar are as follows:



Bankapur Haveli (means town), Rayara Hubballi (Rayabupalli), Karadgi, Harihar, Lakshmeshwar, Nazirabad (Dharwad), Kundgol (Kondanul), Mishrikoti. Haliyal ('Hallihal') and Honnali. 'Ratanpalli', 'Muksaran', 'Mahapur', 'Halikal' and 'Narlikal' could not be identified. Of these, Harihar, Haliyal and Honnali are outside Dharwad now. (Wild conjecture is Ratanapalli can be Rattihalli, 'Halikal' is Hangal, 'Narlikal' is Naregal and 'Muksaran' is Masur. One cannot be certain. The list is copied from Dr. Nayim's *Mughal Administration in the Deccan*. PP:29-30.

The eight '*prants*' of Shivaji have been identified by Dr. Chitnis and of these, those connected with Dharwad district were Gadag, Lakhmeshwar, Navalgund and Betgeri (Uppin Betageri?) Other *prants* from Karnataka mentioned by him are Belgaum, Sampagaon, Koppal and Haliyal (*Chitnis; Glimpses of Maratha Socio-Economic History*, P.31.)

#### THE SAVANUR NAWAB

To know the history of the Nawabs, '*Diler Jangi*', a persian book published in 1841 A.D. is the main source. In the days of Sikandar Adilshah, the successful resistance offered by his commander Abdul Karim Khan pathan made the Adilshah to make Karim Khan the Jahgirdar of 22 mahals and posted him at Bankapur. His son Abdul Rauff Khan (1678-1714 A.D.), on the fall of Bijapur in 1786 A.D. surrendered himself to Aurangzeb and accepted the Mughal overlordship. He conferred on him the title '*Dilerkhan Bahadur Jung*', and assigned him the administration of 22 mahals which included Bankapur, Azamnagar (Belgaum) and Torgal.

In 1690 A.D. he shifted his headquarters from Bankapur to Savanur (As this shifting was undertaken in the month of *Shravana*, the place was named as Savanur, (the Savanur Nawab's record say), but in fact as early as in 1081 A.D., the place had that name, and it was an *agrahara* with 200 Mahajanas, according to a stone record. The Desais of Havnur, Guttal, Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Jalihal, Old Hubli, Mulgund, Dambal, Soratur, Gadag etc. were his subordinates. Of his many (12?) sons, Fattekhan (1714 A.D), Abdul Yadhkan (1714-15 A.D), and finally Abdul Gaffar Khan (1715-19 A.D.) administered the region one after the other. When the last named died, his younger brother Sattar Khan (1719-24 A.D.) became the Nawab though Gafar Khan had appointed his son Majid Khan as his successor. But he was young and even when he came of age, his uncle Sattar Khan refused to vacate the *gadhi* for him. But people forced Sattar Khan to enable Majid Khan to come to power (1729-49 A.D). The construction of the huge tank Moti Talav at Savanur, bringing large chunks of fallow land under cultivation and helping the emergence of new Hubli as a new town by laying new street called Majidpur to help the traders of this place are his achievements.

During his time, Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed as the governor of the Haiderabad province. The Marathas (Chatrapath Shahu, son of Sambhaji and grandson of Shivaji) was entrusted with the '*Sanad*' of levying Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from the six Deccan Subhas by the Mughal Emperor in 1719 A.D. Thus the Nawab of Savanur had to obey the orders of two masters, the Hyerabad Nizam and the Marathas. The Marathas of Kolhapur (successors of Rajaram, second son of Shivaji) remained as the third force in this region.

The Peshwa (Nanasaheb) representing Chatrapathi Shahu at Satara sent his brother Chimaji Appa who defeated Abul Majid Khan and took away Kittur and some other mahals in the Belgaum district area as the Peshwa was not paid Chauthayi dues. When Abdul Hakim Khan (1749-94 A.D) refused to obey the Peshwa, he too lost in a war against the Peshwa in 1756 A.D. Thus he lost the Belgaum fort.



But the Nawab befriended the Peshwa, and Nana Saheb came and stayed at Savanur for sometime, and Peshwa's wife gave birth to his second son, Madhav Rao at Savanur. Hakim Khan got tended the lady at Savanur for three months, and after that he saw off the lady and the new born child to Pune with valuable presents. It is said that when Madhavrao grew up he used to address Hakim Khan as Mama, (Uncle). In 1764 A.D. Haider Ali conquered Keladi and Sonda. The Sonda ruler was a subordinate of the Savanur Nawab. When Haider attacked Savanur, with the mediation of Khanderao, the Dewan of Savanur, Haider befriended himself with the Nawab (After the noted debacle at Panipath in 1761 A.D., the Marathas who were on friendly terms with Keladi, Sonda and Savanur were not in a position to help these powers against Haider's aggressions). Haider developed matrimonial relations with the Nawab. Haider's second son Karim Khan was married to Savanur princess and Savanur prince Khairkhan was married to Haider's daughter. Hakimkhan was very close to the Swamiji of the Madhwa Uttaradhi Mutt called Satyabodha Teertha, and the Brindavana of the Swamiji stands at Savanur.

But when Peshwa Madhav Rao defeated Haider Ali, the Nawab had to accept the Maratha overlordship. Later in 1786 A.D., Tipu Sultan conquered Savanur, and the Nawab Hakim Khan had to take shelter in Pune. But in 1787 A.D. as per the terms of the Treaty of Gajendragad, Tipu had to agree to the Peshwa's term of restoring Savanur to the Nawab. But the Nawab continued to stay at Pune, and regions to the north of the Malaprabha were retained by the Peshwa, and he paid to the Nawab an annual pension. Hakim Khan died in 1794 A.D., and after the fall of Tipu (1799 A.D.), the Peshwa granted Khairkhan 25 villages as his *fief* and sent him to Savanur, with the condition that he should be loyal to the Peshwa (A list of these 25 villages is given in Chapter I). After the fall of the Peshwa in 1818 A.D. the Nawab became a subordinate of the British.

When Nawab Khairkhan died in 1827 A.D., his son Faiyaz Khan, and later his second son Munawar Khan ascended the *gadhi* and the latter continued till 1833 A.D. He was followed by his next brother Diler Khan. Diler Khan who had the benefit of modern education, made land settlement in a systematic way. The book '*Dilerjāngi*', a history of the family in Persian language was published during his time. His successor Khair Khan II (1862-68 A.D.) had an untimely death and his son Chothe Diler Khan, who was a mere boy at that time was crowned. But he died issueless and there was a dispute for succession, and the British mediated, and the *gadhi* was ascended by Tabrez Khan (1885-1892 A.D.). He too died early and his pre-mature son Abdul Majid Khan was crowned with his mother's father, Dada Mohammad Khan functioning as the regent. The young prince was imparted with modern education and was well-versed in games like cricket and polo. He was officially crowned in 1912 A.D. He founded the Majid High School at Savanur in 1917 A.D. The noted scholar and poet Prof. V.K.Gokak was a student of that school. Majid Khan renovated the Moti Talav tank. He was responsible for providing electricity to the town. He encouraged the peasants to own tractors for cultivation. The revenues of the State rose from one lakh to three lakh. On the 8th of March 1948 A.D. Savanur state was merged with the Indian Union.

#### HAIDER ALI AND TIPU SULTAN

In Mysore State, after the death of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar in 1704 A.D., his dumb successor gave scope for the increase in the power of the administrators called Dalvayis. These Dalvayis got engaged in many misadventures, and getting themselves entangled in the Arcot Succession Wars, caused a heavy drain on the Mysore treasury. The strain on resources resulted in the non-payment of salaries to soldiers who staged sit-down strike in front of the palace at Srirangapattana. The crisis

was resolved by one of the generals called Haider Ali. He also defeated the Marathas who had attacked Mysore kingdom to levy the Chauthayi. This made Haider naturally ambitious and after the Battle of Panipat (1761 A.D), the Marathas took some time to recover. In 1760 A.D., Visaji Krishna Biniwale, a Maratha General, who was in the neighbourhood of Srirangapattana defeated Haider on the request of the Mysore Maharaja who was afraid of Haider for his ambitious designs, Haider took shelter at Anekal and was engaged in negotiations with Visaji. However the news of the debacle at Panipat reached Visaji in Jan 1761 A.D, and he was preparing to return to Pune. The Mysore Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar II was forced to yield to Haider and appointed him as the *Karyakartha* of the Kingdom. Haider became the dictator of Mysore, and helped Balasat Jung of Hyderabad to defeat the Marathas and he secured Sira as jahgir. Later he conquered Chikaballapur, Doddaballapur, Madakshira and Penugonda (1767 A.D.) and even conquered Keladi in 1763 A.D. He could lay hands on the vast treasures of the Keladi Kingdom, and subsequently he conquered Sonda (1764 A.D). The Marathas who were allied with Keladi and Sonda were unable to help them in their times of distress. Haider crossed the Tungabhadra and defeated the Savanur Nawab. Haider's generals also conquered Dharwad and reached the banks of the Krishna victorious. One Marathi record speaks of destruction of crops in the Dharwad region by the marches of the Mysore army. Haider is said to have named Dharwad as Khurshid Sawad.

However Peshwa Madhav Rao (son of Nanasahab, who had died after Panipath war in 1762 A.D) sent Gopalrao Patwardhan of Miraj to Dharwad. Haider's commander at Dharwad Fazlullah, defeated Gopalrao. But Madhavarao himself came to the region with a huge army crossed the Krishna (May, 1764 A.D) and pursued Fazlullah. Haider and Fazlulla camped at Rattihalli. the Peshwa camped at Narendra near Dharwad during the rainy season, and after the rainy season, he defeated Haider at Anavatti in the present Shimoga district. Haider agreed to abandon Savanur to the Marathas and also agreed to pay them an indemnity of Rs. 35 Lakh.. Dharwad remained with the Peshwas till 1773 A.D.

In 1773 A.D. when Peshwa Madhavarao died, Haider sent Tipu to the north of the Tungabhadra. Haider also had a secret treaty with Raghunath Rao or Raghoba, the uncle of Peshwa Narayan Rao and he sought his consent to conquer the territories up to the Krishna. Haider Ali Khan conquered Bankapur and Savanur and retreated due to the monsoon (June 1776). However the inimical forces opposed to Raghoba, who was entrenched in power at Pune, came to know of this secret treaty, and they all grouped themselves under the stewardship of Koneri Rao Patwardhan and he lead a huge army which confronted Haider's army headed by his commander Mohammed Ali in 1777 A.D. near Saunshi. In the ensuing battle which resulted in a lot of bloodshed, the general named Koneri Rao died and the general named Sattu Panduranga Rao Patwardhan was held captive.

This was followed by a campaign lead in 1778 by Parashurambhau Patwardhan of *Mirji*, who together with the Nizam marched against Haider. But the Nizam having been bribed by Haider, withdrew from the campaign. Parashurambhau could not cross the Krishna and was only able to march upto Tasgaon. In 1778, Haider conquered Dharwad and extended his sway over the entire area upto the Malaprabha. The Desai's of Nargund, Navalgund, Shirhatti and Jalihal became his subordinates. He befriended the Savanur Nawab and also entered into matrimonial alliance (1779 A.D.) as seen already. Haider encouraged the Desai of Kittur to conquer Gokak from the Maratha (1778 A.D). Parts of Belgaum which he had conquered from the Marathas were handed over to the Savanur Nawab Hakim Khan.

As the Marathas were engaged in wars with the British, they permitted Haider to retain territories uptill the Krishna. Haider agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 11 lakh per annum to the Marathas which was the revenue realised from the area. As he found it difficult to endure the harassment meted out by Haider, Lingappa Desai of Navalgund fled to Pune. The Desai of Kittur was arrested and taken captive by Parashurambhau Patwardhan. After the Treaty of *Salbay* between the British and the Marathas, chief of the Maratha, Nana Phadnavis, the administrator at Pune asked Haider to vacate the territory upto the Tungabhadra. Haider returned. But while engaged in a war with the British, Haider died of illness in 1782 A.D. After the War with the British got concluded, in 1784, the Marathas raised their demand with Tipu for the restoration of the area lying to the north of the Tungabhadra and also the revenue dues due to them, Tipu refused. On the contrary Tipu proceeded to pursue the Nawab of Savanur, who was an ally of the Marathas since 1782 A.D. with the intention of meting out punishment to him. He (Hakim Khan of Savanur) fled to Pune in 1786. Similarly Tipu attacked Ramdurg and Kittur and he continued the siege of Nargund and in October of that year his general Burhan-ud-din took into captivity Venkata Rao Bhawe, his Dewan Kalopanth and Kalopanth's married daughter and thus, Nargund came under the control of Tipu. Thus, Ramdurg, Nargund and Kittur (1781) came under Tipu's control. Though the Desai of Kittur, Mallasarja was arrested by Tipu, he managed to escape to Pune.

In 1786 A.D., the Marathas and the Nizam formed an alliance against Tipu. Tukoji Holkar and Behre, though could not capture Kittur, marched upto Savanur and took it. They drove Tipu's army beyond the Varada river to Anavatti. Haripanth Phadke, the Maratha general, conquered Badami. By the end of 1786 A.D. when Haripanth reached Savanur with the Nizam's army, Tipu defeated Haripanth, took Savanur and retreated to Bankapur to celebrate Moharrum. Haripanth captured Shirhatti. In Nov. 1796 A.D. Tipu's army lead by Mohin-ud-Din, captured Mundargi and fleeced the town. Tipu marched straight, against the Marathas via Gadag, reached Koppal and took Bahadur Bande fort. The Marathas marched on to Gajendragad. As Tipu, apprehending a treaty between the British and the Marathas, signed the Treaty of Gajendragad in 1787 with the Marathas. He returned Kittur, Nargund and Badami to the Marathas. But in 1787 A.D. he captured Kittur again. Dharwad also remained under him. In lieu of the possession of these territories, Tipu paid the Marathas Rs. 30 lakh.

Tipu made fresh settlement of the Dharwad region by undertaking a survey called '*Gajamojini*' ('Gaj' is a rod, about 33 inches in length). the installation of the Venkatesha image at Shukravarpeth in Dharwad took place during this period and Tipu's government donated one '*bele*' of land in Navalur village for meeting the expenses of services in the temple. Land grants (inams) made by Aurangzeb in 1696 A.D to the Peerjada, Mulla Khatib and Kaji of Dharwad were converted into Inam by Tipu. He established a mint at Dharwad. In his unpublished thesis Dr. S.Y. Sawant Points out that Dharwad was under Tipu between 1784 to 1790 A.D.

During the third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) the British had an understanding with Marathas and the British commander Capt. Little and Parashurambhau Patwardhan together crossed the Krishna in August 1790, and on September 18th laid siege to the Dharwad fort. Despite the strong defence by Tipu's Khilledar Badra-uz-Zaman for six long months, the fort fell on April 3 (1791) into the Maratha hands. Next, the Marathas took Kusugal and Hubli. The combined army crossed the Tungabhadra. Tipu could not take the territories beyond the Tungabhadra after this. Dharwad district remained under the Marathas.

### Dhondiya Wagh

Mughal campaigns, Maratha activities and the attacks of Haider and Tipu; and opposition of the Marathas to these attacks made Dharwad district the battle ground and was subjected to constant lootings by these various armies during the 18th century A.D. Buchanan, who visited the areas around the Tungabhadra in 1801 A.D. says that the region, which was earlier fertile, was turning fallow and infertile due to all these developments. People were weak-minded, and they were so impoverished that they could not even mobilise money to spend on marriages. Instead they used to settle for just giving saree as a present and solemnise their marriage in a rather austere manner. In this period of confusion, there appeared a proper representative of the age of chaos, and that was Dhondiya Wagh. He belonged to Channagiri (Shimoga district) and was a Maratha of the family of the Pawars. He was in Tipu's army. In 1790 A.D. he resorted to a looting spree in Dharwad district in areas like Kundgol, Shirhatti and Gudgeri which were in the domain of Parashurampanth Patwardhan. Patwardhan, after his victories against Mysore, had to proceed against the Chatrapathis of Kolhapur. When the commander sent from Pune, Dhondopant Gokhale defeated Dhondiya in 1794 A.D. Dhondiya returned back to Tipu. However Gokhale turned roguish and instead of maintaining peace, he deposed the Desais of Navalgund and Gadag and took their territories under his personal possession. One Bhimrao from Dambal looted many places in Dharwad with the help of Gokhale.

When Dhondiya again took shelter with Tipu, Tipu is said to have asked him to accept Islam, and finally converted him forcibly and imprisoned him at Srirangapattana. Soon after the fall of Tipu, he escaped from the prison and reached Shikharipur, where he gathered round him, a huge band of soldiers. He declared himself "*Ubhayalokadheeshwara*" and assumed royal pretensions. Those were the days when large scale uprisings against the British were in evidence in Tamilnadu and Kerala and Krishnappa Nayaka of Balam and some petty chieftains of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada like Sonda joined him. If we are to believe with Rajayyan ('South India Rebellion') and some British reports, Dhondia had gathered an army of 90,000 cavalry and 80,000 infantry.

From Shimoga district he entered Dharwad district in 1799 A.D. with 300 followers. He wanted to join Dhondopanth Gokhale. But Dhondopanth did not entertain him. Then through Savanur territory he went and joined the army of Chatrapathi of Kolhapur. But soon he quarreled with the authorities there, and left the place. Many jobless miscreants and many more who had turned jobless due to dismemberment of Tipu's army joined him. He returned to Shimoga and from there entered Dharwad District. In 1800 A.D. he reached Savanur and from there he marched on to Dambal. Except Havanur, all forts in the South of Dharwad district were captured by him. Soldiers disbanded from Kadapa, Aurangabad and Hyderabad joined him.

The British visualised that if Dhondiya were to be given a free hand it may be difficult to determine the boundaries between Mysore and Maratha regions and that it would be difficult to maintain Law, Order and peace in Sonda and other places, which had been earlier conquered by the British. Hence they despatched Arthur Wellesley to put down Dhondiya. Wellesley leaving Srirangapattana reached Harihar on 16th June 1800 and captured Airani fort on the night of 20th June, which had been abandoned by Dhondia's forces. In the next one week the British forces captured Ranibennur fort. The British, in consideration of the help extended by the Maratha commander Appa Saheb Patwardhan gave all these areas to his possession. On June 19, Dhondiya reached Hubli. In the meanwhile, Dhondopanth Gokhale who came from Pune was killed by Dhondiya in a fight at a place

between Haliyal and Dharwad (June 30). Thereafter he proceeded to Kittur. But on hearing the news of the arrival of Wellesley, he returned to Kundgol. Further on hearing that Col. Wellesley, was leading a huge army, he left 600 men at Kundgol and he himself marched eastwards to Kanavi and from there to Annigeri on July 17. The joint forces of the British and the Marathas defeated the forces of Dhondiya, numbering 1000 who were camped at Dambal fort on 26th July and handed over the fort to the Marathas. When he had captured the Dambal fort on 4th May of that year Dhondiya took captive the Maratha Khilledar of that fort. A follower of Dhondiya by name Srinivasa Venkatadri was hanged. Dhondiya abandoned the fort and fled to Badami after *traversing* the places like Saundatti, Annigeri, Munavalli, Kittur, Khanapur and further traveling along the Malaprabha, he ultimately reached Badami. There were many confrontations between the two during August of that year. Later Dhondiya entered Raichur district, and at a place called Konagal, on September 9 (1800 A.D.), the British army killed him. This long battle against Dhondiya proved to the British to be of immense expenditure and also too exhaustive. These events stand testimony to the fact, as to how weak and inefficient, the administration of the Marathas, in this region was at that time during their last days.

#### THE MARATHAS AND THE PESHWAS

The activities of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha rule and his son Sambhaji in Dharwad district have been already discussed earlier. Bahadur Khan, the Mughal commander sent against Shivaji (1679 A.D.) was bribed by the latter and even before the fall of Bijapur (1606 A.D.), many parts of Belgaum and Dharwad district had come under Shivaji, and the fact that four Mahals had been under the Shivaji has been explained in the foregoing pages. The fact that these areas which came to the possession of the Nawab of Savanur after the Mughals conquered Dharwad in 1685 A.D. has also been discussed above (the fort of Dharwad was probably under the possession of the Mughals). In 1705, the widow of Chatrapathi Rajaram, Tarabai handed over 23 paraganas (mahals) to Hindurao Ghorpade and they included Gadag, Jalihal, Navalgund, Lakshmeshwar and Kodakal (or Katkol?). Whether this region belonged to the Chatrapathi of Kolhapur or Satara was a dispute that arose after the Treaty of Warna of 1731 A.D., signed between the two parties. As the Nizam of Hyderabad had the administrative control over the Savanur Nawab, efforts of the Peshwas general Babuji Naik to collect Chauthayi and other taxes from the south had been foiled by the Nizam in 1746 by defeating his army.

When Baji Rao I, son of Balaji Vishwanath was appointed the Peshwa by Shahu Chartrapathi in 1720 A.D, the new Peshwa by his Valour and diplomatic skills, became famous as the second Shivaji in the Maratha history. His northern expeditions resulted in the defeat of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah (1719-48 A.D). In between he conducted southern campaigns, once upto Chitradurga (1725-26 A.D.) and next till Srirangapattan in 1727 and collected Chauthayi from all principalities lying enroute. During his retreat to Chitradurga from the earlier campaign he had passed through Handigol, Gadag, Kurtukoti and Mulgund in May 1726 A.D. Second time during his Srirangapattan campaign, while marching from Sonda to Bidanur, though he had passed through Lakshmeshwar, while returning he passed through Uttara Kannada and Belgaum. He did not step into Dharwad region.

According to the agreement signed with the Nizam in 1731 A.D., Baji Rao gave a free hand to the Nizam in the South, and the Nizam was to reciprocate by not interfering with the Peshwa's northern campaigns. Thus Baji Rao did not pay much attention to the South (Dharwad district). When Baji Rao attacked Delhi in 1737 A.D., the Nizam did proceed to assist the Mughals. As such the agreement got repudiated. Baji Rao defeated the Nizam at Bhopal. Later Baji Rao paid attention to repulse the Portuguese from Bassein and salcete and in 1740 A.D., at the age of 42, he died. His son and successor

Balaji Rao who was also known as Nana Saheb Peshwa (1742-61 A.D.) was neither valiant nor talented like his father. In his time, Chimaji Appa, Peshwa's brother subdued the Nawab of Savanur and made the Nawab, a Maratha subordinate. The Hubli, Bankapur and Hangal *mahals* were left to the Nawab, and Dharwad, Navalgund, Gadag, Ranibennur and Kod mahals were retained for himself by the Peshwa. But as the agreement did not materialise, Peshwa Nanasaheb personally came to the South, and with the help of Nizam (may 1753 A.D.), and after a siege of one month, captured Savanur. The earlier agreement was re-enforced, and the territories secured by the Peshwas from Savanur were assigned to the various Desais. The Mailaralinga temple at Dharwad which was earlier converted into a Mosque was restored as a temple by the Peshwa Nanasaheb.

Harabhatta's sons called Govinda, Ramachandra and Trimbaka Patwardhans came to prominence at that time. This Harabhatta was a priest under Jahgirdhar Ghorpade of Ichalakaranji, who was a relative of the Peshwa. These three brothers became famed warriors in the army of the Peshwa. Govind Patwardhan's son Gopal, who had exhibited great valour during the Savanur campaign was granted Shirhatti as a Jahgir. When Gopal died in 1771 A.D. his son Gangadhar was granted the Jahgir of Miraj. Another son of Govind called Pandurang, and later Pandurang's son Chintamani became the Jahgirdars of Sangli. Harabhatta's grand son Parashuram Bhau who was the son of Ramachandra became a famous commander and Tasgaon became his headquarters. To these different branches of Patwardhans, various distant Mahals were assigned by the Peshwa. The Sangli (Tasgaon) branch got Shirhatti Mahal, Miraj branch secured Gudgeri group of villages, and Kundgol Mahal was secured by Hari Patwardhan, of Jamkhandi. These Jahgirs were distributed to the Patwardhan family in the Kolhapur region by Balaji Rao and Madhava Rao with a view to check the progress of the Chatrapati of Kolhapur. Their family branches were settled in various places in the Kolhapur region of Sangli, Miraj, Jamkhandi and Tasgaon. In 1763 Tasgaon Jahgir was originally assigned to Govinda Rao and his younger brother's son Parashurambhau and Nilkantha, with the condition that they should keep a Cavalry of 800 horses always ready for Peshwa's services. Likewise the territories, which were located on the banks of Tungabhadra in Dharwad district like Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Gudgeri and Kundgol got distributed among the successors of this family, this was done with a view to prevent Haider's progression. The details of Villages comprised in each of these Jahgirs is given in chapter I. This also included the Hubli region which came to the lot of Sangli Patwardhans. Old Hubli was in the hands of a relative of the Peshwas called Phadke. All these able Generals of this Patwardhan family had participated with great vigour in the Maratha wars against Haider and Tipu. Triyambak Patwardhan's son Nilkanth had died in the war fought against Haider at Moti Talav (1771 A.D). Govind's son Pandurang Rao was taken captive at the battle of Samshi in 1776 A.D. by Haider. However, when Parashuram Panth with the help of the Nizam pursued Haider, Haider was able to make the Nizam's army inert and thus was able to conquer the fort of Dharwad which has been elucidated in the foregoing pages. Parashuram Panth's sway spread upto Bijapur and Haider, as already seen, had agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 11 lakh per annum to retain the territories earlier conquered by him uptill the Krishna. After Haider's death, finding it impossible to bear with the pinpricks of Tipu, the Nawab of Savanur befriended the Marathas. Tipu's conquest of Nargund, Badami and Kittur from the Marathas and Maratha securing them back in 1790 is already observed. Later, in the campaign against Dhondiya Wagh, the British were helped by the Marathas. But soon after, the relations between the Peshwas and the Patwardhan were strained.

After Madhava Rao, his successor, and brother Narayan Rao (1772-73) came to be killed by the conspiracies of his paternal uncle Raghoba or Raghunath Rao. Though Raghoba came to the throne (1773), the fact of his murdering Narayana Rao came to the knowledge of Bara Bhais (12 Brothers) a

group headed by Nana Phadnavis, who were a group of statesmen in Pune Darbar and they kept away Raghoba from power and later ran the administration of Savoy Madhava Rao, the posthumous son of Madhava Rao and thus the administration of Pune became weak, and the Jahgirdars indulged in undesirable and notorious activities.

Anutayi, the wife of the Ichalakaranji Jahgirdar Ghorpade, was the sister of Baji Rao I. When Nana Saheb Peshwa conquered Dharwad in 1753 A.D. she had accompanied the Peshwa and secured Dharwad as Jahgir from him. When Haider conquered Dharwad, Ghorpades lost their hold on Dharwad. Then Ghorpade started encroaching upon the territory of Kolhapur. Chatrapathi Shivaji II protested against this. He befriended himself with the Kittur Desai Veerappa Gauda. Both of them were planning to revolt against the Peshwas and Haider. Pune Darbar sent Konheri Rao Patwardhan to bring about reconciliation between Ghorpade and Kolhapur. Konheri Rao defeated Veerappa Gauda and demanded a heavy indemnity from him. Konheri Rao also attacked Kolhapur and looted a Mutt there. The Kolhapur Chatrapathi sought the help of the banished Peshwa Raghunath Rao, and got back Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli which the Peshwa army had conquered. Then the Pune Darbar sent Mahadaji *Sindhya*, the famous General to Kolhapur and Kolhapur Chatrapathi sued for peace and returned Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli and paid a war indemnity of Rs. 15 lakh (1778).

In 1796, A.D. the young Peshwa Savay Madhava Rao committed suicide, and the son of Raghoba, Baji Rao II became the Peshwa. For some time, Nana Phadnavis continued to look after the management of the State. But after his death in 1800 A.D. the State administration lost its efficiency and purpose. Baji Rao was not a valiant soldier like Raghoba, his father, but had inherited intrigue and plotting which were the other facets of Raghoba's personality. This paved the way for the fall of the Marathas.

### **The Patwardhans**

Parashuram Bhau Patwardhan of Tasgaon who had played a prominent role in defeating Tipu in 1792 A.D. came into eminence. But Anutai Ghorpade of Ichalakaranji who was the sister of Baji Rao I, started interfering with the affairs of the Kolhapur Chatrapathis. Despite the fact that the Peshwas were in the good books of Kolhapur, on the advise of a mischievous official under Kolhapur called Ghatge of Kagal, she with the help of the Patwardhans of Miraj, encouraged fissiparous tendencies to develop in Chikkodi area of Kolhapur. When Shivaji II of Kolhapur died in 1760 A.D. Shivaji III ascended the throne. When Govindrao Patwardhan got Miraj as Jahgir in 1761 A.D. misunderstandings between Kolhapur and Pune got aggravated.

After the Battle of Panipat in 1761 A.D. Haider became very powerful as he started secret parleys with Kolhapur. This spoiled the relationship between Pune (Peshwa) and Kolhapur Chatrapathi. In 1762 A.D. Jijabai the mother of the young Shivaji III allied with Peshwa Madhavarao, who agreed to hand over to her four paraganas in the present Belgaum district region in lieu of Rs. Seven lakh, since Jijabai had borrowed this money from bankers they started pestering her. To avoid this inconvenience to her, Madhavarao Peshwa authorised Parashurambhau Patwardhan to collect the revenue from Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli which angered Kolhapur. Garnering whatever amount was available in cash from these two regions, Jijabai requested for the return of these territories to her. The Peshwa, accordingly instructed Parashuram Bhau. However he did not obey the Peshwa. And five years later, the Peshwa died of illhealth in 1772. What further events that followed has already been narrated in the foregoing pages. In 1778 A.D. Kolhapur paid Rs. 15 lakh to the Peshwas as war indemnity and made peace. [But after the victory against Tipu in 1792 A.D. Parashuram Bhau started encroaching



upon Kolhapur territory.] Nana Phadnavis also encouraged Kolhapur to oppose Parashurambhau as he had been disobeying Pune. Kolhapur Chatrapathi invaded Tasgaon, burnt the wada and took Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli, as was Gokak and proceeded towards Satara (1798 A.D). Parashuram Bhau and Nana Phadnavis joined hands again. Parashuram Bhau proceeded against Kolhapur via Gokak, and was killed at Pattanakudi. The army of the Peshwas led by Ramachandra Patwardhan laid siege to Kolhapur. As Nana Phadnavis died in 1800 A.D. Baji Rao II asked Ramachandra Patwardhan to withdraw from Kolhapur. However a notorious Desai of Nippani, encouraged by Bajirao II, attacked Kolhapur in 1812 A.D, and in that process made the Chatrapathi of Kolhapur fall into the hands of British. Later, in the war waged by Peshwas against the British, the Chatrapathis helped the British and in the bargain got back Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli. But the successive rulers of Kolhapur viz Shambhu (1812-21), Shahji (1821-37) and Shivaji IV (1837-66) due to their misadventure lost much of the territory in the Belgaum region. It is this over-ambitiousness of this dynasty which resulted in weakening of the Maratha influence. Subsequent to the death of Parashurambhau in 1798, his son Ramachandra sought the help of Peshwa to attack Kolhapur. Peshwa Bajirao II asked his Sar Subedar of North Karnataka Dhondopanth Gokhale to help Ramachandra Patwardhan. Since Dhondopanth was engaged in the encounter against Dhondia Wagh, Patwardhan also joined him. Though Dhondopanth was killed in these campaigns, Chintamani Rao Patwardhan helped Wellesley in his campaigns, and after the death of Dhondia, Wellesley restored to the Patwardhans, the territories they had possessed earlier. But due to the intrigues of Peshwa Bajirao II, all the territories could not be resumed by the Patwardhans, and in 1811 A.D, with the help of the British, Patwardhans secured their territories in the present Dharwad, Belgaum and parts of Sangli districts, and they became friendly with the British against the Peshwas. When the British put an end to the Peshwa rule (1818 A.D), the Patwardhan families retained Sangli, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior (Budhgaon) and Jamkhandi. Thereafter the Mahals of Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Gudgeri and Kundgol in Dharwad district remained a part of their domain. In 1824 as per the terms of the Subsidiary Alliance, Sangli state ceded 48 villages including Hubli (with a revenue of Rs. 62,500) to the British.

### **Fall of the Peshwas**

So severe was the rift between Bajirao II and the Patwardhans that when Dhondo Panth Gokhale died in action against Dhondia Wagh, the Peshwa ordered Bapu Gokhale, brother of Dhondo Panth Gokhale to indulge in loot of the territories of the Patwardhans. In 1802 Bapu Gokhale looted Savanur and Haveri. Almost at the same time, Holkar of Indore, one of the allies of the Maratha confederacy threw the Peshwa out of Pune, and the Peshwa was forced to sign the Treaty of Bassein with the British and agreed to accept their overlordship. For the subsidy payable to them, he handed over Savanur with a revenue of Rs. 10.22 lakh and Bankapur with a revenue of Rs. 5.57 lakh, but later he handed over Bundelkhand to them in 1803 in lieu of these areas in Dharwad district.

When Wellesley returned to Dharwad after settling Bajirao II at Pune, he was stunned at the anarchy prevailing in the region. There did not exist one powerful ruler administering a substantial geographical area. Instead there were small areas being administered by certain Chieftains, who had sway over limited areas, as is evident from the small areas as illustrated below. Appa Saheb Patwardhan was in possession of an area yielding a revenue of Rs. four lakh with him. Venkat Rao Bhawe of Nargund and Ramdurg was in possession of a territory with Rs. 1.25 lakh revenue. Bapu Gokhale Possessed Navalgund and Gadag region yielding a revenue of Rs. five lakh; Ganapathrao Panse who

stayed in South Bijapur had Hangal and Ranibennur yielding a revenue of Rs. 1.20 lakh, whose actual owner Rooparam Chaudhary was stationed at Pune. Bapuji Sindhe the Khilledar of Dharwad from 1794, owned a Jahgir fetching a revenue of Rs. 1.20 lakh, which included Betgeri and Maradgi. Peshva Baji Rao's adopted son Amrit Rao was having a Jahgir at Annigeri and Parasgad (now in Belgaum district) yielding a revenue of Rs. 50,000. All these potentates did not obey the Peshwa and were semi-independent.

Since the Peshwa was unable to rule over these areas and the resultant chaotic conditions subjected the lives of the people at large to the saga of unending misery and sufferings. Though the Peshwa deputed an officer by name Triambakji Dingle in 1814 A.D. to re-establish control in this chaotic region, none of the Jahgirdars was willing to subject themselves to the control of this designate of the Peshwa. In 1817, the Peshwas entered into a treaty with the British at Pune, according to the terms of which, Dharwad and Kusal were handed over to them, which were meant to cover the expenses of the British Army. This further helped the British to effectively undertake military expeditions against the Pindaris. Thomas Munroe along with Brig. Pristler proceeded for Dharwad. When Maj. Newall who proceeded earlier as vanguard reached Dharwad in July 1817, by which time, Munroe had already secured the fort. Maj. Newall conquered Dharwad, Kusgal and Ranibennur. Baji Rao II declared war against the British.

Bajirao II ordered Kashiram Gokhale to retake the regions handed over to the British. Since the local people were co operative, though, Munroe had limited forces under him, he did not find it difficult to conquer the region. He appointed locals as Amaldars, and with such 25 local Amildars, he could facilitate recruitment of the local men into the British army. On Dec. 19 (1817 A.D.), Navalgund which was under Kashiram Gokhale was comfortably taken by the company's Amildar Ramarao. Kashiram who had come to Navalgund from Badami was repulsed by Munroe. With the help of the British army coming from Bellary, Gadag was taken on Jan. 6 th (1818 A.D.) Dambal on 8th, Hubli on 14th, Mishrikoti on 15th, Sonda and Haliyal on 18th (these last two places were actually under the control of the British after the fall of Tipu in 1799, being a part of Canara). Thereafter, Munroe went to Navalgund, and via Hullur he reached Ron and camped there (on Feb. 10). In the north, on February 10, the British took Satara, and on February 11 Peshwa was dethroned. Thus Dharwad came under the British. Munroe got ensured that the British flag was able to be hoisted at Bijapur, Belgaum and Sholapur before 15th May and returned to Hubli on 15th of June. Lt. Col. Newall took charge of Dharwad fort. Hubli was later handed over to the British. The British appointed Munroe as Commissioner of the region.

### **Maratha Administration**

The areas conquered by the British in 1818 from the Marathas included regions like the present Dharwad (including recent districts of Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag), Bijapur (Bijapur and Bagalkot) and Belgaum district areas. In addition there were Jahgirs like Savanur, Nargund, Kittur, Ramdurg, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Kagwad, Nippani, Chinchani etc. Sangli, Miraj and Budhgaon (Junior Miraj) states had their portions in Dharwad district like Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar and Gudgeri, and Kundgol was also a part of Jamkhandi. The Desais like those of Dharwad, Hubli, Agadi, Gadag, Lakshmeshwar, Dambal, Amminbhavi etc. also were in power under the Marathas. The area between the Tungabhadra and the Krishna also known as Doab was divided into 13 taluks (paraganas) by the Marathas and each paragana was looked after by one kamvisdar or Mamlatdar or Mamledar as pointed by Prof. Chitnis. In the Dharwad region there were taluks (paraganas) like Navalgund, Nargund, Nandvadi (Nalavadi?), Dharwad,

Gadag and Savanur. Dharwad was the Jahgir of Ichalakaranji Ghorpade and Nargund was of Bhawe, and they were under the direct rule of the Peshwa.

From the days of Shivaji upto Rajaram, one Ramchandrapant Amatya was the administrator of this region. The whole of Kannada speaking areas was called Subha Karnatak. In the days of the Peshwas, Moro Bapuji was the Sar Subedar. Yeshwanth Rao Sindhe, Lakshman Baburao and Triambakji Denge had been appointed Sar Subedars of this region in 1775, 1787 and 1804 A.D. respectively. For sometime one Ananda Rao Ramachandra, was the Sar Subedar from 1808 A.D. However Trimbakji Denge was again appointed Sar Subedar and he continued upto 1818 A.D. There were Pattanashettis appointed to manage the affairs of the mercantile towns and Khilledars were appointed to manage the Khillas or Forts. We come across Bapuji Sindhe's name as Khilledar of Dharwad. To take care of the Kasaba town which was predominantly agricultural, there used to be a separate officer. Haveri was a Kasaba town, and in 1795 A.D. they founded a 'Petha' or commercial wing of the agricultural town. In a record of the town, as Dr. Chitnis points out, a number of agriculturists who migrated from outside had settled. But it became a commercial town and the Peshwa helped the founding of Veerashaiva Mutt there.

The administrative terms like *Paragana*, *Seeme*, and *Pranth* have been used on various occasions. One record speaks of Rayara Hubli (Old Hubli in the Hubli city) as a Paragana, and in another, it is addressed as a 'Seeme'. In 1640 A.D. Lakshmeshwar *Paragana* was also called 'Seeme' as pointed by Dr. Chitnis. The old concept of 'Nadagaudki' is also used as 'Mirashi'. Below the paragana was the *Mahal* or *Taraf* and *Kariyat* were the units, says Dr. S.Y. Sawant. He also mentions the fact that there was a smaller unit of Dharwad Mahal, and he has also quoted units like Tarf Maradgi and Kariyat Betgeri etc.

A paper record (1794) of Dharwad speaks of Khilledar (Bapuji Sindhe), Havaladar (Bapurao), Sarnobat (Kedarji Pawar), Karkhanis (Haibatrao Shankar). At Dharwad and Lakshmeshwar, the Peshwas had their mints. The Dharwad paragana had 33 villages and 11 hamlets and observing the records, Dr. Chitnis say that, generally a Khilledar was of the Maratha caste, and in villages, there were officers from Brahmin, Maratha or Lingayat castes. *Patel* (patil) was generally from Lingayat or Maratha caste and Shanbhag (Kulkarni) was a Brahmin. The village representative body called *Barabaluti* was represented by all the 12 Ayagars belonging to all professional castes. Whether the village assemblies that were functioning in the days of Vijayanagar and earlier centuries functioned during this period or not is not clear, but while taking a decision on any public affairs, consultation seems to have taken place with *Barabaluti* including the representatives of the untouchable sections of the Society. This was in vogue from the days of the Adilshahis. Perhaps it is from them that the custom must have been evolved. In the '*Kaulnama*' granted by the Peshwa in 1754 A.D. over the creation of Petha (market) of Dharwad, the signatories include Virat Sheti, Raddu Shetiya, Shivalingappa Hubli, Ayanna Vahali, Basalingappa Agadi, Konkan Annigeri, Venkanna Malkand Nirgar, Muddappa and others. These were granted exemption from shop tax for seven years (This is Mangalavarpeth). Virat Sheti was authorised to run a mint for minting gold and silver coins. Toll tax (*jakat*) was exempted for a period of one year. The traders had the right to settle legal disputes arising in the market.

As the people in the fort found it inconvenient to visit the already set up *peth*, a new *peth* was established to the south-East of the fort called as Sadashivpeth which is presently known as Ravivarpeth. This was named after a great Maratha General Sadashivbhai, brother of Peshwa Nanasahab. On the

basis of the research work undertaken by Sawant on Dharwad Paragana, Dharwad temples like Venkatesha, Ulavi Basappa, Narasimha, Durgadevi, Maruthi etc. had received a grant called '*Moyini*' from the government. During Moharrum, grants were made at the rate of Rs. four, for *ashur* (Pavilion), and for *alave* (to light the fire) two and half rupees, by the Khilledar of Dharwad from out of the States Fund according to a paper record of 1794. Similarly the Peshwa government paid Rs. 12 annually to the Malapur Mosque. "Trade of Dharwad was vigorous and the local traders were very active," says Dr. Sawant. From Mangalvarpeth alone, in 1763-64, Rs. 1114 was collected as professional tax, and of these, weavers paid Rs. 170, braziers Rs. 159, tailors Rs. 7, cloth merchants Rs. 35, lime makers Rs. 28 etc. Dharwad, Hubli, Betgeri, Navalgund, Ranibennur, Motebennur, Naragund, Gadag, Lakshmeshwar, Savanur and Haveri were the main centres of trade in Peshwa times. Navalgund was famous for its trade in cotton and textile.

As the Peshwa deputed Maratha officers to run the administrative machinery, all records were in Marathi. But these officers coming from Pune or its surroundings were not strict in their administrative dealings. As the control of the Central Government was also lax, misuse of power by these officials, and neglect of their duties etc. was visible says Dr. Chitnis. From 1800 A.D. onwards, especially from the days of Bajirao II, the administration in the region witnessed chaos and anarchy.

But according to Moore, an Englishman who visited these places in 1790 A.D., Dharwad and its surroundings were prosperous. there were no orchards richer than those around Dharwad, he contends, Cattle were abundant and Pastures were rich. Lands were cultivated in a beneficial manner. Hubli was full of greenery and water supply was abundant. It was a noted commercial centre and had trade connection with Goa. There were rich bankers at the place with contacts of far off places. Even the Villages in the Savanur area were agriculturally prosperous. Motebennur was an active commercial centre and had connection with Mysore regions. Ranibennur was also an important centre of trade and its surroundings had rich gardens and grooves. In times of peace, the area was full of cattle wealth and one rupee could fetch four sheep or 20 fowls. There were no takers for fish which too was plenty. Daily necessities were abundant in supply and people had no need to store them. 160 pounds (80 seers) of jowar was available for a rupee only. Vegetables and fruits were short of supply when compared to food grains. Coconut gardens were plenty. Plantains were in good supply. but rice and pulses were not so plenty, he remarks (Moore stayed with captain Little).

#### UNDER THE BRITISH

While the British took over Dharwad region in 1818 A.D. the region had already been suffering from severe Cholera between July and December of that year and the district suffered much due to this epidemic. More than 100 British soldiers, who were a part of the British Military station, stationed at Hubli perished due to this epidemic. Munroe returned to Bellary out to sickness, and Chaplin who was the District Collector at Bellary was appointed the 'Principal Collector' of the Southern Maratha county, to the South of the Krishna in place of Munroe. He was made the subordinate of Governor Elphinstone in Bombay. The then district of Dharwad was so vast that besides Dharwad it included the present districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Sholapur of Maharashtra. Gen. Pritzler was in charge of the army at Hubli while Lt.Col. Newall was incharge of the army at Dharwad. Thackeray replaced Chaplin as the Collector in 1819 A.D. who was later killed in action against Kittur in 1824 led by Chennamma of Kittur. Kittur is now in Belgaum district. In 1793 A.D. Kittur Desagati had 285 villages yielding a total revenue of Rs. 4.10 lakh, and its Desai, Mallasarja adopted a son and died subsequently.

Thereafter, the administration of Kittur Desgati was taken over by Thackeray and the British refused to recognise this adopted son. Further, collector Thackeray took over the administration of Kittur, and sealed the treasury in the wada (residence) and deployed his men to guard the Treasury. This was resented to by Chennammaji, the second wife (queen) of the deceased Mallasarja and when Thackeray went for talks with her, the Kittur army which was infuriated by the rude behaviour of Thackeray killed him along with six other British Officers including Black, Sewell, Dyton and others. Their tombs are still found in Dharwad. Chaplin who was the commissioner for Southern Maratha Country, later gathered a huge army, defeated and took Desayini Channamma captive in December 1824 A.D. Kittur's administration fell under Dharwad. The whole of the region mentioned above was officially formed into a single Dharwad district under the Bombay presidency in 1830 A.D. In 1836, Belgaum was created as a separate district. When Nippani Desai's Jahgir was taken over, his Jahgir was merged with Belgaum and 13 villages around Annigeri which belonged to him were merged into Dharwad district.

The regions lying to the south of the Krishna acquired by the British in 1818 A.D. which were predominantly Kannada speaking areas were wrongly called as Southern Maratha country as contended by Munroe. He therefore advocated for the merger of this area with the adjacent Bellary province which was under the administrative control of the Madras Presidency (1826 A.D). However, considering the fact that there were many Maratha territories administered by different Maratha rulers and since they had close contacts with the Bombay presidency, it was decided to continue these areas under the Bombay Presidency rather than attaching them to the Madras Presidency. Accordingly, Dharwad became a separate district in 1830. Sangolli Rayanna of Kittur who had camped in Belgaum district and revolted against the British in 1829 was taken captive to Dharwad in 1830. In the same year in the month of February, Kittur Desayini Veeramma was brought to Kusugal in Dharwad district and held in confinement. Sangolli Rayanna was tried at Dharwad on December 16, 1830.

During the days of Marathas, they assigned revenue collection by auction and many Maratha Commanders, rich persons and bankers stood as bidders to collect the revenue. This had resulted in collection of revenue being undertaken by persons who had no responsibilities of day-to-day administration, and they fleeced the people. Thus the peasants got depressed by these extortions and abandoned the villages. Between 1818-1821 agricultural efforts were promoted on a large scale in this vast district comprising 71 villages to attract the farmers to resettle in these villages and carry on their operations. Further land revenue settlements was introduced in this area in the year 1821. Due to insufficient rains, famine conditions prevailed in this area in 1823 A.D. In 1828, the number of taluks in the new district were reduced from 21 to 19. Every taluk came to have one Mamledar (Mamlatdar or Amildar) The system of determining land revenue based on measurement of lands was continued. Though the farmers suffered for lack of good rainfall in 1836, the year 1837 saw copious rains, However, in 1838 the monsoon again failed. As it was the practice in Dharwad prior to the advent of the British, every household women, spun yarn. A spinning worker for his entire day's work got the same wages as that of a farm labourer. Thus women earned on their own regularly and enjoyed some sort of social status in the family. Dharwad district was renowned for its cotton cultivation and spinning and weaving were widespread in the district. But the Industrial Revolution evidenced in England and the tariff imposed on Indian import goods in England, resulted in the ruination of textile industry in India. The upper caste women in Dharwad district stopped spinning as it was not profitable and having lost their earnings, became totally dependent on men. But silk sarees, blouse pieces and

'rumals' which were expensive products of Dharwad, had a special market. Therefore weaving did not receive such a serious setback.

The 1884 Gazetteer compiled by James Campbell records "Chiefly in the towns of Annigeri, Betegeri, Dambal, Gadag-Betegeri, Garag, Hubli, Lakkundi, Nargund, and Navalgund, both cloth of gold and silver and plain or silk-bordered cotton cloth are woven. It informs that the district has 2400 weavers. But after 1872, spinning run by the women of the lower caste families stopped and only the untouchable caste women were (numbering 1.14 lakh) engaged in spinning, despite the fact that it was not highly remunerative. Later as the weavers although secured cheap mill spun yarn from Bombay, it gave only a temporary relief, but ultimately these women gave up the profession. The notorious famine of 1876 squeezed them severely by not only creating a scarcity of silkyarn, but also seriously dwindled the buyers of furnished fabrics. As they could not afford to buy even food grains, many of these weaker families sold their equipments and went to work as labourers at the famine relief work centres. Thousands of weavers were starved to death in the Deccan. But considerable number of women worked in the ginning units, where cotton was being cleaned. Efforts to grow American cotton in India was encouraged by the Government, and in Dharwad district too the new breed was introduced with enthusiasm. The Lancashire mills required this new cotton. Between 1858-60, there were 600 hand-operated gins functioning in the district. But due to the loss in the local industry, unemployment increased on a large scale. (American cotton cultivation which was only two acres in 1842 A.D. rose to 2.46 lakh acres in 1878 A.D. in Dharwad district).

The British paid much attention to education, transport and medical services. But '*Salimutt*' and '*Koolimutt*' were functioning as indigenous institutions, which were under private endeavour had not made education universal. In 1826 the Marathi Schools were started at Dharwad and Hubli, where fees was to be remitted by the British Government. Later in 1835, in both the places they opened a Kannada School each. In 1836 a Kannada school was opened at Ranibennur. The first English School was established at Dharwad in the year 1848. There were altogether 14 schools in Dharwad by 1855-56, which included these English Schools as well as a Teacher's Training School. At a time when the people were under the impression that this was a Marathi speaking area, Elliot, an English Officer, having realized that the area is predominantly a kannada speaking, made special efforts to open Kannada Schools in large numbers in the district. Later in 1869 Deputy Channabasappa was posted as officer in the district and it was he who made serious efforts to increase the number of Kannada Schools in the region. In 1867 a girls' school was first established in Dharwad and during the next fifteen years their number rose to eleven in the district. In 1856, the district came to have a normal school to train teachers. Though it was shifted to Belgaum in 1861, it was brought back to Dharwad in 1875. This college functioned almost like a University and also gave emphasis for training kannada teachers. This institution did a yeoman service in inculcating the spirit of national awakening, the love towards kannada language, compilation of books on kannada literature, encouraging journalism and theatrical activities and also imparting training in classical music etc. (See also chapter 13 Education). The Basel Mission started its activities in Dharwad with the opening of Anglo Vernacular Schools in the year 1836. Missionaries like Hebick, Moegling, Kittel, Tziggler and Uttangi Chennappa were responsible for the creation of new waves in the field of education and such other intellectual activities.

The Dharwad English School was the first of its kind established in the area in the year 1848. Basel Mission established a High School at Dharwad in 1863. Apart from this there were no other High



Schools in the district then. Benefited by these two institutions, Desais., Deshpandes, Nayaks (bankers) and other such well to do people hailing from all taluks came to settle down in Dharwad or had separate houses set up there, with a view to get their children educated in English. It is these people who became the focal point, around which the religious, cultural and political activities got accelerated and thus Dharwad became the cultural centre of Northern Karnataka without even the benefit of a Royal patronage. The Murugha Mutt at Dharwad and the Samskritha Patashala which later came to be established, supplemented these efforts.

The land survey and settlement initiated in 1821 A.D. was completed by 1851 A.D. Between 1841 to 1855 a full-fledged survey was conducted. This resulted in the reduction of loan burden of land-owners. This enabled the farmers to rear increased number of cattle heads and the resultant progress ensured increasing availability of fertilizers. This favourable situation resulted in Government realising full land Revenues from the farmers. The income derived from the land Revenue increased substantially in 1855 from what it was in 1840 A.D. The land revenue dues which remained at Rs. 21,843 in 1840-41 came down to as little as Rs 166 in 1854-55. The cultivable land rose to 10,76, 350 acres in 1855-56 from 5,87,693 acres in 1843 A.D. (Dharwad Gazetteer 1884 P.P. 525-27). But these figures are of the regions directly under British rule, and excluded the areas covered by the Princely States of Kundgol, Shirhatti, Gudigeri, Lakshmeshwar, Savanur etc, which add up to more than 100 villages and five towns. But the Inam Commission appointed in 1852 confiscated the Inams of many Zamindars, and this caused discontentment in the minds of many a landlords against the British rule. In 1874, revised survey settlement began. (See chapter VIII for more details).

Municipalities were founded according to an Act of 1851 at Hubli (1855), Dharwad (1856), Ranibennur (1858), Gadag-Betgeri (1859), Nargund (1870) and Nargund (1871). By the Act of 1873, the city municipal councils were brought into being at Byadgi and Haveri and Hangal also came to have it later. However subsequently Hangal ceased to be a city Municipal Council. *Dharwad Vritta* 'was the first news paper in Marathi followed by another called *Chawa*. '*Chandrodaya*' a Kannada News paper was started in the year 1877 with lithographic process. After the severe cholera of 1818 A.D. the district experienced another epidemic of Cholera during 1865-66 in which 10,024 persons perished. Later in 1869 also Cholera was evidenced again resulting in the death toll to 1459, of which, Dharwad town alone accounted for 305 deaths. The acute famine of 1876-78 resulted in starvation deaths of thousands. Recurrence of Cholera during this period added to the agony of the people. In addition to the civil Hospital in Dharwad, founded in 1830, Hubli (1859), Gadag (1864) and Haveri (1874) came to have aided hospitals.

### **Nargund Uprising**

There was an armed uprising against the British Rule in Nargund in 1858. Even earlier to the rule of the Peshwas, Chatrapathi Shahu had founded the Jahgir at Nargund. Rama Rao Bhawe had been granted Nargund village as a Jahgir in 1711. In addition, the Savanur Nawab granted one taraf to the Bhawe family. While Rama Rao Bhawe was based at Ramdurg (Belgaum district) his brother Balvant Rao was at Nargund (1760). In between 1740-42 Dadaji Rao Bhawe was administering the Jahgir. There were many feuds causing bloodshed at Ramdurg and Bhasker Rao Bhawe was the Jahgirdar of Nargund during 1760-63. His son Venkat Rao was at Nargund (1773-85), and though in the days of Tipu, he lost Nargund in 1792, Peshwa Savoy Madhava Rao granted to Nargund Venkat Rao and to his relative Rama Rao Ramdurg as Jahgirs. In 1809, Peshwa Bajirao II divided the Jahgir clearly and Dadaji Rao III, son



of Venkat Rao (1817-42) secured 33 villages around Nargund. Venkat Rao's son Bhaskar Rao II (1842-58) rose in revolt against the British. The British had allowed him to continue to administer his petty territory as various Patwardhan families had been doing.

Bhaskar Rao or Baba Saheb is described as a brilliant person and had a library of nearly 4,000 sanskrit works in his 'Wada'. In 1866, his appeal to have an adopted son was turned down by the British and he turned furious against them. The hereditary District Officer (Tahsildar) of Mundargi, Bhimrao Nadgir and the Deshmukh of Soratur became his close friends. Though the British had smelt some trouble from Nargund and Ramdurg and the neighbouring Jahgir of Anegondi and also from some other Desais of the region in the wake of the 1858 uprising in the north, the year 1857 and early months of 1858 were free from any incidents. Kenchanagowda, the Desais of Hammigi and Shirhatti had also secretly allied with these and he had collected a large quantity of weapons. The Desai of Govankop was also a hand in glove with them. The letters sent by Nana Saheb Peshwa from Brahmavarta (Kanpur) to Mundargi Bhimrao, urging him to revolt were later found by the British. Baba Saheb sought the help of the Desai of Dambal and he was expecting the revolt at Torgal (Belgaum district)

The British Collector Ogilby ordered Baba Saheb to send all the fire arms and guns he had to Dharwad. Accordingly the weapons were loaded on bullock carts and while being transported, on May 7th (1858) Baba Saheb reported that these weapons were looted on the way at Jagapur on 7th May 1858, though actually the weapons were looted by none other than Baba Saheb himself. Three huge canons were retained by him on the plea that transporting them was difficult due to rains and which he later got it mounted on his fort on May 28. The Mamledar of Navalgund who reported this matter also informs that cash in the Navalgund treasury had been sent to Dharwad on the previous day.

#### **Mundargi Bhima Rao**

Hearing the news that in the Wada at Hammigi, Kenchanagauda of Shirhatti had his arms stored, a chief constable from Dambal was sent to Hammigi. Having seen a large quantity of arms and ammunitions stock piled in the 'Wada', the Chief constable stocked them inside the Wada, got it locked and deployed the centries there, and also sent a report to Dharwad. Mundargi Bhimrao heard of this.\* He had been a Mamledar under the British government, had worked at Harapanahally and Bellary, and had been dismissed in 1854. He knew English and was well educated. He went to Hammigi, killed the centries posted there, acquired the arms and attacked the State treasury at Dambal. But cash in the treasury had been already dispatched to Gadag. The Jahgirdar of Anegondi was also expected to join him with his men. Many people (about 300 to 400) joined him and he attacked Gadag and looted the Post and Telegraph office. On hearing the news of arrival of police party, Kenchanagauda and Bhimrao moved to Koppal and on June 30, they entered the fort of Koppal. Bhimrao's two wives and children who had taken shelter in Koppal town were taken into his custody by the Mamledar of Koppal.

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\* Having gathered about 70 people, Bhimrao proceeded to Hammigi and had planned an uprising in 1857 itself. He had gathered about 300 to 400 people in Dambal area under the guise of using these men to excavate a tank. This news was conveyed to Ogilby at Dharwad from the Bellary Collector telegraphically (1.8.1857). When Collector Ogilby invited the Soratur Desai and Bhimrao and had a discussion with them, at Dharwad, both of them skillfully managed to demonstrate their loyalty to the British government. During the next eight months they did not indulge in any nefarious activities against the British. This is evidenced by the documents in Hyderabad Archives (Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad, PP. 109-111).

British army from Bellary, Raichur, Dharwad and Hyderabad rushed to Koppal. Under the command of Mayor Hughes, the army laid siege to the fort on May 31. The watchman of the fort duped Bhimrao and opened its doors. On hearing the news, Bhimrao and Kenchanagauda rushed out of the gate and engaged themselves in a fierce fight for several hours and when their magazine stock was exhausted and they were overpowered by the British army. It is said that Bhimrao shot Kenchanagauda and also shot himself dead according to the British records- on the afternoon of First June, around 3pm, the whole fort came under the control of the British and they also took 150 men captive. Though Bhimrao was neither a chieftain nor a Desai, was however educated. He fought selflessly and died heroically without surrendering to the British.

Having heard of the activities of Baba Saheb of Nargund, Manson, who was the Southern Regional Commissioner of Bombay Presidency was at Kurundwad, proceeded on May 20 to Nargund. He reached Ramdurg and advised Bhave not to participate in the Nargund uprisings. With a few followers, he proceeded to Nargund and on the way camped at Surebhan. Baba Saheb came with his men to the spot and Manson, who was sleeping in his palanquin, woke up in time and shot at the attackers, killed one of them. Baba Saheb took Manson captive and decapitated him (May 20), since as a member of Inam Commission, Manson had taken away many villages belonging to Baba Saheb and this had made Baba Saheb furious. The torso of Manson was thrown into the campfire there, and his severed head was brought to Nargund and displayed on the fort gate. Fourteen cavalry men of Manson were also killed.

Baba Saheb was surprised by the fact that his own close associates Krishnaji Joshi and Banya Bapu had been reporting all his activities to Manson secretly. He came to know of this when he saw the papers in the custody of Manson. He also realised that these men were causing damage to the stock of gun powder in the Nargund fort. Baba Saheb sought Mundargi Bhimrao's help. But the latter had reached Koppal and was engaged in fighting the British. As pre-planned, while Bhima Rao was laying siege to Koppal, Baba Saheb would blockade Dharwad. On hearing the news of Manson's death, British army from Dharwad marched towards Nargund and camped at Amargol. Another contingent under Col. Malcolm from Koppal reached Nargund and laid siege to Nargund on May 31. On June 1 they marched towards the fort. Of the nearly 700 people who confronted them, 70 were killed. Next day, they entered the fort and reached the place which had been deserted. The valuable library was burnt down by the furious British army. Having been deceived by treachery and perfidy, the disoluted Baba Saheb, left the fort, realising the futility of continuing in the fort. However he was pursued and caught near the forest of Toragal. His mother Yamunabai and wife Savitribai ended their life by plunging themselves into the river. Their bodies were located and flushed out at Budihal. Baba Saheb was tried and hanged at Belgaum on June 12, 1858.

Thus the phase of 1858 uprising in Dharwad district ended on a conspicuous note. By the first week of June, a total of 40 insurgents were sent to gallows and about 100 insurgents were subjected to imprisonments for various terms and deported to distant islands. Nearly 100 persons who were taken as captives at Koppal and Nargund were Court-martialled and shot dead. The family members of Bhimrao were pensioned out. However his property was confiscated. Forty-one villages from Nargund Jahgir were taken over by the British, and later it was formed into a Petha (sub taulk). Afraid of the fact that the Dharwad fort might fall into the hands of the insurgents, parts of it were pulled down by the British.

All-season cart roads were non-existent in Dharwad till 1844. They were proving to be useless in rainy season. The only means of transport were the pack animals. By 1856, an all weather road connecting Hubli and Harihar was newly laid. In 1866, a bridge was raised across the Varada on the Pune-Bangalore Road. In addition, there was a road connecting Hubli with Mundgod and Sirsi and via Devimane Ghat, reaching Kumta fort. The local bodies started road building work from 1866 and also building of bridges from the same year.

### **Cotton Boom**

A peculiar development that shook the whole of the district, and even the Deccan, from its deep slumber was the 'Cotton Boom'. During the Civil war in America, cotton that was exported from the new continent to England stopped. Now dependence on cotton from India increased in leaps and bounds. Dharwad being a major cotton growing district, saw a boom of the crop. The American breed of cotton which was being sold at Rs. 75 to 100 per *Khandi* (four maunds), had a rate of Rs. 380 in 1863 and Rs. 465 in 1864. Cotton crop was exclusively raised by a majority of peasants and the peasants had money in their hands beyond the limits of their imaginations. 'Reaped cotton and got ruined' ('*Hatti bitti halada*' in Kannada) became a proverb as overnight riches degraded the peasants morally. They started spending money in excess and the references of the time make a mention that even the ornamental caps at the tip of the Bullocks horns (usually made of brass) were made of gold, not to speak of the ornaments acquired in excess of the requirements of the family members. Mutual squabbles and litigations increased, attracting many people to the legal profession; excessive dowry became common. But savings also increased and many industries attracted investment for their capital.

For the transport of cotton, road linkage also improved including creation of bridges. Though the 'Boom' receded, cotton cultivation was continued to be a little more than pre-boom period, and this gave rise to the establishment of textile mills in India and local cotton had demand from the mills at Bombay and Solhapur. In Dharwad district itself, four steam operated ginning units were begun. The S.M. Spinning and weaving Mill was started at Hubli in 1881. But after 1880, both the cultivation of cotton as well as the price substantially fell. But Dharwad district, retained its dominance in ginning and weaving. The boom helped the completion of the railway line (1887) reaching Pune (and Bombay). Later Dharwad -Vasco (Goa) line was also completed in 1889. Hubli came to have railway workshop in 1888, and the Southern Maratha Railways administrative office was also opened at Dharwad in 1888. Hubli developed as an industrial centre.

The demonous Deccan famine of 1876-78 saw the starting of many famine relief works, which substantially increased the road length. Due to the famine in the British administered areas of Dharwad district, over 60,000 people died, and when the princely areas (now part of the district) are taken into account, the death rate was to be more than one lakh. The total deaths in 1876-77 (year previous to the famine) in the district were 31,726, (this being the figure of normal level of deaths). But in 1877-78, totally 83, 857 persons died (more than 50,000 must have died of starvation) and in 1878-79 the figure was 42, 365. In 1879-80, total deaths amounted to 24,550. In 1881, the population of the district was 8,82,907 which fell by 1,06,764 from 1872. For this fall in population famine and migrations are given as reasons by the 1884 Gazetteer. Dambal tank of Vijayanagar period was desilted and the work on Medleri and Asundi tanks appears to have been started in the period, under the famine relief works.

## NATIONAL AWAKENING

The rule of the British appeared to have acted as a catalyst to the people as it had ended the rule of the Peshwas. The increased dominance of Brahmins in administration at the time of the Peshwas, misrule of Peshwa Bajirao II, the repeated irksome campaigns of the Peshwas and their commanders who often resorted to looting and the method of farming revenue collections resulting in the fleecing of farmers, all these appeared to be ending with the termination of Maratha rule. But the colonial policies of the British, disastrous natural calamities, ruination of many domestic industries causing starvation and deaths and the revenue policies etc. in the long run, turned the people to be anti-British. This helped the growth of Nationalism. Even then, national feelings were not so very widespread before 1930. But by 1942, it became very widespread. But it took quite sometime for the nationalistic ideas to catch the imagination of all sections of people.

The peace that was founded, the administration that looked law-abiding, the foundation laid for popular education, and special attention paid to employ non-brahmin sections in government service had all made the British rule popular in the minds of the people, whenever there were expressions of displeasure against the British as in the case of uprisings of Kittur Channamma, Sangolli Rayanna, Nargund Baba Saheb or Mundargi Bhimrao, their suppression by the British and the defeat of the powerful rulers like Tipu or the Peshwas made the people convinced that the British were invincible, and any effort of revolt was bound to end in jail, and that the British rule was as permanent as the Solar System.

When the Inam Commission had been appointed (1843-44) 6,80,943 acres of land had been confiscated from land-owners in the district. Though Baba Saheb and Mundargi Bhimrao had protested with armed uprisings, the thousands of many other expropriated landlords were burning with discontentment. Their families silently nurtured anti-British feelings for generations.

When there was severe famine, collection of revenue was rather suspended, not remitted. Though famine relief works were undertaken it provided jobs only temporarily. Many craftsmen like weavers had to give up their profession permanently. Far earlier to this (1810-15) Machine made yarn had thrown lakh of women out of job. Even then, there were more than one lakh women, mostly from untouchable sections, still spinning and when yarn from native mills started arriving in 1872. Slowly they too were thrown out of jobs. It can be a matter of surprise that in 1872 there were 1,14,416 spinners in the district, but soon their skills had no takers.

By the Salt Act of 1873, hundreds of salt manufacturers (producers of mined salt called Uppars) lost their livelihood as salt production became a State monopoly. When paper from Europe was imported, paper manufacturers (mostly Muslims) concentrated at Dharwad, Gadag, Guttal, Hubli, Karjagi, Navalgund, Ranibennur etc. (Gazetteer, 1884, P 388) lost their markets. When kerosene oil was imported from 1876 for burning lamps, much of the demand of oil used for lighting, processed in local domestic oil mills (by Ganigas) lost its demand, causing hardships to the community (Gazetteer, 1884, P. 306).

Though Thackeray had systematically conducted the measurements of land, at the time of settlement, lands were wrongly classified and fixation of rent proved harmful to many and they had to suffer at the hands of the corrupt revenue staff. Choksey (P.25) has pointed out that this stop-gap settlement went on till 1873, helping the corrupt local bureaucracy.

Survey and Settlement was concluded in 1843-44 for the first time, and out of the total cultivable land of 5,68,328 acres surveyed, revenue dues were fixed at Rs. 8.25 lakh. But the actual collection was Rs. 9.68 lakh. The officers congratulated themselves over this excess collection. But due to occasional failure of monsoon, there was none to hear the grievances of the ryots. Though people felt relieved that this government claims only as much revenue that has been fixed by settlement process, the former practice of granting concession in cases of drought or famine had been given up by the new State. According to the settlement completed in 1881-82, 12,73,437 acres of land was found fit for cultivation, and Rs. 15.97 lakh was settled as the total land revenue. Actually Rs. 15.80 lakh was realised. But many professional Artisans (who had to give up their calling) like weavers, salt makers etc. had tried to cultivate fallow land and land unfit for agriculture had been brought under the tillage. But though agriculture had been extended, the lands being not fertile, agriculture in those lands was not a profitable venture. But pressure on land increased. The district became an agricultural region. but when a crop like Jowar is taken into account, its price which was 54 lb per rupee in 1833, went on declining, and it was sold at 102 lb per rupee in 1838, and in 1840 120 lb. were available per rupee (Choksey, P. 26). The ryots found it difficult to pay the land revenue. The heavy levy of revenue is the cause for the poverty of the peasants, was the view of every senior British officer in those days, points out Choksey. The Kod taluk which was supposed to be a rice barn, had in 1848, its lands fallen fallow and forests and toddy ('sindhi') trees had grown in them. George Vingate, a British official opined that Karnataka is in a condition of losing its predominance in agriculture. After the second Survey and Settlement of 1882, due to the Cotton Boom, the condition of the peasants looked to be improving, but after 1870, it deteriorated further. The price of jowar, as pointed out by Choksey was 19 seers per rupee in 1865, and it fell to 29 seers per rupee by 1875. This was due to the recession in the field of handicrafts industry. The famine of 1876-78 doomed all craftsmen and the worst sufferers were the weavers. In addition, in 1875-76 when the average rainfall was 31 inches: in the district, the revenue collection was Rs. 19.60 lakh; where as in 1876-77 though the average rainfall was only 16 inches, the total revenue collection was Rs. 20.16 lakh.

The government had encouraged ryots to grow more cotton. But as reported by the Gazetteer (1884, P.283), cotton reduces the fertility of the soil very fast. When there was a bumper crop of cotton, the ryots could not pay the labour charges of plucking it. From 1880 onwards the enthusiasm to raise cotton crop was waning says the *Gazetteer*. But foodgrains too did not command an attractive price. Cholera used to take a very heavy toll in Bombay Presidency. If 47,555 people died in 1875, in 1877 the toll was 57, 252 in the whole of the Presidency. The death toll was on an average of 30,000 to 40,000 per year, and in 1897, 57,109 were the victims of the epidemic. The death rate in Dharwad district in the course of 20 years was calculated to be 3.86%, and was the highest compared to other districts. There was scarcity of labourers to undertake agricultural operations. The plague that was evidenced in 1897 took a toll of 38 in that year and 22,764 persons in 1898. This was the highest figure when compared to the four districts of Bombay Karnataka. Plague was evidenced in 120 villages and towns in the district. In addition, in Kundgol, of the Princely region alone 2,385 people had died, and this is exclusive of the above figure (No figures on Shirhatti, Gudgeri Savanur and Lakshmeshwar regions are available). This was followed by famine and cholera, and in 1898 in Dharwad district alone 4, 504 persons died of cholera (All this information is quoted out from the Annual Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency.) Out of this, in Gadag 342, in Karjagi circle 733 and in Hangal circle 591 people were victims of cholera (Annual Administration Report 1898-99, P.234). The effects of plague did not cease even by 1897-98, it continued to haunt the people of the region every year,



resulting in thousands of deaths. While the year 1901-02 accounted for 35,889 deaths, the year 1902-03 witnessed 34,679 deaths. The total deaths in 1903-04 accounted for 39,339 deaths. (Ref. Dharwad District Gazetteer, Supplement to the district Gazetteer 1904, P.3).

A deep impression had developed among the public in the entire Bombay Presidency that the Britishers were mainly responsible for the spread of plague epidemic. The plague relief operations were highly oppressive, inviting severe protests from the people. When people were forced to vacate their residences and asked to live in open fields, away from the town in Pune, military was deployed, and the excesses committed by the British soldiers resulted in widespread resentment. Rand and Iyerts, two British military officers were killed by Chaphekar Brothers in Pune. The articles written by Lokamanya Tilak in Marathi magazine 'Kesari' had its echoes all around. In North Karnataka area, Tilak's 'Kesari' (1881) was greatly responsible for the national awakening.

Alur Venkat Rao writes in his Memoirs, thus : "The years 1896 and 1897 created lot of havoc in the country. Plague prevailed in India for the first time in the city of Bombay in November 1896. In no time it spread to Pune and created turmoil in the city. To check its spread to Belgaum and Dharwad, travellers in trains were quarantined and were made to suffer much hardships. Still it spread to Hubli in October 1897. By the close of 1897 segregation camps had been started at Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag. In April (1898), there was a rumour that soldiers had entered Dharwad market and the dreadful rumour made the people run in panic. Streets after streets were burnt at Dharwad with a view to check the epidemic of Plague. This is his eye-witness account. "During this time, as though he is minister of plague, 'Dushkalaraya' (famine) also made his presence felt. The years 1896-97 were years of severe famine and starvation. In 1897, due to famine, Dharwad and Hubli underwent several looting sprees. People had not even a morsel of food to eat." (*Nanna Jeevana Smritigalu*, P.32). This was followed by the invasion of hoards of locusts which devoured whatever crop that had been raised.

In this prevailing atmosphere, it was natural that anti-British feelings developed among the peasants, craftsmen and land-owners. However this period witnessed the increase of education, and also a phenomenal increase of circulation of newspapers. In the urban areas, the number of intellectuals grew, thus giving a fillip to the nationalistic activities. By the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885, and by the impact of Tilak's 'Kesari', various organisations and associations took birth, and they organised meetings and festivals and nurtured nationalistic spirit.

### **Rise of National Movement**

"When I was 25 year old, Indian National Congress was founded. But the movement in fact spread throughout the country in around 1895-96", says Alur Venkatarao, and this is true of Dharwad district as well. '*Jnanaprakash*' (1849), '*Indu Prakash*' (1852), '*Tilak's Kesari*' (1881), all Marathi journals and Venkata Rango Katti's '*Karnataka Patra*' (Belgaum 1881) were the journals and news papers which were in circulation in Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag and Haveri in those days. According to the *Annual Administration Report* of Bombay Presidency, '*Kesari*' had the highest circulation (4,700 copies) in the Bombay Presidency in 1885-86, and the same report says that '*Kesari*' had severely criticised the Revenue settlement which had just been completed. The forest Act had been facing severe opposition from the peasants of the areas, the report says.

It was the newspapers that were mainly responsible for the awakening of nationalistic feelings and during the next 10 years, Kesari's circulation went up to 13,000. R.R. Diwakar Says that, Kesari

as a newspaper had become so popular, that the word 'Kesari' was often used to connote the newspaper rather than any other connotation assigned to the word 'Kesari'. "*Vrittanta Manjari*" (1885), "*Loka bandhu*" (1880) and "*Rasika Ranjani*" (Gadag, 1884) and "*Hubballi Vritta*" were some of the newspapers that were in circulation in Dharwad, points out Dr. Srinivas Havanur. From Dharwad was published '*Chandrodaya*' (1876), Huchayya Vibhuti was its publisher. '*Karnataka Patra*' was brought to Dharwad from Belgaum by Venkata Rango Katti in 1883, Mudavidu Krishna Rao's '*Karnataka Vritta*' (1895), '*Rajahamsa*' (1891, Ed. Baluvantrao Jathar), '*Dhananjaya*' (Daily, 1895) and '*Vagbhushana*' (1896) were the other popular local papers. Most of these papers had 'Kesari' as their model and they wrote in the tone of 'Kesari' or had translated articles from this popular Marathi News paper. '*Satyavritta*' was started (1888) from Gadag, but was short-lived. For publishing a ballad on Shivaji called Bhavani Talwar (1898), the office of '*Rajahamsa*' was raided by the British government and the paper had to be closed down for some time. A headmaster of the Dharwad Training College called Khare was in fact a man of revolutionary ideals and he influenced the young people in Dharwad like Mudavidu Krishnarao, Gadigeyya Honapurmath and Annacharya Hoskeri with nationalistic feelings. Shivarampanth Khanolkar was a co-proprietor in '*Dhananjaya*' magazine. These newspapers which were critical of the government were also able to kindle the spirit of awakening among the masses, against the government. '*Chandrodaya*' discussed the issue as to who should be the President of Congress in 1890. It severely criticised the expenditure on Anglo-Russian war and terming it as wasteful. It also blamed the Government for paying very high salaries and allowances to government servants.

The founder of Indian National Congress, Allan Octavian Hume visited Belgaum (on 16th Dec. 1893) and also Dharwad and had kindled the political activities in this region. Naturally Dharwad had grown to be a centre of intellectual and political activities. The Government High School, the Basel Mission High School, the Training College and the New English School (1882) have made many rich landlords to come and stay in Dharwad to educate their children.

The German missionaries in Basel Mission also awakened enthusiasm for Kannada in the minds of the educated people by their scientific studies on Kannada Language. As an outcome of all this, R.H. Deshpande who was the first post-graduate (M.A.) degree holder from Dharwad, popularly known as 'M.A. Deshpande' became instrumental in starting the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha in 1890. The Sangha worked not only for the rejuvenation of Kannada but also indirectly fostered nationalistic spirit. The Presidents of the Sangha included such a scholarly advocate from Bombay (originally of Karwar) Shamrao Vithal Kaikini and the German missionary Tziggler. After 1905, Alur Venkatarao began to play a prominent part in it. Alur had been educated at Pune and Bombay and was imbibed with a strong spirit of love for both Kannada language and the country. Fleet's "*History of Canarese Districts of Bombay Presidency*" and Robert Sewell's "*A forgotten Empire*" (on Vijayanagar, 1901) created waves of awakening in the minds of the people. The Railway Divisional Office founded at Dharwad (1888)\* had many servants engaged in encouraging histrionic talents. Inspired by the activities going on in Maharashtra in the field of literature, sports, historical studies, theatrical movement, music, etc., many institutions like '*Mitra Samaj*' (1895-96) '*Gorakshana Samsthe*', '*Prachya Krida*' Samvardhaka Mandali (1895 to encourage traditional sports), '*Gayana Pathashala*' (1896), '*Vakruttothejaka Sabhe*' (1896) and such other bodies functioned in Dharwad. Ganapathi festival and Shivaji festival (initiated by Tilak) were also organised at Dharwad, Hubli and other places as early as in 1896. In addition to the

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\* Alur Venkat Rao says that Clerks and other educated servants in this office "were not subjected to restrictions imposed on government servants. They were thus active in national movement.



Vidyavardhaka Sangha, New English School (1882), Samskrita Pathasala (1849), which became a college in 1896) founded by the efforts of Gurunatha Rao Pathak, were encouraging nationalistic activities. Gurunatha Rao Pathak and Krishnoji Guruji were the elders, who gave a lead to nationalistic activities. The new English School started by Lele, later became Victoria High School. The Shivaji festival, Ganesha festival and Nadahabba (during Dasara) initiated by Alur, later, sponsored choral singing competitions and also sports, drama and music competitions, and such other cultural activities at Hubli, Gadag, Haveri and other centres. We hear of Shivaji Utsav held at Kundgol in 1897. Gadag had a Samskritha Pathashala in 1896. Youngmen's football club was started at Gadag by the efforts of Huilgol Srinivas Rao in 1897. Later this club became Kala Vilasi Sangha and staged plays with nationalistic message.

In 1899, the anti-Plague vaccination drive at Dharwad was opposed and took the colour of a political movement. Tilak had been released from Jail in 1899. His writings always provoked people. The anti-plague vaccine was still in an experimental stage, and it had many side effects in the form of physical ailments. Krishnoji Guruji wrote a letter in '*Kesari*' about this. Dharwad papers like '*Rajahamsa*' and '*Karnataka Vritta*' also wrote over the same issue. As a result, government issued a circular against compulsory vaccination. The message that any agitation can influence the government to change its policies was brought home to political workers and they were enthused. The Theosophical Society was founded at Dharwad. In 1902, under its auspices many foreign scholars by their erudite lectures replied to the criticism of the Christian Missionaries and other intellectuals regarding Hindu religion and customs, which enlivened the spirits of nationalist workers. Volunteers from Dharwad started attending Congress Sessions and other political gatherings outside, and in 1902, Bombay Presidency Political Conference was held at Satara. Many from Dharwad participated in it. Earlier to this, in 1895 a similar meeting had been held at Belgaum, which was presided over by Dinshaw Wacha.

In 1901, as a protest against the Revenue Act of the Bombay Govt., there was a mammoth public meeting at Dharwad on July 17. The Karnataka Education Society founded in 1882, took over the New English School and named it as Victoria High School, (present Vidyaranya High School) though the founders of the body were men with nationalistic spirit.

After the conference at Satara, (1902) the Bombay Presidency Political Conference held its next conference at Dharwad. In 1903, Daji Abaji Khare, a friend of Tilak from Bombay presided over it. Panduranga Athavale was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Gadigeyya Honnapurmath was one of the Secretaries. Tilak also attended this conference. Ferozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha, and Gopalakrishna Gokhale were the other leaders who attended. This conference resulted in an unprecedented awakening in the district, as it was a great event and advocate Gurunathrao Pathak had spent a great deal of money to make it a success.

Soon there were enough indications to divide Bengal, and there were strong movements against this proposal in Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra. But its heat was not felt in Dharwad. Alur Venkat Rao had just finished his studies in law, and who had been an eye-witness and was a participant in the movements going on in Bombay and Pune, returned to Dharwad. "When I returned from the College to Dharwad, my condition was like having entered a dark forest with blindfolded condition", says Alur Venkat Rao. (*Nanna Jeevana Smritigalu*, P.72). "Though the Swadeshi Movement was very strong, its waves had not touched Dharwad, and only public meetings in the evenings were taken as enough." (*Ibid*, P. 72). "When Bengal is conducting such a very serious campaign over the division of their

province into two, Karnataka which is torn asunder into shreds is not awakened" to such a tragic situation, he laments (P.87). It struck to my mind that this terribly deep slumber of Karnataka, is to be ascribed to, it being shred into pieces, he observes (p.88)

The same year he visited Hampi and having seen the ruined remains of the ancient and magnificent capital city of Vijayanagar Empire, he was greatly inspired by the history of Vijayanagar, and he realised that agitation is the only way of securing the unification of Karnataka and the ultimate goal of realising freedom of India. Thus as an active office bearer of the Vidyavardhaka Sangha, he started the agitation by organizing the Kannada writers ('*granthakarathara*') Conference in 1907 and 1908. He also wrote an article propounding the idea of Unification of Kannada speaking regions in '*Vagbhushana*' (1907). Taking interest in the study of the history of Karnataka, he published in Kannada, '*Karnataka Gatavaibhava*' (1917). By providing the thrust for the celebration of Nadahabba (Dasara) and urging the celebration of festivals in memory of several eminent historical heroes, saints and poets, he came to be popularly known as '*Karnataka kula Purohita*'. He also worked for the founding of Karnataka (now Kannada) Sahitya Parishat (1915). The Parishat organised annual literary meets (Sahitya Sammelanas) and brought the kannada intellectuals on a single platform, and thus created an emotional integration. With the objective of unification of Karnataka, he started '*Karnataka Sabha*' in 1915 by holding a meeting in the house of Honnapurmath at Dharwad.

The unification and freedom movements went hand-in-hand and spread vigorously in Karnataka, and for such a development, Alur was the architect and Dharwad was its centre. "Dharwad was the home of new awakening of nationalism. The credit for creating a spirit of rejuvenation of Kannada, Karnataka and unification of Karnataka in the whole State goes to the leaders of those days from Dharwad" says R.R. Diwakar (*Honnapura*, P.20) Stressing the point that the idea of unification by Alur served very appropriately the cause of national awakening, Diwakar adds. "The workers from Karnataka who stepped on the arena of Indian politics between 1905-20 saw two dreams; conceived two ideas; had before them two maps; one of free India and the other of united Karnataka." (*Karnataka Ekikarananada Kathe*, P.1). Alur who was in the forefront of the movements in favour of Kannada and nationalism, together with such giants of the time like Mudavidu Krishnarao, Mudavidu Venkat Rao, Nargund Rama Rao, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao, N.S. Rajpurohit and Deshpande Narayanrao have been described by him (as by others) as the 'Seven seers of Kannada' (*Saptarishis*). (*Swatantrya Sangramada Smritigalu*, Vol. III, P. 325). Though freedom movement was considerably strong in Dharwad, it should not be concluded that it was weak in other centres of the district. In some other towns too, some or the other kinds of activities was going on.

Hubli was also active, and N.S. Hardikar who was a student of Lamington High School then, organised Arya Bala Sabha in 1904, which was a body of young boys of his own age and engaged them in physical exercises, started a reading room, and held meetings to propagate the use of Swadeshi goods. They celebrated Ganeshotsav, Shivaji Utsav, and encouraged hosting of indigenous games etc. Vishwanathrao Joshi, an advocate became a leader of the movement from 1906. Hardikar even went to Kalghatgi and organised Shivaji festival there. In all these activities, Hardikar who was participating with intense enthusiasm in the public activities at Hubli, became very popular when he at the age of 14 became popular among the traders of the town for the tremendous courage he displayed in fire-fighting operations, when the Robertson Market in Hubli caught severe fire. This fire incident is important in the history of Hubli. The market which was crisscrossed by narrow alleys and passages, full of many petty shops, now made way for the establishment of a new and spacious market in the

vast open area called Durgada Bayalu. Hardikar Manjappa published his journal '*Dhanurdhari*' from Hubli in 1904. Later Bindurao Mutalik Desai started '*Kannada Kesari*' (1906), and the young Hardikar used to contribute articles in 1904 to this News paper. This was just a Kannada version of Marathi 'Kesari'. Later when R.R. Diwakar who came to Hubli in 1908, organised protest demonstrations for a day at Lamington School, along with Vishnu Tembe, Madhwarao Kabbur and Ram Rao Shevde (a relative of Hardikar, who had left for some other place to continue his studies) in protest against the sentence awarded to Tilak. They boycotted the school and were fined by the School. This testifies to the fact of prevalence of nationalistic fervour in Hubli.

When Tilak visited Dharwad in 1907, he addressed a meeting held at the Anjuman Maidan. Gadigeyya Honnapurmath was the Chairman of the Reception Committee (*Honnapura*, P.36). R.V. Jathar has written about him (*Gadigeyya*) as the "first Veerashaiva brave man who supported the Indian National Congress" (*Honnapura*, P. 39). When Tilak was arrested in 1908, nationalistic activities had been kindled even at Mishrikoti in Kalghatgi taluk. In Haveri, at the onset of Swadesh movement (1906), Krishnacharya Kolhapur started collecting "mushti fund" and was sending money to Tilak for financing the Vang-Bhang movement (*Swat, Sangra, Smritigalu*, I. P. 750.) Handful (*mushti*) of rice was collected from each house everyday and this was like "little drops of water making...."). Leaders coming from Dharwad delivered lectures on Swadeshi movement at *Haveri*. Alur Venkat Rao gave up his legal practice. The Swadeshi movement in 1905-06 saw multi-dimensional activities. Alur Venkatrao started Karnataka Nutana Vidyalaya (1908), a nationalist school. Similar schools were founded at Hubli (by one Bhurse), Navalgund (Rambhau Joshi and Jivappa Anegondi took the initiative), Nargund, Hangal, Agadi (by the efforts of Tembe and others). It is well-known that at Agadi, under the aegis of the Sheshachala Sadguru Ashram "*Sadbodha Chandrika*" (1907), a monthly was started and noted writer Galaganath began '*Sheshachala Granthamala*.' The Kannada novels published by Galaganatha on the history of the Marathas aroused patriotic fervour among the youth (Watave a freedom fighter from Haveri taluk says that "In our region, it is the reading of Galaganath's novels which awakened the people from slumber and made them patriotic." *Swatantrya Sangramada Smritigalu* Vol III PP. 397) Later Galaganath came to Guttal and became a teacher. In Hangal, Balambhatta Havnur was organising public celebrations of Ganesha festival and Srinivas Rao Koti, Shyamacharya Hangal, Hanumantha Kulkarni and Rangacharya Gadagkar were the prominent leaders in the early days of the freedom movement (*Ibid*, I, P. 826). During the early decades of the 20th century, nationalistic activities in some form or the other were being organised in the towns of the district. Many workers from towns went to villages to carry on propagandistic activities connected with National Movement.

When Swadeshi Movement was initiated '*holi*' (burning) of foreign clothe was also initiated (1906). Together with the establishment of Nationalist Schools, factories to produce match box, pencil and tiles, production of Khadhi (hand-spun and hand-woven cloth), and also items like sugar, bangles and soapnut powder as home industries were initiated, says Alur Venkatrao. "European clothe went to the group of untouchable items. Imported sugar was boycotted; even use of kerosene oil met with social boycott. We started using '*hulagala*' (a local oil seed) oil for lighting lamps at houses. The move of breaking the foreign bangles put on by women was initiated. Glass lamps even in the Training College vanished. Bronze lamps using *gingili* or '*hulagala*' oil became a "matter of pride", Alur adds (*Nanna Jivana Smritigalu* P. 119). He further says that "Ganapathi festival, Shivaji festival, National School, collection of 'Paisa Fund' (initiated by Tilak), movements against consumption of alcohol and many other movement continued in Karnataka as was going on in Maharashtra. For long, public life in North Karnataka continued to be guided by Lokamanya Tilak." In Belgaum, picketing in front of

Toddy shops and the resultant arrests had taken place. However similar forms of picketing and arrests were not evidenced in Dharwad. At the Halagere maidan of Dharwad, advocate Pitre, Joshi Krishnarao Muduvidkar, Honnapurmath, Bindurao Mutalik Desai and others were delivering lectures, says Alur. "I also went round Dharwad District, delivering lectures on Swadeshi Movement," he further adds (*Ibid*, P.120)<sup>1</sup>

Alur Venkatrao and Annacharya Hoskeri from Dharwad attended the Surat Congress (1907), and when the moderate group in congress attacked Tilak, in the scuffle that followed, delegates from Karnataka including Srinivasrao Kaujalgi of Bijapur got involved in the scuffle, in support of Tilak. These incidents even attracted the attention of the police there. The freedom related compaigns carried out in nationalist Schools was considered by the British Government as pernicious in nature. Thus the pernicious Education Act passed in the Bombay Presidency, resulted in the Closure of all nationalist Schools in the State. Dharwad school was also closed and Alur started his legal practice again. A gentlemen with patriotic fervour, Ramarao Hukkerikar was appointed as the principal of Victoria School in 1912, and this helped the spreading of nationalistic ideals in Dharwad. It was one of the three High Schools in Dharwad town. The Southern Maratha Co-operative Bank was started in 1907 (Now this Banks is called as Mahalaxmi Bank). In 1909, when an exhibition on agriculture was held in Dharwad, the idea that it should have a college received impetus, and by the efforts of Aratal Rudragauda and Rodda Srinivas Rao, the Karnataka College was founded in 1917 at Dharwad.

There were attacks on the Europeans by freedom loving revolutionaries at Muzaffarpur in 1908, and at Nasik in 1909 resulting in the murder of Jackson. The British Government, holding that the propogation of nationalistic message was the main reason, resulting in sedition and other subversive activities, the Bombay Government enacted the press Act in 1910. '*Dharwad Vritta*', '*Chandrodaya*', '*Hindustan Samachar*', '*Raja Hamsa*', '*Kshema Samachara*', '*Kannada Kesari*' and '*Lokbandhu*' had to be closed down. Tilak at that time was languishing in Mandale Jail (1908-1914). The nationalistic activities lost much of guidance and inspiration. Most of the workers in the Congress who were followers of Tilak's extremist faction left the Congress after the Surat split of 1907.

Founding of the Karnataka Itihasa Samshodhana Manadal in 1914 and also the Karnataka Sabha in 1915 by the efforts of Alur Venkatrao both at Dharwad and the publication of *Karnataka Gatavaibhava* on the history of Karnataka in 1917 by him were some notable developments of the time.<sup>2</sup>

### Home Rule League

In 1916 Tilak and Annie Besant started two separate Home Rule Leagues. The followers of Besant (Theosophists) at Hubli, namely, Dr. Gore, Dr. Gokhale and Tabib started the activities of Besant's Home Rule League in Hubli. On 18th Feb. 1917, Hubli unit of the League was started. To propagate

1 "About 10 or 12 volunteers came to Savanur and propagated in the streets by singing a Kannada song like this: 'O folks, see: the Europeans putting on boots and hats came. They brought white cloth and foreign sugar. They ruined this country. O folks see'. I was attracted by the song. These Volunteers had come with Alur Venkatrao. I also joined them in the procession," says Mangalvedhe Srinivas Rao (*Swata. Sang. Smriti. III, 1374*).

2. (When 'Karnataka Gatavaibhava' was read out to students of the Hamsabhavi School, they shed tears, says Kallanagauda Patil, *Swata Sangramada Smriti* I, P. 833, similar sentiments are expressed by other freedom fighters *Ibid*, III, P.308 and 597).

the ideas of the League, Tilak visited Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag (1916). Alur Venkarao, Mudavidu Krishna Rao, Gadigeyya Honnapurnamath and Kadapa Raghavendra Rao supported the League. Alur insisted that the Home Rule League unit of Karnataka should be called as Karnataka Regional Home Rule League and its literature must be published in Kannada. This attitude was "notable and is of historical importance" says R.R. Diwakar (Ibid, III P. 273), and he points out that unless an idea is propagated in people's language, the movement it propounds will not be a success, is the notion behind this stand; secondly this was a step that was initiated to create linguistic States in future, he adds.

When Tilak came to Dharwad in 1916, a ban was imposed on his public speech. The meeting was however held in the vast compound of the residence of advocate Bellary Rama Rao in the Malamaddi extension. Madhwarao Kabbur, Govindarao Guttal and D.P. Karmarkar joined as volunteers of the movement, says Diwakar, "When Tilak came to Dharwad, he was taken in a procession through all the streets of Dharwad, and a citation was presented to him in the Samskrita Pathashala", informs Karmarkar (Ibid, III, P.333). Similarly, at Hubli, the meeting had to be held near Pinjarapole outside the city near the Siddharudha Mutt with Siddharudha Swamiji presiding over the meeting.

"Prior to 1916, there was no national awakening. The surprise visit to our town (Gadag) by Tilak helped the spread of this fervour. Jalihal Anantarao Vakil and Venkat Rao Huilgol, the leaders of our town, had arranged for the lecture by Lokamanya Tilak. The lecture by Tilak greatly inspired the people", says Srinivasarao Malgi, an advocate from Gadag, (Ibid, I, P. 689). From other sources it is known that Alur Venkatrao translated his Marathi speech into Kannada. Already there was a Youngmen's Football Club, Saraswathi Reading Room, Saraswathi Football club and Kalavilasi Natya Sangha (histrionic association) at Gadag which were all inculcating nationalistic spirit, among the youngmen and the visit of Tilak and the Jalianwala Bagh tragedy strengthened the Congress. In addition to the two leaders mentioned above, Dr. Vasudevarao Umachgi the Congress leader from Gadag was also prominent in spreading this message "Around 1920 Jalihal Anantrao who was considered the most senior advocate in Gadag, and whose monthly income ran into thousands, preferred to involve himself totally in the struggle and he knew the nooks and corners of Gadag, Mundargi and Ron Taluks." Thus he helped the spread of nationalistic message in those regions (*Gadagina Parisarada Swatantrya Horatagarara Itihasa*, P. 8).

For the Karnataka unit of the Home Rule League, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Belgaum was the president and Alur Venkatrao was its Secretary. Some five or six books in Kannada were also published to spread the message of the League. When influenza appeared in Dharwad in 1918-19, Alur Venkatrao and Srinivasrao Jog started a medical centre under the aegis of the League and administered medicine to hundreds of people. During this period 'Shantakavi' (Balacharya Sakkari) performed *harikatha* both in Dharwad District as well as outside, to propagate nationalistic ideas. His rendering on 'Vidyaranya' was very popular.

### **Non Co-operation Movement**

The Jalianwala Bagh massacre led to widespread anti British feelings in the country. When Tilak passed away on 1st August 1920, there were public condolence meetings every where. The death of this great patriot stirred the minds of thousands of youth. Vamana Hodike, who was a student of the Training College at Dharwad at that time gives an account of the atmosphere then prevailing. "On the 13th (or obsequies) Day after the death of Tilak, there was an unprecedentedly huge procession in



which thousands participated. Numerous people entered temples and took oath that they will not consume sugar, or will not take tea or smoke beedies and that they will not use foreign clothes etc. (*Swat Sang. Smrit. I.P.204*). Umabai Kundapur (who later worked in Hubli) says that having witnessed the unprecedented funeral procession at Bombay, she took a decision to join the National Movement (*Ibid. P. 678*).

### **Khilaphat and Non-cooperation**

When the first World war was over, the Government's call for observing the British Victory in the name of 'Day of Peace', met with protests from the congress in 1919. As the Khaliph of Turkey had been dethroned, the Muslims were angry "The procession that was organised in Dharwad on 22, Dec.1919 did not evoke much public enthusiasm. Only government servants participated in it. The Brahmins and Muslims did not participate," says a government report. Prior to it on 15th December, there was a public meeting in Hubli under the chairmanship of Abubakar Haji Jaffar. The meeting condemned the celebration of 'Day of peace'. Resolutions were passed urging Hindu-Muslim Unity. Mirza Muhammad Ali Baig moved the resolution and Srinivas Vishnu Tabib (Secretary of the Home Rule League) seconded it," the report adds. According to the call given through a pamphlet signed by 26 leaders of both Hindu and Muslim community, the "Khilaphat day" was observed in Hubli, on 26th March 1919. Thus it provided a background to Gandhiji, who later in 1920 called for Hindu-Muslim unity by launching Non-co-operation movement in the country. Tilak too had expressed his support to Khilaphat movement. (*Source material for A history of Freedom Movement, Khilaphat Movement, 1920-21, Bombay, 1982. P. 167.*)

With the death of Tilak, extremist movement ended and the 'Gandhian era' began. Gandhiji put forth the programme of non-violent Satyagraha. Many newspapers that had stopped publication were revived. '*Rajahamsa*' (Editor; Jathar), '*Vijaya*' (Hoskeri, 1920), '*Shubhodaya*' (1918, Kerur Vasudeva Acharya), '*Karnataka Vritta*' (Muduvudu Krishnarao), '*Vagdevi*' (1916, Honnapurmam) and '*Karmaveera*' (1921, Diwakar) were some of the weeklies published from Dharwad in those days.

In May 1920, the first Karnataka Provincial Conference was held at Dharwad. Former Dewan of Mysore V.P. Madhavrao was the president and an advocate from Hubli, Byahatti Subbarao was the Chairman of the reception committee", On the Ulavi Basappa Hill, a grand Pandal was erected. Volunteers with badges and caps were moving around, nationalistic fervour prevailed all around; all these were new to me" says noted Kannada Writer Betgeri Krishna Sharma who had come from Belgaum district; On the previous day of the meeting, in the evening, V.P. Madhavrao came by train..... There was a magnificent procession, and the slogans seeking victory to Karnataka Matha filled us with ecstasy," he says (*Honnapura, P.16*). With a view to strengthen the national movement, the need was strongly felt that congress should recognise a separate congress committee for Karnataka province during the Conference. Besides it was also advocated that at the annual congress session to be held at Nagpur in December 1920, maximum number of delegates must attend from Karnataka. This was followed by many leaders, like Kadapa Raghavendra Rao from Dharwad extensively touring in Karnataka and urging the people to attend the Nagpur congress. A large number of delegates (about 800) attended the Nagpur session in December and a separate provincial congress committee for Karnataka (Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee) was formed by the congress and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande became its first President. The Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee central office was opened at Gadag. Vinayakarao Joshi became the Dharwad District Congress Committee. President, Alur Venkata Rao was the vice-president. After a year R.R. Diwakar became the vice-President in place of Alur. R.S. Hukkerikar

became the District Congress Committee Secretary. As the congress supported the Khilaphat Movement Muslims joined the congress in large numbers.

The Karnatak Education Society started an aided college at Dharwad in 1920 and Wrangler Katti was its principal. Balvantrao Datar and R.R. Diwakar were the lecturers there for sometime. But the college ran for an year and then closed down. It was the Non co-operation movement which indirectly caused this closure. During the Non-Co-operation Movement, Victoria High School was closed in 1920 and a new nationalist school was started. Hukkerikar became its headmaster. Some old teachers of the Victoria High School started a separate high school. In the school started by Hukkerikar, Sham.Ba. Joshi, Da.Ra. Bendre and Khanolkar were the teachers. The school functioned till 1927. Similarly in Hubli a national school for boys and Tilak Kanya Shala for girls were started. The latter school was taken care of by Umabai Kundapur. At Gadag, under the leadership of Dambal Srinivas Rao (who had given up his legal practice at Dharwad) a Nationalist High School was opened. Srinivasacharya Malagi (a student of the Dharwad Katti College), Bindacharya Joshi, Kanthacharya Joshi, Srinivasarao Sahukar and Anantrao Sahukar (brothers who had come from Victoria High School of Dharwad), Dambal Venkatrao, Khandekar etc. became teachers at the high school. In Gadag-Betgeri area, five Nationalist Primary Schools were started by them. In Haveri, a Nationalist School was started with the efforts of Makhanlal Gupta. Advocate Purushottama Acharya of Raichur, Ramacharya Gudi, Chimmalagi, P.G. Ganapule, Srinivasarao Torgal, Krishnarao Torgal etc. were teachers here, and this school functioned for sometime. At Hangal, Shamacharya Hangal started a similar school. He had undertaken this venture giving up his college studies. R.V. Kargudri, Dattappa Kapileshwar, Vamanrao Desai and A.N. Kundapur were the famous teachers who worked here. Mallaribhatta at Kaginelli started a school for girls at Mishrikoti. The school started by Krishnaji Murahar Kulkarni (1925) continued till 1929. All this was in response to the 'boycott' call of the Congress. All these had happened in response to the Special Session of Congress held at Calcutta in Sept. 1920 where a decision was taken to launch the Non co-operation and Khilaphat movements. In October of that year, Gandhiji visited Belgaum, and he travelled to Khanapur and Nandagad in Belgaum district and also to Alnavar (Dharwad district) and Haliyal (in Uttara Kannada). He also visited Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag. In all these places public meetings had been arranged and contributions to Tilak Swaraj fund were raised. With advocate Sri Gururao Kurtukoti in the Chair, public meeting was held at the Municipal Maidan in Gadag, Shaukat Ali who accompanied Gandhi, also spoke in this public meeting. At that time, Binkadakatti Bhimappa, Ramachandrappa Kushtgi, Govindappa Kushtgi, Kalli Tippanna Shastry and Echcharappa Kundargi joined the Congress. Further, Jalihal Anantha Rao travelled on foot from village to village and spread the message of the Congress. (*Gadag Parisara*, P.10-11).

According to the Boycott Resolution of the Nagpur Congress many gave up government jobs, boycotted schools and colleges, and many advocates gave up their legal practice and boycotted Courts. Anantarao Jalihal at Gadag, Alur Venkatrao at Dharwad (he had started practice again in 1911) his associates Mudavidu Venkatrao and K.B. Ankalgi, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao, Dambal Srinivasarao, Govindrao Guttal and Vithalrao Joshi, and similarly Vishwanathrao Joshi of Hubli, Purushottamrao Raichur of Haveri were the few other advocates who gave up their legal practice in the district. B.R. Patwardhan of Dharwad resigned from Government Pleader's job. All these advocates became full-time workers of the Congress.

Jayaramacharya (Wadappi) Koppal, a railway employee resigned his job and rendered Harikatha performances all over to propagate national cause very effectively. Mudavidu Krishnarao and Shantakavi



were already engaged in such a propaganda using this means. Later Kalli Tippanna Shastry of Gadag-Betgeri engaged himself in such performances, having been inspired by Jayaramacharya. Everywhere taluk level committees were set up. Dr. Hardikar who had returned from America in 1922, became the Secretary of Hubli Taluk Congress Committee. Shankarappa Tandur became the President of Haveri Taluk Congress Committee and Govindacharya Agnihotri was its Secretary. Agnihotri was looking after the Khadi Bhandar started there. Digambar Rao Halepeth, Gunderao Savanur of Bankapur, Tipperao Kulkarni and Shankar Dikshit of Kyalkonda were included in the Shiggaon taluk congress committee. A Khadi Bhandar and Maruti Vachanalaya, a reading room, were opened there. Hangal Taluk congress committee had Mallappa Akki as the President and A.N. Kundapur as the Secretary. Abdul Razak Saheb Patvegar and Shammaskhan Pathan were the committee members. The Navalgund taluk congress committee was founded under the presidentship of Jeevappa Anegondi and Vidyaranya Vachanalaya became the centre of nationalistic activities.

### **Dharwad Firing**

Activities like organising processions, meetings and picketing of liquor shops were vigorously going on all over the district. Articles highly critical of the government were appearing in local newspapers. The District Collector by name Painter, also started taking repressive measures. Two volunteers of Khilaphat Movement who had picketed the liquor shops were sentenced to six-months imprisonment. Hartal was observed in protest in Dharwad on July 1st (1921). At the same time under the pretext that an arrack shop was attempted to be burnt and the mob indulged in rioting, shooting was resorted to by the police on a mob engaged in picketing an arrack shop and three Khilaphat activists viz Malliksab bin Mardansab, Gausa Sab bin Khadarsab and Abdul Khadar Chuktayi were killed and 39 were wounded. When the Congress made a strong demand to hold an enquiry on the need for firing, government did not budge. Congress itself organised an inquiry with Abbas Tayabji, Bhavanishankar Niyogi and S.S. Setlur as members of the Inquiry Committee. This firing incident of Dharwad attained much publicity all over the country, and thereby resulted in bringing Dharwad into focus. In the same movement, 29 persons were arrested and 27 were charge sheeted on false charges of rioting. The case went on for long. Lala Lajpat Rai came to Dharwad, met the imprisoned workers and cheered them up, and also addressed a public meeting. 'I am happy over the moral courage of the prisoners', he said at the meeting.

Among the charge sheeted people, R.R. Diwakar, Hanumant Rao Desai, Gopalrao Deshpande and Madarsab Katgar were released. Madhvarao Kabbur, Venkatrao Mudvidkar, Damodar Herlekar, the President of Dharwad Municipality, Khilaphat Committee President Abdulla Kalasi and Abdul Rahman Rothiwala were sentenced for three years rigorous imprisonment. Ananta Dabade, Usman Mulla, Sultan Mohidin Rayadurga, Shaikh Mohiddin Darji, Abdul Khadar Attar, Mohammed Husain Rothiwala, Abdul Wajuddin Daroga, Narasing Narayan Bhise, Shalambhat Kandabhat and Budan Chapparband were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. Tirumalrao Joshi, Vamana Jathar, Annacharya Hoskeri, Madhwacharya Kalkeri, Madhav Kamalapur, Imam Maniyar, Mohammed Sab Saudagar (Secretary of the Khilaphat Library) and Govindacharya Guttal had to undergo one year rigorous imprisonment (Bombay-Home Political file, No. 88-1921)

Govindarao Guttal was an advocate who had boycotted Courts, and while picketing in front of an arrack shop on June 14, had been severely thrashed by the Parsi contractor of the arrack shop and was actually undergoing long term treatment in the hospital and was not at the site of firing. Still, a false case was foisted on him. The case was filed to terrorise the people by repression and to brand

the Muslims and Brahmins as seditious people "The British Government had created misunderstanding between the Brahmin and Non-Brahmins. The Muslim Society was supporting the congress because of Khilaphat Movement as majority of the Congressmen were Brahmins. Painter, Who was the collector while foisting a false case wanted the help of Lingayat witnesses. Though 29 people had been arrested, not even one among them was a Lingayat. It is to be noted that among those who were wounded during the firing included many who were Lingayats, whose contributions can not be forgotten. Among those 29 arrested, 15 were Brahmins, 13 were Muslims and only one was a Maratha, says Raghunath Vaman Jathar (*Swatantra Sangrama Smritigalu*, I, P.593). The Session Judge, while discharging Hanumantharao Joshi has opined that, "Of the 19 who deposed before him, 13 witnesses did it, out of communal hatred."

On the day of firing (July 1) Mudavidu Krishnarao had gone to Haliyal to conduct a *Harikatha Kalakshepa*. On the ground of deposition of 19 'witnesses' against him, he was charge-sheeted. However he was absolved of this charge on the basis of a documentary evidence of viz, the Haliyar Police Station's diary, which had recorded that he was in Haliyal town on the day of the said incidence. Among those chargesheeted Vaman Rao Jathar like Govinda Rao Guttal was bed ridden. Annacharya Hoskeri was a limp, and Madhwarao Kalker, Tirumalrao Joshi and Anantharao Dabade were aged persons. "But to bear evidence that these persons pelted stone weighing a maund or two, and indulged in mean crimes like looting was the false deposition freely made by the witnesses." (Ibid, I P.592-94). As congress had suggested that no accused should engage a lawyer, all the chargesheeted followed the advice, showed tremendous courage and underwent jail terms.

"On the evening when there was firing, I was addressing a public meeting at a place called Khilaphat Maidan and Vinayakrao Joshi was presiding over the meeting. How many Congress members have been enrolled, how many charkhas have been introduced and how much money has been collected for the Tilak Swaraj fund in Dharwad district as per the resolution of Bejwada Congress was the theme on which I was presenting a report at the public meeting" says R.R. Diwakar. The site of firing was half- a-mile away from the meeting place. Still the government filed a false case against him alleging his participation in the so-called rioting near the arrack shop. "This incident made the national leaders know about Dharwad and Karnataka more than ever before", Diwakar points out (*Ibid*, III, P.274).

The reaction to Dharwad firing was wide spread and highly critical. This act of martyrdom of the Satyagrahis, was made to be recalled and remembered, every year, by holding annual commemoration rally. "July first is the date of deluge, lighting your kitchen oven on that day is the act of a dullard" says a ballad, indicating that hartal and fasting were observed in Dharwad on that date. During the Non co-operation movement, the sacrifices made by people from Dharwad was immense. When Diwakar was declared innocent by the court and released, Alur Venkatrao wrote an article in 'Karmaveera' with the title "Bhu-rakkasaya Swaha", literally meaning the "Scapegoat to the demon called the ruler of the earth", but by pun, hitting out at the bureaucracy for its evil game. but as Diwakar was the editor of 'Karmaveera', this anonymous author's article was attributed to him and on charge of sedition he was again sentenced to one year imprisonment. On his release after one year, for publishing a ballad by Sridhar Khanolkar, a teacher at the Dharwad National School called "Deshiya Dhumadhumme", Diwakar was again imprisoned for two years.

Among the persons chargesheeted in the rioting case, six or seven were journalists. Once when Madhwarao Kabbur (the editor and publisher of 'Karmaveera' weekly) had gone to see the District collector Mr. Painter, had reportedly threatened Kabbur : "I am thirsty for your blood." This was a threat to the whole community of journalists. but yet the journalists were not cowed down. They continued to criticise the government and were thus fixed. After the firing incident, Dharwad papers wrote, comparing Mr. Painter with Gen. Dyer of Jalianwala Bagh notoriety saying "Dyer and Painter literally mean the same thing - profession of colouring." In fact all the editors of Dharwad News papers were in jail and Alur Venkatrao edited all the six papers. He saw to it that all the six journals did not close down.

### Founding of Sevadal

After the Chauri Chaura violence (Feb. 1922), Gandhiji withdrew the Non Co-operation Movement. Thus the atmosphere in the country had considerably cooled down. But due to an incident of having insulted the tricolour in Nagpur by army men in 1923, Flag Satyagraha was launched at Nagpur and volunteers thronged to Nagpur, to court arrest, by breaking the order, and taking the flag in a procession. Hundreds courted arrest including Satyagrahis from Hubli led by Dr. N.S. Hardikar. While he was in the jail, there the idea of founding of Hindustani Sevadal originated in his mind "The Jail life in those days was like life in hell. Many young *Satyagrahis* without full commitment to the cause gave written apologies to get themselves released" I was told. Some of us discussed this and we concluded that an organisation to train the youth with discipline, restraint, ready to face hardship and make them physically strong (by physical training) must be started, was our decision." says Dr. Hardikar, speaking about the background of the foundation of Sevadal. (*Ibid*, III,P.262).

In December 1923, at the Kakinada session of the Congress, a conference of volunteers was also organised and with Jawaharlal Nehru as the president and Hardikar as the Secretary, the Hindustani Sevadal was founded with Hubli as its all-India headquarters. This all-India organisation had its origin in Dharwad district. At the time of Congress sessions, all over the country senior volunteers like Lokare, K.H. Venkataramayya Mahashabdhe, Ekambar Iyer were sent from Hubli to train volunteers for manning the sessions at the cities and towns where the sessions were held and they trained thousands of disciplined volunteers. They did remarkable work at the Belgaum Congress of 1924. During the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932 they rendered yeomen service in Karnataka. During Jatras and conferences they used to go on their own, to undertake crowd control measures. During occurrence of famine and floods, they did commendable voluntary relief work. Though the ban imposed on it by the government in 1932 was never lifted., they went to Bihar during the 1934 earthquake and toiled there to provide relief to the affected population. The volunteers trained by this organisation did substantial work during the Quit India Movement also. An English monthly named 'Volunteer' (1924) was being published by the Sevadal for some years from Hubli. When the Mysore Government banned the publication of 'Prajamata' the popular weekly in 1937, Dr. Hardikar helped it being published from Hubli (1937). (In addition, he started '*Hubballi Gazette*' a fortnightly in 1937, and in 1946 he converted it into a Kannada weekly called 'Jaihind'). Dr. Hardikar also worked to organise mill workers in Hubli and Shankar Rao Joshi and Devpure were among the other trade union leaders.

During the Non-Co-operation Movement, Dharwad District Political Conference was held at Navalgund in 1921, with Jeevappa Anegondi as the Chairman of the reception committee. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande presided over the conference, and for the speech that he delivered there, Deshpande

was sentenced to six-month's imprisonment. The Dharwad District Political Conference was held in 1923 at Hangal with Mallappa Akki as the Chairman of the reception committee and Srinivasrao Kaujalagi of Bijapur presided over it. Pandit Taranath, Karnad Sadashiva Rao and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande Participated, in this conference.

A similar District Political conference was held at Haveri in 1924, with Hardekar Manjappa presiding over it. Dr. Hardikar also organised a Sevadal camp there. Narayanacharya Anavatti founded Hanuman Vyayama Shala and Channabasavayya Halayyagol started the Basaveshwara Vyayama Shala at Haveri and they tried to attract young men towards freedom movement. Channabasavayya Halayyagol also started a magazine 'Basavaraja' (1928) to uphold nationalistic ideas. In the southern part of the district, Haveri became a strong centre of the movement. Venkatesh Chavati donated 11 guntas of land to build the congress office there.

In 1924, it had been decided to hold the All-India Congress session in Karnataka. Dharwad, Bijapur and Mangalore were suggested as the possible venue of the session, and finally Belgaum was fixed as the venue. All important leaders of the Indian National Congress attended the session. At a spacious venue named as 'Vijayanagar', elaborate arrangements had been made for the session. Even those who went there simply as visitors were greatly impressed by the arrangements and programmes and turned supporters of Congress. Shankar Kurtakoti, a mere boy of 13 years says that 50 people had attended the session from Kurtakoti alone. Shankar Kurtakoti says that "The unusually huge gathering there, the drill of the Sevadal volunteers, the spectacle of leaders like Dr. N.S. Hardikar riding a horse, speeches of the leaders, all these made me enthusiastic and urged that I too should do something for the country" (Ibid, I, P.637)

"Had I not gone to attend the Brahmanetara Parishat Session at the Belgaum Congress in 1924, there would have been a gap in my life that could never have been filled. After seeing the Belgaum Congress session, the nationalistic spirit in me was strengthened and I thought that I should do something for the country" says Kallanagauda F. Patil, a senior leader of later days (*Nenapina Orate* I, P.26).

### **Non-Brahmin Movement**

The rule of the Peshwas, importance given to Marathi during their rule, misrule of Bajirao II, importance gained by Brahmins during that period etc. had resulted in British Rule being welcomed in the North Karnataka area. Among the Brahmins some intellectuals, having known of British misrule and its disadvantages started criticising British rule and craved for freedom from the British. But many non-brahmins grew suspicious of this attitude. They believed that the demand for freedom was a plot to re-establish the rule of the Peshwas which had been displaced. When educational facilities were getting widespread and non-brahmins were being educated and competing with brahmins in securing government jobs, which were till then almost a monopoly of the brahmins, must be the combination of factors leading to this suspicion. Opposing the British rule was one of the causes of suspicion. All demands for freedom came to be condemned by a majority of non-brahmins. Even among congressmen, moderates like Gokhale, Chandavarkar and other leaders were feeling that the country was not ripe for freedom. So there is nothing surprising in non-brahmin leaders being opposed to the idea of freedom. But whenever non-brahmin leaders condemned Brahminism, the leading brahmin elites in the Congress, tried to defend the Varna system and Brahminism as vehemently as they defended Congress, which thus led to a situation which could be termed as ridiculous. But in course of time,

this attitude changed. It is to be noted that in those days leaders like Alur Venkatrao condemned the Congress attitude over certain social issues, and he even wrote letters to Gandhiji over the matter and even resigned from the membership of the Congress Working Committee. This did not mean that Alur had no love for non-brahmins or that he was less patriotic. But confused thinking had been responsible for this. However, Alur continued his patriotic activities even after this, unabated.

How the government was striving to sow the seeds of dissension among the brahmins and non-brahmins is clearly evidenced during the Dharwad firing case. They filed false cases against brahmins and many non-brahmins, at times by bribing and by offering certain baits, were persuaded to bear false witness in this case against brahmins who were chargesheeted. A senior national leader from Dharwad from among the non-brahmins and a classmate of Tilak, Gadigeyya Honnapurmata lost his face in the incident and stopped participating in Congress activities for sometime. The reason being one of his close relative bore false witness against one of the close friends of Honnapurmata (*Honnapura*, PP.77-78; the name of this relative is also mentioned in the book).

During this period, non-brahmins organised themselves at Madras, Bombay, Kolhapur and Pune. It was their desire that all non-brahmin castes organised themselves and aimed to secure modern education, and that they should strive to secure government jobs and get elected to various representative bodies and assume power. It was their further desire that they should shape policies and programmes aimed at the progress of the backward classes, and to safeguard the interests of the rural farming communities. The Satyashodhak Samaj founded at Pune by Mahatma Phule and the Depressed Classes Mission Society founded by Vithal Ramji Shindhe of Jamkhandi (1906) at Pune had their impact on Kannada regions also. The various non-brahmin castes organised their own caste associations and started their own educational institutions and hostels. Of these, the *Lingayat Vidyabhivridhi Sangha* founded in 1883 at Dharwad is very important. "On September 30 there was a meeting at the residence of Channamallappa Tenginakai in the Adaki street" at Dharwad to start the Sangha. Gilganchi Gurusiddappa and Aratala Rudragauda, two Senior Veerashaiva leaders were responsible for its founding. This Sangha was helping financially the Veerashaiva students for higher education. It was even financing those going to England for higher education. One Hosali from Barshi taluk of Maharashtra was the first person to receive financial aid to visit England for qualifying himself for the Indian Civil Service. In addition, in Dharwad and Belgaum was founded *Maratha Vidyaprasarak Mandal* (1893) and it started a Middle School at Dharwad. But due to plague epidemic in 1897, the institution was closed down.

The Veerashaiva Vidyabhivridhi Sangha helped the R.L.S. High School started at Dharwad in 1922. (The School was founded by the Karnataka Lingayat Education - K.L.E.- Society of Belgaum) More important than this was the holding of the first session of the *Veerashaiva Mahasabha* on 13th May 1904 at Dharwad. It was conducted with the grace of Hangal Sri Kumaraswamy and Lingaraj Desai of Shirasangi presided over it. The Veerashaivas must not rely only on agriculture, but must engage themselves more and more in trade and industry was the call given by the Mahasabha. This organization started various activities to help the all-round progress of the Veerashaiva community. Later, the 11th session of this Mahasabha was also held at Dharwad with F.G. Halakatti as the president.

The Karnataka Lingayat Education Society founded at Belgaum in 1916 made very systematic efforts for the educational progress of the Veerashaivas. To clarify the political attitude of such bodies, a letter written in 1913 to the Governor of Bombay can be quoted here. "We remember the government with a deep sense of gratitude for its encouragement to the suitable persons from among us by



granting higher and responsible posts to us... for having been responsible for our present progress, to the British Empire for its kindness, we are ever grateful. We assure your highness ('*Mahaprabhu*') with all certainty that our community will be very firmly loyal to the British throne" (Centenary publication of the Sangha in Kannada, P.21).

At the same time, in the neighbouring Belgaum, Namdev Shimpi Community held its conference in May 1915. So also the Maratha Education Conference was held at Belgaum in 1915. These had their healthy impact on the non-brahmin movement. The Mohammadan Education Conference of Bombay held its sixth conference at Dharwad on April 16-17. In the background of starting the Karnataka College at Dharwad in 1917, the Murugha Mutt of Dharwad started its *Prasada Nilaya* (Hostel) in 1916. The impact of the starting of the Justice Party at Madras (1916) and the Praja Mitra Mandali in the princely Mysore State had their impact on this region also.

As a cumulative effect of all these activities, Bombay State Brahmanetara (non-brahmin) Parishat was organised at Hubli with noted lawyer Siddappa Kambli as the Chairman of the reception committee. This conference was presided over by Thyagaraja Chetty of the Justice Party. Jain community leader Anna Saheb Latthe and Maratha leader from Maharashtra, Keshavrao Jedhe attended it. It was inaugurated by Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. As a result among the non-brahmins who formed the major portion of the Society, the Parishat brought a fresh wave of enthusiasm and created self awareness among them. The Parishat shone with great success. Hubli and Kambli secured limelight instantly" says Patil Puttappa (Sar Sahebaru. P.40). Next year the Parishat's session was held at Belgaum, with the maharaja of Dewas Presiding. The leaders who supported Kambli in the activities of the Parishat were Rao Bahadur B.L. Patil of Dharwad, A.F. Pathan, Siddappa Bangar, Dr. Kuradikeri etc. In accordance with the Non co-operation resolution the congress had boycotted elections to Councils, and in the elections held for Bombay Presidency Assembly in 1923, Brahmanetara Parishat secured majority. Around this time, the *Satyashodhak Samaj* held its conference at Belgaum with B.V. Jadhav presiding. The fourth Conference of the Brahmanetara Parishat was held at Belgaum in 1924 with Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar presiding and Annasaheb Latthe chairing its reception committee.

Even earlier to this, Siddappa Kambli had been elected to the Hubli Municipality and he became its first elected President. Mahboob Ali Khan was his close colleague. In 1923, Kambli was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council and became its Vice Chariman and its Chairman in 1926. He also became the President of the District Local Board (1926-28). In 1924, at the venue of Belgaum Congress, the first Karnataka Unification Conference was held with Kambli as the President. In 1930 he became the Education Minister in the Bombay Presidency. The move of the Government to close the Dharwad Karnatak College was stalled by him and it was elevated as a first grade college by his efforts. He was responsible for starting the Kannada Research Institute (K.R.I.) at Dharwad, which is now a part of the Karnatak University. Rao Bahadur Shantaveerappa Mensinkai with the help of Kambli and Artal Rudragauda established the Karnataka Central Co-operative Bank at Dharwad in 1916. Thus the Brahmanetara Parishat and its leaders rendered yeoman service to the educational progress of the non-brahmin communities and also the multi pronged progress of the district. The K.L.E. Society started in those days has been rendering pioneering service in the field of education in Karnataka even today.

But opposition of the non-brahmins to Congress retarded the rapid growth of the National Movement. Congress was condemned every where as an organization of the brahmins. When Gandhiji

had visited Bijapur and Nippani in 1920, he was heckled at the public meetings as a puppet of the brahmins. When Gandhiji visited Hubli in 1920, he had a close-door one-to-one meeting with Siddappa Kambli. "The details of one - hour discussion this leader of the non-brahmin party (Kambli) were made known to us later. Though brahmins have taken the leadership of the freedom movement, they are selfish. Some of their leaders are in government service. This is typical of the deceptive nature of the brahmins, Kambli is reported to have said. All brahmins have become sufficiently educated and they have secured government jobs. To prevent non-brahmins from securing government jobs, they have started this educational boycott movement, was his view" (R.R. Diwakar, *Swat. Sang. Smriti*, III, P.274). "Uptill 1930 no prominent non-brahmin leaders had joined the congress. only brahmins, with a few other castemen and Muslims who joined the congress because of the Khilaphat movement, constituted the core of the Congress". opines R.R. Diwakar.

The Karnataka State Political Conference that was held in May 1920 had the full co-operation of Gadigeyya Honnapurmath, Sanganagauda Patil of Abbigeri and Karaveerappa Kulkarni from among the non-brahmins. But the conference was opposed by the non-brahmin organizations. Betageri Krishna Sharma says that the non-brahmin groups brought out a hand bill and distributed it outside the venue. "Sanganagauda Patil and Karaveerappa Kulkarni have not supported this Parishat, despite their saying 'no', their names have been printed in the invitation." He further says that this made advocate Honnapurmath stand up and announce "Names of any body who had said 'no' have not been printed in the invitation. Let Karaveerappa Kulkarni and Sanganagauda Patil come before this meeting and issue clarification." His statement in raised voice stopped all disturbances and when the above said two announced their clarification, distribution of the pamphlet was stopped, Betageri Krishna Sharma adds. (*Honnapura*, P.18).

Due to the Dharwad firing case, this misunderstanding between the brahmins and non-brahmins further gained ground. Earlier to this (in around 1900), when the Swamiji of the Moorusavira Mutt was to be taken in an "*Adda Pallaki*" procession, the followers of Kudli Sringeri Mutt objected to it. The matter was taken to the Court and Veerashaivas won the case. Such things had angered the veerashaivas. Occasional holding of a procession of what was called "*Vyasana Tolu*" (Arm of Vedavyasa) by lingayats to humiliate brahmins had resulted in brahmins resorting to legal remedy by starting it from Athani in 1913 had created lot of bitterness in Bombay Karnataka. The Veerashaiva Jangamas rendering priestly services at the famous Veerabhadra temple at Yedyur in Belgaum district was objected to by the brahmins and the matter was referred to the Court and the Brahmins lost the case (vide *Belgaum District Gazeteer*, 1987, PP: 137-38). Shahu Maharaj of Kolahpur used the State machinery to support the non-brahmin movement.

### **Congress Spreads its Wings**

Even then some Veerashaivas had joined the Congress from early times. Paramanna Hosmani of Karajgi who had joined Congress was appealing to the lingayats (by undertaking tours) to join the congress. He narrates the reaction of a lingayat advocate to his appeal thus "This British government has been honouring our people by appointing them for important jobs and also by conferring notable titles. They are extending scholarship to our children and helping them to attain progress. In such a situation, if we assist the Congress we may have to remain backward till the end." Having said this, the advocate had urged Paramanna to give up the Congress movement and to return home immediately (This was in 1921, *Swat. Sang. Smriti* -III, P. 382). Paramanna Hosmani started a corps of volunteers and a reading room at Karajgi from 1923 and undertook social work. Sali Ramachandra Rao who had



resigned his teacher's job in response to the boycott call came to Karjagi and stayed with him. Later near the Haveri railway station, he started an Ashram on Gandhian lines and undertook constructive works. The atmosphere was so charged by patriotic fervour that when Veerabhadrappa Shirur from Raichur district who was then at Gadag, having been influenced by Jawaharlal Nehru's speech at the Lahore Congress (1929) started wearing Khadi. "Having seen the changes in me, many mistook me in a variety of ways. Some said that putting on Khadi was seditious and it should be given up" (*Shirur Virabhadrappanavaru*, P.8).

The continuous tour programmers of the national leaders, their speeches, and propaganda of newspapers like '*Karmaveera*', '*Vijaya*', '*Rajahamsa*', '*Dhananjaya*', '*Sadbodha Chandrike*' (Agadi) '*Karnataka Vaibhava*' (Bijapur), '*Lokamata*' (Hubli, Editor- V.B. Puranik) etc. influenced the minds of the young and a change was palpable. Many non-brahmin students who had come to Dharwad and Hubli from rural areas heard the speeches of local leaders like Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Alur, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao, Mudavidu Krishna Rao, Paramanna Hosmani and national leaders like K.F. Nariman (who came to Dharwad for Political Conference in 1928), C. Rajagopalachari, and also the thoughts of Gandhi, Nehru and Subhash greatly impressed them. In Hubli, Dr. Hardikar by his work of the Sevalal and trade union activities reached wider sections. In Dharwad, the headmaster of the nationalist high school, Hukkerikar had his own influence on students. Students on a large scale participated in processions organised against Simon Commission in 1927-28, at Dharwad, Hubli, Haveri, Gadag etc. In 1929 L.S. Patil from Bailhongal started '*Taruna Karnataka*' a daily, in Kannada.

Some non-brahmin students studying at Dharwad, with the view of undertaking nationalistic activities started an organization called "Bharatiya Taruna Sangha". N.B. Hiremath (from Shivpeth near Bankapur) was its president. G.V. Hallikeri, Venkatesh Magadi, Siddalingayya Kajariswamy, K.F. Patil and Mailara Mahadevappa were among its members. "When I came to Victoria High School for studies, I was influenced by the national spirit. The eminent poet teacher Da.Ra. Bendre, K.S. Joshi, Sakharan Panjekar (husband of Krishnabai Panjekar), and specially, the teaching of history by Madhwacharya Katti influenced me greatly. I used to read '*Karmaveera*' and was regularly attending all public meetings organised by the Congress. Leaders like Hukkerikar, Diwakar and Karmarkar showed much interest in me," says Venkatesh Magadi and adds that he participated in the anti-Simon Commission programmes and has narrated the events leading to the founding of the "Bharateeya Taruna Sangha". Similar account is given by Kallanagauda F. Patil of Ranibennur. Though he had attended the Belgaum Congress in 1924, he had not participated in the Congress activities until 1928, when he participated in the Anti-Simon Commission agitations. He also states that he took an oath to wear only Khadi after hearing the speech of C. Rajagopalachari in 1928. He was also an active worker of the "Bharateeya Taruna Sangha" (Nenapina Orathe, I, P.35).

At the same time, interesting changes were being evidenced in Dharwad in the intellectual and literary fields. An informal literary club "Geleyara gumpu" (friend's circle) grew around the poet Da.Ra. Bendre. Writers from Bijapur like Dhoola, Madhura Chenna and Kapase Revappa started visiting Dharwad and came under the influence of 'Geleyara Gumpu'. Literary achievements of Basavanal, Gadgimath and Hardekar Manjappa were universally appreciated. Between 1920 and 1930, after many bitter and sweet developments, the society in general was turning towards balanced development, or it can be said that the society attained a synthetic view of life. Huilgol Narayanarao's '*Nargund Bandaya*' and other plays like '*Kittur Chennamma*', '*Sangolli Rayanna*' were being staged by professional theatre companies and they led to an unprecedented awakening among the people. When Vamanrao

Master's company staged '*Nargunda Bandaya*' (On Nargunda uprising) it was banned instantly; The title was changed as '*Malcolm Vijaya*' (Malcolm's victory) and the play was continued to be played, though there was no change in its theme. Garuda Sadashivarao's company, Abbigeri Company and Shirhatti Venkoba Rao's Company were the other professional theatre groups which staged dramas focussing on nationalistic message and fervour. Having evidenced the play staged by Vamanrao Masters company called '*Bajirao II*' (in September 1928), "for the first time Anti-British feeling sprouted in my mind" says Andanappa Dodmeti, and "perhaps in November 1929, I witnessed the play Kittur Rani Chennamma, staged by the Abbigeri Company, and after that the patriotic feeling that was just sprouting in my mind provoked me to turn Anti-British" Dodmeti adds ('*Doddameti Andanappanavaru*', P.19-20). When Doddameti joined the Congress, the whole of Ron taluk turned pro-congress.

One of the founders of the K.L.E. Society at Belgaum, Veeranagauda Patil of Kachavi in Hirekerur taluk was sympathetic towards Congress, but did not jump into the movement all of a sudden. "Veerashaivas are a major community" in Karnataka. The Congress here had been smeared with communal colour. What shall I do, was a matter of concern for me. I went to Calcutta Congress in 1928 in the company of Diwakar, Mudavidu Krishnarao and others. By the atmosphere of the session, by my seeing the various leaders the enthusiasm in my mind for national movement got strengthened.... when this mental turmoil was at its peak in 1930, they convened Brahmanetara Conference. There, a majority of persons (Lingayats) were opposed to supporting (joining) Congress. I was shocked by these decisions. If this major community was not to take the initiative, how would the movement for Swaraj will progress in Karnataka? Having thought of all this, I decided to come and settle down at Hubli, which was the core commercial centre of Karnataka. Though I required only a few more days in the Karnataka Lingayat Education Society, which would have earned me its life membership, without unduly bothering about this aspect, I resigned from the Society and announced my decision to join the Congress. Giving up an organisation for the ideal growth for which I had toiled was not a simple matter. In 1930, I attended the Karachi Congress Session and on my way back I had visited Bardoli, which was the centre of activities of Vallabhbhai Patel. The Sardar was the son of a peasant and was a graduate. Having been impressed by the movement he had organised in 1928, (Bardoli-Satyagraha) I decided that on returning to Karnataka, I should start similar activities in Hirekerur." (*Swa. Sang. Smrit. I, P. 294-95*). Later Veeranagauda Patil organised a No-Tax Campaign in Hirekerur taluk (1930-31) and this earned him, the nickname of 'Sardar'.

Around the same period prominent men like C.S. Hulkoti of Gadag, Timmappa Nesvi of Hamsabhavi and the leader of the Brahmanetara Parishat, Siddappa Hosmani of Haveri were the prominent leaders who joined the congress. Hosmani became K.P.C.C. president in 1934 and was also elected to the Central Legislative Assembly as Representative of six districts on a Congress ticket. Nesvi was a graduate in Agriculture, Joined as a teacher of a private school at Hamsabhavi (1928-32). Kallanagauda F. Patil also joined it as a teacher. It was in this school that a batch of patriots like Mailara Mahadevappa, sprung up. Having joined the Hindustani Seval, Venkatesh Magadi, Kariyappa Sangur, Moorusavirappa Ichageri and other such young men became notable nationalist workers. In the Seval camp held at Hubli in 1931, several young men got trained and received certificates from Jawaharlal Nehru on 12th May 1931.

### **Civil Disobedience Movement**

According to the resolution of the Lahore Congress on January 26 (1930), the tricolour was to be hoisted in all places and Independence Day was to be celebrated. Seval organised such programmes

at Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag and other towns. Gurunath Joshi, the Sevalal worker went to his home town Kalghatgi, and hoisted the flag. As a change was being evidenced among the non-brahmin communities, in this critical moment and in the background of this great enthusiasm - Salt Satyagraha was launched as a part of the Civil Disobedience. The Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee decided to launch the movement on a large scale from Ankola on the coast. Volunteers from Gadag, Hubli, Dharwad, Haveri, Agadi, Ranibennur and other places, in Dharwad district, including young men and women, in their hundreds participated in the Salt Satyagraha, organised by the Sevalal at Ankola and did tremendous work in that district. It is to be noted that all the people conducted their entire journey to Ankola, on foot from April 13, to register their support. Salt Satyagraha was continued at Ankola for 45 days. Dr. Hardikar was arrested at Ankola.

On April 15, Diwakar brought the non-duty paid salt from Ankola to Dharwad. It was auctioned at a public meeting and Diwakar was arrested. Next Karmarkar also sold this non duty paid salt and was also arrested at Dharwad. Navalgund workers prepared salt at Bennihalla stream. But none was arrested. Similarly salt was produced at Kiresur and Yavagal. Volunteers from Gadag also participated in this Satyagraha. Paramanna Hosmani went to Ghataparthi, brought saline soil and manufactured salt at Haveri and sold it in the town. He also deputed a batch of 12 volunteers from Haveri to Ankola. Paramanna says that "The atmosphere was so charged and tense, that many non-brahmin leaders were influenced by it, and they came forward to join the Satyagraha, though till then they were opposing the Congress. My elder brother (infact cousin) S.K. Hosmani joined the national movement on the same occasion (1930). From then on the Congress took a new image." (*Swat. Sang. Smriti*. III, P. 387) (The person referred to here is Siddappa Hosmani who later became K.P.C.C. president).

Immediately after this, the movement to cut the toddy ('*Sendhi*') trees was launched. Together with this, the picketing of toddy shops and shops selling foreign clothes was also undertaken. According to a report of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, "The Forest Satyagraha of cutting off toddy trees went on extremely well in Dharwad district. At Bankapur, Shiggaon, Haveri, Hangal etc. it was very intense. Near Haveri at Kalledevaru and Budeppanahalli, workers from Haveri and Ranibennur decided to hold Satyagraha on every Monday. In this 75 Satyagrahis were arrested. Refusing the payment of "Hullubanni" (a grazing tax levied on the cattle at the rate of two Annas per tail annually) was the other form of Satyagraha which was launched in these villages. In Hangal taluk, Hullubanni Satyagraha was organised in 20 villages, and the ryots refused its annual auction. In villages like Aladakatti, Kabbur, Sangur, Naganur, Benchihalli etc. no bidder came forward to take part in the auction organised by the forest department for collecting grazing tax. Paramanna Hosmani, Venkatesh Chavati and Govindacharya Agnihotri had not only addressed public meetings, but also visited every house in the village urging them not to pay grazing tax. "In Bankapur taluk with Dhundasi as the centre, forest Satyagraha was launched on three occasions by encircling the forest areas. The people of Bammanahalli refused to pay Hullubanni and cut the sandalwood trees" ('*Karnatakadalli Satyagrahadha Varadiyu*' 19-31; Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee report, PP: 16-17).

When villagers from Neeralagi in Shiggaon taluk went to launch Satyagraha by cutting toddy trees, some excise contractors let loose hooligans on them and the Satyagrahis were beaten up. The next Monday, Mudvidu Krishnarao who was at Bankapur, came to Shiggaon along with Krishnabai Panjekar. "As it had been decided to hold the Satyagraha the same day, preparations were made for a procession. On a horseback, holding the national flag, rode Mudvidu Krishnarao. Women applied vermilion on his forehead and performed Aarathi. The grand army was greeted thus. Nearly 800 to

1000 people, holding Axes marched forward like disciplined soldiers. The very scene was awe inspiring. The processionists marched for a distance of three-and a half mile in the back ground of the village orchestra playing music. and later reached Neeralgi. The Tahsildar along with a posse of policemen was waiting to check the Satyagrahis. But Krishnarao payed no heed, and as per his instructions "Our axe wielding 'Parashurams' started cutting down toddy trees in no time, and between 11:00 AM and 5:00 PM, 25,000 trees felled to the ground. The toddy contractor who had bought the toddy tapping licence, having witnessed this scene of thousands of these trees being fallen, got the shock of his life and instantly died of heart attack. The act of cutting down of trees accompanied by the frictionous sound of the axes cutting the trees caused a terrifying and astounding sense among the viewers. This work went on for four or five Mondays and more than 80,000 to 1,00,000 trees fell to ground says Ananthabhatta Hurulikuppi, the eye-witness, (*Swa. Sang. Smriti* IP:819-20). During the same period the administration organised a meeting of the loyalists to the crown at Shiggaon, on October 20 (1930). The meeting was attended by the government servants like the Village Patels, Kulkarnis and Talars (village watchmen) numbering around 200. Continuous propaganda was carried on against the 'Darbar', for which advance arrangements had been made and nearly 3,000 people assembled to protest against it. As soon as the meeting began, G.R. Swamy a Sevalal volunteer who had come from Bangalore waved the black flag. He was arrested. The District Collector left the meeting in the middle, ordering the release of Swamy who had been arrested. In November, thousands of people assembled at Dhundsi and cut Sandalwood trees. When the police wanted to hold a Mahajar ('Panchanama') in connection with the Sandal wood tree cutting, nobody came forward to co-operate as witness. The police could arrest only a few as against the thousands who had broken the law. When the arrested were being taken to Shiggaon Jail the rest of the people followed them. The police resorted to lathi charge. But people did not get dispersed. The arrested promised the police that they, on their own will appear before the Magistrate at Shiggaon the next day. The police released them which made all the people to get dispersed (*Ibid*, P:823-26).

These few examples are sufficient to show how widespread and strong the movement was. The then District Collector, Abbot was a mild-natured person. He did not want the development like 1921 firing to recur. This could be understood if the report of D.P. Karmarkar on the situation prevailing in Dharwad is referred "When the toddy trees belonging to private persons were being cut in the district, the administration did not react to it. When toddy trees in Government lands were cut, the officials were instructed that the number of trees mentioned in government records might be written off as not existing then," reports Karmarkar. The Collector instructed the Taluk Magistrates to release the arrested congress workers. "So long as Abbot continued as the Collector, we were capable of conducting the movement the way we wished. Only a few were arrested" (*Ibid*, III, 336). Karmarkar in his account continues to say: "I visited places in Dharwad and Belgaum districts and carried on nationalistic activities. The programme of cutting toddy trees was going on under the leadership of Kabbur. In Dharwad, picketing of clothe shops selling foreign items were conducted successfully and the shop-owners were forced to pack up foreign piece-goods and seal the packages" (*Ibid*). On the Dharwad Municipal Office, Tricolour was flying from long. But on the birthday of the emperor (June 3), they hoisted the Union jack on a taller poll. Hukkerikar and Karmarkar climbed up the roof and removed the Union jack. "When the Collector sent for me, I told him that removing the flag of a foreign nation was quite justified and that the flag is quite safe with me and so saying I returned the Union jack flag to him" reports Karmarkar. Abbot was always on friendly terms with Karmarkar, who was an educated person. Karmarkar seemed to have an opinion that when peaceful agitation was going on every where on an unprecedented scale, there was no need to resort to Violent protests and

the avoidable bloodshed. The District witnessed the movement on a large scale. Cloth shops had stopped selling of foreign clothes due to picketing in all the towns.

On January 12 (1931), the hanging at Sholapur, of Mallappa Dhanashetty and others caused violent protests and commotion all around and also in Dharwad district. More serious was the hanging of Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries on March 29, which enraged thousands of youths. Hirekerur taluk faced famine conditions due to failure of monsoon and under the leadership of Veeranagauda Patil, a movement not to pay land revenue (No-Tax Campaign) was launched in February 1931. Thimmappa Nesvi, Kallangauda F. Patil and G.V. Hallikeri helped to organise the campaigns. Volunteers of Sevadal were also active. The administration was able to collect only an amount of Rs. 7,000 out of a demand of Rs. 1.91 lakh out of the first instalment (February 15th). The second instalment was due on March 15 and just Rs. 12,000 was able to be collected. Coercive measures were therefore initiated and the Government confiscated the land belonging to 51 landlords, which included the lands of Veerannagauda in Hamsabavi and other surrounding villages. However, by that time a pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhiji and Irwin (March 5) leading to cessation of all sorts of movement in the country. However the movement continued on in the Dharwad district.

No-tax campaigns had been launched in Sirsi and Siddapur taluks also. There was an agreement between Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, President Diwakar and the Government (on May 7), and the movement was stopped; but not in Hirekerur (*Satyagrahada Varadiyu*, P:45-49). In Hirekerur taluk many Patels and Kulkarnis had also resigned the posts to support the movement. Finally the government agreed that the crop loss was only one-fourth of the Normal yield and gave a concession of Rs. 40,000 says Veeranagauda Patil (*Swat Sang. Smriti*. III P. 296). This was a major victory to the peasants and the faith of the peasants reposed in the Congress was strengthened. People's confidence received a boost, and people started looking at me with a sense of intimacy which is attributable to this movement, says Veeranagauda Patil, and like Sardar Patel, people started calling him endearingly as "Sardar."

Though arresting of people was done with restraint in Dharwad district, in 1930-31, the total convictions were 202 (taluk-wise break-up being Hubli-48, Gadag-26, Ron-1, Haveri-73, Ranibennur-31, Dharwad-6, Bankapur-16). Due to the mild attitude of the District Collector, no women were arrested, though a large number of women had participated in the movement in the picketing of shops. In addition, a considerable number of workers had courted arrest in Uttara Kannada (*Satyagrahada Varadiyu*, P.23 to 31). At that time, Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee's head office at Gadag had been closed. From Bangalore, the State-Office work was being looked after by advocate Sampige Venkatapathayya, by-running a secret cell.

### **Civil Disobedience Again**

Gandhiji returned from the London Round Table Conference empty-handed and on his landing in India, he and other Congress leaders came to be arrested, and the Civil Disobedience Movement was relaunched in 1932. In Dharwad district also forest Satyagraha and picketing was started all over again and continued upto 1934. While the no-tax campaign was initiated in Uttara Kannada, such leaders in Dharwad which included Karmarkar, Krishnabai Panjekar, Bindumadhava Burli, Venkatesha Magadi, Bhalachandra Ghanekar from Dharwad, Yellappa Phattepur from Mundargi, Kariyappa Ereshime (Sangur), R.R. Diwakar and Kabbur proceeded to Uttara Kannada. Poet Bendre, who wrote the poem "Ido Horetevu Bidugadegagi - See, we have set-out to gain liberty", was imprisoned. 'Taruna Karnataka'



'*Karmaveera*' and '*Vijaya*' magazines being published from Hubli were banned. By April 1932, 625 persons were arrested in Dharwad district. On Jan-12, Mallappa Dhanashetty Day was observed in all major centres and some of them were arrested.

The main programme organised on 26th Jan 1932 was the Independence day. On that day Umabai Kundapur, as the first 'Dictator' nominated by the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee hoisted the tricolour at Hubli and was arrested (1932). At Gadag, Madhwarao Shirhatti and Krishnacharya Huilgol were arrested for the same act. Srinivas Malagi was arrested in Gadag for attempting to lead a procession. Dr. Hardikar was arrested on the same day at Bombay. The Grama Sanghatana Dal (Village Organization Corps) started by Guttal workers was banned and its office was seized. At Haveri, on Jan 26, Ramakrishna Ganapule, Channabasayya and eight others were arrested for trying to lead a procession. Lathi charge was resorted to disperse the mob. Later, one Paramanna Hasamani was arrested for defying prohibitory orders and delivering a lecture to students from the Hamsabhavi School who had taken part in forest Satyagraha, and of them, a 14 year-old boy called Channayya Sulekerimath was subjected to 15 lashes. As the forest Satyagraha in 1930 had caused widespread loss, the government had taken care to arrest all important leaders in advance. Many other leaders had gone underground to evade arrest and much stress was laid on the success of the No-Tax Campaign in Uttara Kannada.

As they had planned to hold provincial conference of Congress at Dharwad on 20th June (1932), on the day previous to it, Govindarao Guttal, Shinappa Joga, Anantarao Karmarkar, Kantarao Kamalapur and poet Bendre were arrested. But on the date scheduled, Shankar Dikshit Karmatha from Shiggaon along with 5-6 other persons came to the premises of Dharwad municipality, unfurled the National Flag, raised slogans, and read out certain resolutions and got them 'passed', before the Police could apprehend them. In January itself Siddappa Humbi, Murigeppa Gowda Patil and 7-8 other persons had offered Satyagraha at Ranibennur and courted arrest. In Hirekerur taluk, at the Arikatti forest, Hemanna Angadi, Mensinahal Timmanagauda, Siddappa Hiremara and five others were arrested when they carried on Forest Satyagraha in the company of 5,000 persons. Total arrests in Dharwad district in 1932-33 Satyagraha, were estimated to be at least 1000.

Next, following the MacDonald Award, Gandhiji launched a fast to eradicate untouchability at Pune, and taking Harijans (Dalits) to temples, public wells and tanks under the programme of eradication of untouchability, became a major campaign in Dharwad district as was being done elsewhere. When Harijan Sevak Sangha was launched, for the Karnataka unit, Sardar Veeranagauda Patil became its president.

When the movement was stopped in 1934, Gandhiji undertook a tour for propagating eradication of untouchability known as 'Harijan Tour' and on March 1, he came to Haveri and met the Swamiji of Chitradurga. Next he visited Motebennur and Byadgi. Women donated their ornaments for the Harijan Fund. In the evening a public meeting was held at Haveri which was attended by over 30,000 people. Next day he went to Davanagere. After a visit to Bellary, he again came to Dharwad district reaching Gadag on March 5 via Hospet. From Gadag, he reached Jakkali. In the function organised at Jakkali, Andanappa Dodmeti alone donated Rs. 1,000. After attending a public meeting at Gadag, he reached Hubli and visited the colony of the untouchables. The railway workers presented him a citation. A huge meeting was held at Gulakavvanakere (now Nehru Maidan). On March 6, he visited the Uppina Betageri Khadi Centre. The Hanuman temple at Halligeri was opened to the untouchables. Similarly at Karikatti the Mahadeva temple was opened 'without discriminating between' Brahmins



and Non-Brahmins, temple entry was easy and Thakkar Bapa (who accompanied Gandhiji) called it "A record day in his life time", says Veeranagauda Patil. Under the auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, a Balika Ashram was opened at Hubli by Veerangauda Patil and it later grew to be the Mahila Vidyapeetha and hundreds of girls belonging to scheduled castes were trained at the institution to be the future pedagogues.

Siddappa Hosmani (who had been the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee President from 1934 after Diwakar) contested the Central Assembly from six southern districts of Bombay Presidency on behalf of congress and won the seat defeating Rao Bahadur B.L. Patil of the Brahmanetara Parishat and Vishwanathrao jog who had contested as an independent. Hosmani polled more votes than those secured by his two opponents put together. Hosmani had joined the movement in 1930 and had been imprisoned. Congress president Rajendra Prasad toured in Dharwad district in 1935. Golden Jubilee of the congress was celebrated in Dharwad District as at elsewhere with great enthusiasm. In February 1937, elections were held to the Bombay Assembly. In Dharwad North Constituency, Andanappa Dodmeti and Advocate Dundur won as Congress candidates. But Veeranagauda Patil lost. In the Southern part, Timmappa Nesvi, Kargudri and Nagamma Patil (Veerangauda's wife) - all the three Congress Candidates) won. Earlier to this, the Congress had always boycotted elections and opponents of Congress were winning, but when the Congress started contesting, its popularity was in evidence. In the same year, at the District Local Board elections too, Congress won a majority and Veeranagauda patil became the President. In the Bombay Presidency, Congress ministry headed by B.G. Kher came to power. The lands of those which had been forfeited during 1931 No-Tax Campaign were now returned by the congress Cabinet (1939). It also passed a legislation called, Abolition of Debts Act in 1939 helping thousands of poor debtors.

In the election to the office of the Congress president in 1938, a majority of Congressman in Karnataka had voted for Subhash Chandra Bose in preference to Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Though Subash Chandra Bose won, he resigned as the President due to his differences with Gandhiji. He started his own party viz. The forward Block in 1939, and came to Dharwad in May 1939. Hosmani-Siddappa left the Congress and became the President of Karnataka State Forward Block. Mandagi of Belgaum and Marularadhya Shastry of Bijapur became State unit secretaries of the new party and Idagunji from Dharwad became its District President. Kallanagauda F. Patil became the District Secretary.

Alur Venkat Rao, F.G. Halakatti, Hardekar Manjappa, Bhupalam Chandrashekarayya (Shimoga) and pandit Shivamurthy Shastry of Bangalore were in the Hindu Mahasabha which was a part of the Congress till then. V.D. Savarkar (who was Alur's Classmate in Pune) came to Dharwad in 1940 and addressed a public meeting. The Bombay State Muslim League held its Conference at Hubli on 24th May (1940), with the Nawab of Mohammadabad presiding over it.

Cultural movement and the activities to awaken Kannada were going on unabated. Noted Kannada writer Sriranga who was teaching at the Karnatak College in Dharwad founded Karnataka Natyavilasi Sangha, an amateur drama troop in 1933, and they staged plays like '*Harijanwara*'. To discuss the economic problems, Hukkerikar started a monthly in Kannada called '*Dhananjaya*' in 1934. Similarly, he also started '*United Karnataka*', an English weekly to support the cause of unification of Karnataka and also the economic problems of Karnataka. The '*Samyukta Karnataka*' daily being published from Belgaum was brought to Hubli in 1937. Rashtreeya Vagmaya Mandala was publishing it. '*Karmaveera*' weekly which had ceased publication also was started under the auspices of the new management. These two magazines played a notable part in the freedom movement. The Sexcentenary Celebration

of the founding of the Vijayanagar empire was organised by the Vidyavardhaka Sangha with Virabhadrappa Halbhavi as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. This was held at Hampi with great enthusiasm. On the urgings of Alur, Dasara was celebrated as Nadahabba (National festival) from then on. Betageri Krishna Sharma started '*Jayanti*', a literary monthly from Dharwad in 1937. Geleyara Gumpu started '*Jeevana*' a monthly. In 1938 the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee held its session at Ranibennur, with Gangadhar Rao Deshpande presiding over it. Hallikeri Gudleppa, who was till then a Joint Secretary of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee now became its General Secretary.

In 1939, when the Second World War began, Congress Cabinets at the various Presidencies resigned, and Kher cabinet in Bombay also resigned. After that, when Individual Satyagraha was launched by the Congress, out of the 1100 people courting arrest, 274 were from Dharwad all selected by Gandhiji in 1940-41. All the Congress members of the Municipalities, District Local Boards and Legislatures responded to the call given by Gandhiji to continue the Satyagraha.

### **Quit India Movement**

Before the launching of the Quit India Movement, the working committee of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee met at Dharwad on August 4. The then Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee's President, Dr. R. Naganagauda had sent in his resignation for the presidentship. The meeting accepted his resignation and appointed D.P. Karmarkar as the ad-hoc president. It was decided to conduct the movement as per the guidance to be rendered by the All India Congress Committee to be held at Bombay. The government had already prepared a list of Congress leaders from each place in advance, and the moment Gandhiji was arrested on the night of August 8, after his speech, senior leaders all over the country came to be arrested at Bombay the same night. Congress was declared an illegal body. Its offices every where were sealed and guards were posted near them. At Dharwad, Hardikar, D.C.C. Secretary and labour leader Devpure, T.C.C. Secretary Syed Bandar, R.V. Karagudri, Viraktmath and others were rounded up.

On August 9, which was a Sunday, students went on a procession. When the police stopped them, they squatted on the road and started singing Ramdhun. The District Collector intervened, and allowed the procession to proceed. On the same evening there was a public meeting at Kadapa Maidan which was addressed by Kabbur amidst heavy downpour. He was arrested. Students of all the three high schools at Hubli went on a procession. Leaders in the district, like Paramanna Hosmani, G.V. Hallikeri, Andanappa Dodmeti, Veeranagauda Patil, were arrested within the next few days. Hartal and processions, were evidenced in all the important towns on 10th and in some other places on the 11th. At Shigli near Shirhatti (which was a part of the princely state of Sangli) hartal was observed at the request of the Chairman of Praja Sangh on August 11. There was hartal at Gadag on August 12 and in a public meeting M. Haridas Rao and Abbalur spoke. Even at Gadag, advocate Jalihal and other leaders were arrested. At Hubli, there was a procession by students, and later Gubbannavar addressed them. Processions were also organised at Hangal, Morab, Gajendragad and other centres. on the 12th and 13th, there was a procession at Dharwad to protest against the arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders. It was peaceful. As prominent leaders were arrested, the movement appeared to be heading without proper leadership. The Secretary of State for India, Ameri who made a speech in the British Parliament said that as there were plans for engaging in acts of sabotage and subversive activities by the Congress, all the leaders had been arrested. However, this speech by Ameri made the Congress workers realise that this must have been the programme of Congress and the leaders could not obviously publicise it before their arrest. This news spread on 13th and 14th August. Thus such acts

like cutting of telegraph wires and damaging of public property was initiated. The first sabotage act was the cutting of telegraph lines between the Gokak Road and Suldhal Railway Stations on the night of August 13th. On August 14, a procession by school boys which had started from the Lamington High School was stopped by the police near the Saraf Bazaar. At Dharwad too, college students took out a procession from Karnatak College to Karnatak High School.

On August 15, news of Mahadeva Desai's death caused further intensification of the movement. The government apprehending widespread disturbances on the breaking out of the news had made arrangements for strict police bandobast in all the towns. As the news had not appeared in newspapers, people came to know of it from the radio. They were highly infuriated and a procession of five to six thousand people was taken out in Hubli spontaneously and as it passed from Koppikar Road to Durgad Bayal, Police resorted to firing and a school boy (Narayana Doni) died. Ishwar Thakur Katkar who wounded his leg, had to get his leg amputated. At Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Haveri and other places serious protest demonstrations and protest meetings were organised. No place was calm. The news of firing at Bangalore, Davangere, Nippani, Tiptur and Bailhongal and the resultant deaths further infuriated the people (The account upto here is based on reports found in *Samyukta Karnataka*, Hubli) The slogan "Do or Die" now provoked large number of people to act.

In this movement, systematic sabotage was soon planned and they were carried on by organised groups mainly in Dharwad and Belgaum districts. These activities became famous as "Karnataka pattern" and were a subject of praise even by Jayaprakash Narayan. The leaders from these districts who had gone to Bombay All India Congress Committee meeting escaped arrest, went underground and planned these activities. Though Gandhiji had stated that the 'pattern of the movement this time will be something different', in his lecture at Bombay, even before announcing this, he had been arrested.

R.R. Diwakar who had avoided arrest after the All India Congress Committee met some of the members who were still in Bombay. "We had no idea of the head and tail of the programme that had to be launched. After we came to know of the type of programme that we were to launch, we decided to have an Action Committee for Karnataka" says Channabasappa Ambali (Bijapur) and an Action Committee of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee with Ambali as the Chairman, Diwakar as the Secretary and Karmarkar, Hukkerikar and Srinivasa Mallya (Mangalore) as members was formed (*Karnatakadalli Quit India Chaluvali*, P. 246).

The Action Committee was operating from Bombay, from underground and guiding workers from there, corresponding with them by sending circulars by cyclostyling them or printing them. Ambali himself knew printing (as he owned a printing press) and securing kannada letter types arranged them somewhere in Pune and composed the circulars and reports personally. They also could collect funds from Bombay and send it to the workers scattered all over Karnataka. Bindu Madhava Burli, Shankar Kurtakoti and Narasimha Dabade were some of the workers moving from Bombay to Karnataka and serving as a link between the Action Committee and the workers. The Editor of '*Samyukta Karnataka*', Mohare Hanumantha Rao used to visit Bombay often and money was sent through him.

There were many batches of underground workers, and northern areas of Dharwad district were looked after by leaders like Sriranga Kamath and Govinda Reddy Hooli from Belgaum district; Venkatesh Magadi, Shivaraya Manannavar, Advocate Dundur and others in Dharwad and Navalgund, who

numbered a few hundreds had contacts with the Belgaum people. These workers were from Karlawad, Hebsur, Yamanur, Jagapur, Arekurahatti, and workers from Byahatti, Morab, Uppina Betageri also joined them, whenever they were summoned. Gadag had a batch lead by Shivappa Kupsad. Hirekerur had a batch lead by Kariyappa Yareshime (Sangur). Ranibennur had one lead by Timmanagauda Menasinhali and Haveri had a batch with Mailara Mahadevappa as the leader.

The programmes of the movement included the usual ones like meetings, processions and celebrations of various special days like Gandhi Day on the 9th of every month over the arrest of Gandhiji on that day. Besides this, the agitationists indulged in such subversive activities directed against the government like the following, with the ultimate objective of ensuring the non functioning of the government machinery as well as to ensure that no aid was available for the on going World War. They were

(1) To destroy the communication systems (2) Removing railway lines and obstructing rail traffic and derailing goods trains, (3) Burning all village daftars (revenue records), (4) Burning Railway Stations, Village Chavadies, Dharmashalas and Dak Bungalows, (5) Disarming police and other authorities coming to their place, (6) Looting revenue collecting centres and (7) confiscating mail bags (Ibid, P: 92-93).

The underground workers could not travel by bus or railway and they had to travel only by foot from one place to the other. They used to stay in hills, forests, in fields with standing crops of jowar during the day time. many a times they had to go without food. they had to move in batches of 10 or 20 or 30 while undertaking any work at nights. There was no scope for securing medicine or treatment if any of them fell sick. Always there was the fear of the police. There were warrants on many of these and a prize of Rs. 100 or 200 or 1,000 to 5,000 for helping the arrest of some of them or for providing clues to their arrest had been announced.

Publicised agitations were going on at Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Haveri, Shiggaon, etc. schools and colleges had been boycotted by pupils. K.G. Joshi of Karnataka High School resigned his job as a teacher and went to Uttara Kannada to organise the movement, being underground. Rudrappa Pattar of the same school similarly went to Garag. Pedagogues of the three High Schools run by the K.E. Board - Shinolikar, S.G. Nadgir, Holikatte, Harapanahalli and Mudholkar encouraged the students. Vimal Gulvadi who had come from Calcutta and Gopal Nakhate, Narayan Korwar, Ravi Koyamattur, Gangadhar Chittal, Gundu Naraboli. Vikram Burli and G.S. Joshi were the leading student leaders from Dharwad.

In 1942, September 10, students of Dharwad observed hartal and presented to their teachers, Khadi caps to put on. The next day 32 students were arrested. After Dasara vacation, when Karnatak College was opened, the attendance was poor. When High Schools were opened on September 23, even in those institutions attendance was poor. On September 25, some tried to set fire to the Karnatak College building. On October 2, Gandhi Jayanthi Day, there was a procession in Dharwad and many women and students were arrested.

Vimala Gulvadi and Shinolikar, two girl students entered the office of the District Judge at Dharwad, unfurled the tricolour there. They were sentenced to three-months imprisonment. Students of Dharwad held a meeting on October 29th and decided to continue the agitation. Many boys and girls gave up college studies permanently. When K.G. Joshi was arrested in Uttara Kannada on January 8 (1943), Karnataka High School students abstained from classes. In Hubli on 9th September, 1942, when students tried to hold a procession to celebrate Leaders's Day (to protest against the arrest of

leaders a month ago) ten were arrested. For having tried to torch Lamington high school building on September 29th, two were rounded up. Students of Lamington, New English and City High Schools of Hubli participated in the movement with great enthusiasm. In Gadag, on 5th September, 1942 ten school boys were arrested and released on the same night. With those released, a huge procession was taken out in the night. On September Eight, too there was a procession by the students at Gadag. On 26 January, 1943 students celebrated Independence Day at Hubli.

The Haveri high school pupil organised a procession on October 2 and for having held a procession to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti, 11 were imprisoned. On 15th February (1943) records of the school were set on fire. The school boys at Hamsbhavi held processions and meeting for a number of days. At Shiggaon, students were arrested for having taken out a morning procession (Prabhatpheri) on 20th September. On 27th September for a similar reason, 16 students were arrested at Shiggaon. At Nargund high school, boys took out a procession on September 20. On the same day two boys were arrested at Navalgund for taking out a procession (Though there had been similar programmes in other places, clear details are not available). In the princely areas of Kundgol, Shirhatti, and Lakshmeshwar also for the first time, nationalistic programmes were evidenced.

The form and tactics adopted for the underground activities were of a different nature. On September 15, in a single night, as per the instructions of the Action Committee, railway stations were set on fire at Amargol, Hebsur, Kusgal and Byadgi in Dharwad district. In the Secret Fortnightly Abstract (report) of the Bombay Government in para 925 of 1942, it is recorded that mass violence by people, conducted for political reasons are reported from Belgaum, Dharwad and Canara (Uttara Kannada). Names of other districts from Bombay Presidency are not seen in the report. In this report, they speak of snatching of mail bags from Dharwad district from the postal runners (on September 30). Para 940 of the report says that near Sidenur, on October 2nd, 80 people stopped the bus and snatched the mail bags, and a group of 50, burnt the P.W.D. Bungalow at Rattihalli. On the night of October 10, a group of 200 people from Morab, Tirlapur and Byahatti surrounded the house of the acting Patel of Morab and demanded his resignation (Earlier, Patel Subbarao of Morab had resigned his post on the call of the Congress). It is the group led by Venkatesh Magadi that made such an effort and the same group of people who had torched the Amargol Railway Station on September 15, burnt the Amminbhavi Dak Bungalows on September 22 and torched the Hulkoti station on October 30. The people of Morab had declared Morab as a free village, and had cut a trench across the road leading to the village and covered the trench with twigs and earth (as they do in Khedda operation) to prevent the police vehicles from entering the 'freed' village. The police nicknamed the village 'Taggu Moraba' referring to this trench across the road and 124 persons from the village were either imprisoned or detained for long and faced hardships.

Between 16th and 22nd October, snatching of mail bags from four postal runners, 12 persons stopping a mail bus and taking away post bags at Magadi near Shirhatti and similar incidents occurring near Kyalkond in Hangal taluk are reported. From the 15 villages attached to the Hirekerur police station, the police claimed to have arrested 130 saboteurs in October. The underground movement in Dharwad and Belgaum districts were so strong that in these two districts white (Australian) military soldiers had to be deployed. Between November 14 and 19, telegraph lines of the length of 1200 feet had been cut, 30 telegraph posts had been damaged. Such incidents continued. On December 29, a batch of 13 people snatched a mail bag and a gun from the escorting police constable near the Ranibennur Police Station. Though there were 150 onlookers, none came to the help of these government



officials, says the secret abstract. On December 12, between Pune and Harihar, and between Hubli and Bagalkot Railway Stations it had been decided to cut telegraph lines between every two railway stations, and these instructions of the Action Committee were implemented everywhere in broad day light in all places. In December 1942 and January 1943, with a view to prevent the collection of revenue, village daftars were snatched from the Village Accountants and burnt in Tadas, Biranakop, Nellikop, Kummur, Sunakop, Madanabhavi, Yadwad, Garag, Begur, Bhavihal, Kotur, Venkatapur etc. '*Samyukta Karnataka*' dated January 12 reports that for damages caused to public property, punitive fine of Rs. 4,000 was levied on Kadur, Kudupali and Sudambi villages of Hirekerur taluk. On January 26th 1943, celebration of what they termed as Independence Day saw processions, public meetings and other programmes in almost all towns and important villages. Subversive activities were organised on a large scale. Between January 28 and 31, village Chavadies (revenue office) in Amminbavi, Gudisagar, Khannur, Kelavadi, Hombal, Mangalagatti, Belavanki, Yavagal, Gumgol, Shirur, Byalala and Jevur were set on fire. In the first week of February, similar was the fate of the Chavadies in the village of Byahatti, Harobelavadi and Morab. In Hirekerur taluk, 16 Chavadies had been torched. Another programme was snatching the armaments from the village watchmen (Talar and Patel). A village in Sangli princely state, 200 people surrounded the village chavadi, burnt the revenue records, and took away two guns and Rs.1000 in cash. Two guns each were confiscated from Tegur and Honnapur and the Dak Bungalow at Tegur was burnt. These are a few among many instances. In the last week of January 1943, village records at Tadkod of four villages including Tadkod (others are Jirigewad, Hoolikeri and Kyarkop) and Records at Amminbhavi of five villages (and of other villages including Uppina Betageri, Tegur, Mugali and Amminbhavi) were reduced to ashes. The dafters of Kognoli, Udikeri, Tegur, Tadakod, Kaginelli and several villages of Hirekerur taluk were similarly burnt. When Gandhiji heard of the subversive activities going on all over the country, he started a fast from Pune Jail from February 10 (1943). Though the underground workers came to know of the fast, they did not know that it was against the subversive activities and the sabotage activities continued. Prayer meetings were held at many places including Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri etc. for the safety of Mahatma's life while he was fasting.

### **The Martyrs**

Though the freedom fighters had come to acquire pistol and hand grenades to threaten or intimidate the police and the government servants, they had never used those weapons to harm anybody (there is no single such incident in the district). Hand grenades had been buried in a field at Sunakalbidari, and Kariyappa Yareshime while attempting to take out hand grenades which had been buried in a field, lost his right hand blown off as the grenade exploded in his hand. He was admitted to a hospital at Davangere and his palm had to be amputated (January 1943). While trying to loot the revenue collected from several villages which had been deposited in the village chavadi at Kuppelur, Timmanagauda Mensinhal had a scuffle with a constable, who tried to restrain him and a hand grenade kept in a bag hung to his shoulder exploded and he was very seriously wounded (February 10). As proper treatment could not be provided to this underground leader, he suffered from tetanus and breathed his last in February itself. On April 1st (1943), an attempt to loot the revenue amount deposited in a safecase and placed in the Veerabhadra temple of Hosaritti (Haveri tq) by Mailara Mahadevappa and his batchmates resulted in the shooting down of Mahadevappa and two of his associates, Tirukappa Madivalar and Veerappa Kamatar. Though Mahadevappa's companions were more in number than the police on watch and they had secured guns from the police, even after his getting bayoneted by the police, Mahadevappa stoutly restrained his colleagues from shooting the



police and stuck to non-violence and thus heroically laid down his life. Secret as well as open activities still continued. To force the persons who had gone underground, their family members like old parents, wives and children and other members of the families were arrested as hostages by the police. Aged parents of Mailara Mahadevappa and Mensinhal Timmanagauda's father, mother, wife and two young children had been taken into custody. The mother, younger sister and elder brothers of Goresab Nadaf from Byahatti had been similarly detained.

The Action Committee sent instructions to all underground workers to stop all underground and subversive activities as desired by Gandhiji. On 26th January 1944, tricolour was unfurled at the Karnatak College, Dharwad. Batches of women from Tirlapur and Byahatti organised separate processions from their village to Dharwad and courted arrest. At Ron, Shivappa Nellur and six others similarly courted arrest on the same day. According to a call given to celebrate National Week during April ending on the 13th, various programmes were organised in the district in different centres. Later, on August 9 (1944) Diwakar surrendered himself to the police at Hubli. Similarly Channabasappa Ambali surrendered to the police at Bijapur. With this the curtain was down on the Quit India Movement in the district. More than 2,000 people must have been arrested by the police. In the jails at Hindalga and Visapur, due to the spread of Cholera or such other epidemics several people died. But the movement in the whole country was unprecedented and it shook the British throne. In Karnataka, and especially in Belgaum and Dharwad districts, the underground movement was very strong and became famous as "Karnataka Pattern." Dharwad was next only to Belgaum in this respect. Diwakar from Dharwad district was a member of All-India Committee (to guide the movement) headed by Aruna Asaf Ali and later by the Committee headed by Sucheta Kripalani. Most of the leaders were in jail till 1945. (Major source for this account is 'Quit India Movement in Karnataka' - both in English and Kannada by Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath).

Princely areas in Dharwad district (such as Sangli, Junior Miraj, Senior Miraj and parts of Jamkhandi states) had an association called Praja Samsthe, inspired by the ideology of the Congress. Shirhatti, a part of Sangli State had a leader called Ashwatha Rao Mahishi, who was a classmate of Tilak; Srinivasarao Magadi and Borashetty were the other leaders from the place. At Shigli Basavakumar Mulgundmath was the leading person. In 1939, the region suffered a drought. Agitation for exemption from payment of land revenue was successful. Similarly, in Kundgol (part of Jamkhandi) in 1938-39 people similarly conducted a movement, supported by Diwakar. They had even thought of No-Tax campaign. The movement succeeded and the Congress also was strengthened there.

In 1938, in the Lakshmeshwar taluk of Miraj State, land revenue was increased. Conference of the Praja Samsthe was held at Sangli and under the leadership of Gangadhar Rao Deshpande a committee was appointed. A cut in revenue collection to the tune of 20% was granted. Due to the urgings of congress, people were awakened in all the princely areas. During the 1942 movement, people of the princely dominions had participated with great enthusiasm. The Savanur Railway Station had been damaged during the movement.

India attained independence after relentless struggle and martyrdom of many a thousand freedom fighters, on the midnight of 15th Aug. 1947. This event was celebrated with joy and fan fare by all the people across the length and breadth of the country. The people of Dharwad also celebrated the event with much jubilation and the tricolour was unfurled in all conspicuous places throughout the district.

The proposal that various divisions in Bombay Presidency must have regional universities had been upheld by passing a resolution in the Legislative Council by the efforts of Dr. Mahajani. In 1940-41, the effort received momentum by the setting up of a committee with S.S. Basavnal as the Chairman. Noted writer Sriranga was its convenor. The government appointed a committee with Justice Lokur as the Chairman. As the local committee provided all the requisite information to the Lokur Committee, its job became easy. Accordingly, an Act to create Karnataka University was passed in 1949 and an office of the University was opened at Bombay. Advocate R.A. Jahgirdar (Bombay) was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor. The university started functioning from Dharwad on 31st March 1950. It had 14 colleges under its jurisdiction and the agricultural college founded at Dharwad in 1947 was also brought under its jurisdiction. The Radio Broadcast Station (of AIR) was also setup at Dharwad in 1950 and R.R. Diwakar who had then become the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting was instrumental in establishing this Station. In 1946, elections to the Bombay Presidency Legislature was held and all the contestants from Congress got elected. The Congress legislator from the district, Kallanagauda F. Patil became the Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Forests. Timmappa Nesvi started 'Navayuga' a Kannada daily in 1947 (from Hubli) and '*Vishala Karnataka*' which was being published from Dharwad by Jathar was bought over by Kallanagauda F. Patil and shifted to Hubli. Patil Puttappa was the editor of this newspaper.

An enclave of 12 villages including Itagi belonging to the Hyderabad Nizam was surrounded by areas of Ron taluk, and in 1947 volunteers from Hyderabad State and local congressmen freed it, almost a year in advance of the Police Action. There was a camp to protect the borders of Hyderabad from the transgressions of the Razakars and it was founded at Mundargi with Alawandi Shivamurthy Swamy being incharge of it. For guiding and helping the people's movement in the Kannada regions of Hyderabad state, an office had been founded at Gadag in the house of Garuda Sadashiva Rao, and Janardhana Rao Desai was looking after the office. Hundreds of people had migrated from across the borders of Hyderabad, and there was a camp at Gadag for such refugees and Basavigidad Veerappa of Gadag had arranged for their food and shelter. There was another, camp at a place called Hallikeri. Till the 'Police Action' of 1948, these arrangements continued. In 1950, 12 villages of Yalburgi taluk, were merged into Ron taluk, namely, Itagi, Gulguli, Hire Alagundi, Chikka Alagundi, Shantagiri, Bommasagar, Guddad Mallapur, Sarjapur, Bilgod, Honniganur, Tallihal, Mugali and Yarekurubanahal.

#### MOVEMENT FOR UNIFICATION

The movement for Unification of Karnataka had originated in Dharwad. Alur is the man who floated the idea and nurtured it. In 1928, a Committee headed by Motilal Nehru was appointed by the Congress to draft a constitution for India. Dr. Hardikar with the help of Sevalal collected 30,000 signatures supporting unification and submitted a memorandum in support of Unification. Diwakar wrote a book entitled 'A Case for United Karnataka' for submission to the Committee. The Nehru Committee opined that Karnataka can be a viable province. Even the Simon Commission too had accepted the idea of Linguistic States. But the Karnataka Congress did not submit any memorandum to the Commission, as the Congress had announced the boycott against Commission, it pressurised non congress groups too, not to submit any memorandum. This resulted in the delay of Unification, which could have been approved by the commission itself. The Sixth Karnataka Unification Conference was held at Dharwad in 1936, and Dattopant Belvi of Belgaum presided over it.

When the Federal Act of 1935 was passed, and implemented in 1937, scope for provincial autonomy provided by it helped the Unification Movement to receive further fillip. In 1938,

Vishwanathrao Jog moved a resolution for Unification of Karnataka and got it passed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. But as the Quit India Movement saw all Congress leaders either underground or behind the bars, in 1944 the 9th Karnataka Unification Conference could take place only in 1944, at Dharwad. Advocate S.S. Malimath was the Chairman of the reception Committee and K.B. Jinaraja Hegde presided over the conference. All-Karnatak Unification Association (Sangha) was reorganised with Jinaraj Hegde as the President and writer Sriranga as one of the Vice-Presidents. Sriranga in turn toured all over Karnataka, delivered speeches and organised local committees.

In 1946, Unification Conference was held at Bombay, with B.G. Kher presiding over it. But when the new Constitution for India was framed, the issue of forming a new Kannada State did not find a place in it. Karnataka Ekikarana Mahasabha was organised at Davangere. M.P. Patil presided over it, and it resolved that the concepts of Unification and Linguistic States must be incorporated in the new Constitution. Later, Karnataka Ekikarana Mahasamiti with S. Nijalingappa as the President was founded with A.J. Dodmeti and Mangalvedhe Srinivasrao as its Secretaries. It was a unit of the Congress party. By then the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee Office had been brought to Hubli from Dharwad. G.V. Hallikeri was the Secretary of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee from 1938 to 1960. Mangalvedhe Srinivasrao came to stay at Hubli from Bagalkot and looked after the movement of Unification. Basarigidada Veerappa and Shantappa Yalamali of Gadag generously helped the Unification movement, with generous pecuniary contributions.

To convince the Constituent Assembly, of the need for Unification, a delegation with Sriranga as the leader visited Delhi. A Search Committee to report on the feasibility of creating the linguistic states was formed with eight members in it (Sriranga, *Sahitya Athmajijnase* p. 139). But over the issue of Bombay, whether the city should be a part of Maharashtra or Gujarath being a bone of contention between Shankar Rao Dev, the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee President and Central Home Minister Sardar Patel, the proposal of creation of linguistic states was dropped for the time being says Diwakar (*Swa. Sam. Smri.* III, P.292) Jawaharlal Nehru was also opposed to the division of Hyderabad State on linguistic basis. Karnataka Unification Conference was held at Kasargod in 1947 with Diwakar presiding over it. After Independence, Kannada speaking regions which had been scattered over 20 administrative units, were subjected to only five units, viz., Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Kodagu (Coorg.)

The Constitution did not create linguistic states. A non-party Unification Conference was organised at Haveri by Hosmani Siddappa in May 1951. The newly founded Ekikarana Parishat demanded the resignation of all people's representatives (MLAs, MLCs and MPs), and to implement its resolution, a committee of three headed by Hosmani was set up. The Parishat put up candidates in the 1951-52, general elections on behalf of the Karnataka Ekikarana Sabha against the Congress. The Congress mentioned in its manifesto that Unification of Karnataka was its goal. Therefore, no candidate of the Ekikarana Paksha won the election.

But Potti Sriramulu, a leader from Andhra went on fast, pressing for the demand of the formation of Andhra soon after the 1952 elections, and on the 64th day of his fast, he died. There were unprecedented violent agitations in Andhra after his death, and Prime Minister Nehru agreed for the formation of Andhra in 1952. But this Andhra Pradesh included Telugu areas in Madras Presidency only. The issue of division of Hyderabad State or formation of Karnataka was never raised on the occasion. In January 1953, the Indian National Congress annual session was held at Hyderabad. Prior to this, Andanappa Dodmeti of Jakkali started a self-purificatory fast in favour of Unification from

Jakkali. At the Hyderabad Congress session, reacting to this fast, Kengal Hanumanthiah, Mysore Leader, spoke in support of Unification. The Karnataka Unification camp started at Jakkali continued. On August 4(1954) Dodmeti resigned his membership of the Bombay State Legislature. In between, the Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishath came into existence with the objective of carrying on the Unification Movement (May 1953) Ramakrishna Karanth was its President. This Parishath launched a satyagraha for retaining Bellary within Karnataka. Nearly 5000 people were arrested during this agitation. At the sametime in the Bye elections which were held for Dharwad and Hubli Legislative Assemblies, the Congress candidates were defeated and those candidates who were advocating unification causes, won the elections.

Soon after this, Shankargauda Patil of Adargunchi undertook "fast unto death", at Hampi, pressing for the Unification of Kannada speaking areas. A meeting of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee was held at Hubli on April 13-14 (1953). On that occasion there was an unprecedented gathering of people, and demonstration in favour of unification which turned violent causing lot of damage. Under these circumstances, the Central Government appointed a three-member Fazl Ali Commission to look into the issue of Linguistic States. The Commission recommended for the formation of Linguistic States including Karnataka.

The final events of the movement for unification including extreme action, was to be evidenced in Dharwad district itself, where the Unification Movement had germinated. Though the new state was founded on November 1 (1956), even for the naming of the State as "Karnataka", on November 1 (1973), a strong movement had to be initiated as evidenced in Dharwad district.

### ELECTIONS

When Dharwad district was a part of the former Bombay province, adult franchise was introduced for the first time in the elections to the Assembly and Lok Sabha in 1951-1952, and after the States' Reorganisation, on the basis of Delimitation order of 1956, the district had two Lok Sabha Constituencies, namely Dharwad North and Dharwad South and 16 Assembly constituencies; and of these Ranibennur was a double member constituency with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Caste.

#### Loksabha Elections 1957

In this election, Congress (INC), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (BJS) and Independents had contested. In Dharwad South, there was a direct contest between Congress and an independent candidate and in Dharwad North there was a triangular contest. Indian National Congress won both the seats and the result is as follows. (1) Dharwad (S); INC 1,43,148 (68.8) E/ Rudrappa, Thimappa Nesvi; Ind 65,247 (31.32) (2) Dharwad (N); INC, 1,23,622 (59.44) E/ D.P. Karmarkar; Ind 58,259 (28.01), BJS 26,106 (12.55).

#### Assembly Elections 1957

There were 16 Assembly constituencies in the district and of which one was a double member constituency. They were (1) Hirekerur (2) Ranibennur (Double member including one reserved seat (3) Hangal (4) Shiggaon (5) Haveri (6) Shirhatti (7) Kundgol (8) Hubli Urban (9) Hubli rural (10) Kalghatgi (11) Dharwad (12) Navalgund (13) Nargund (14) Gadag (15) Mundargi and (16) Ron. Congress contested all the constituencies, where as the Bharathiya Jan Sangh in only three. Except in Hangal, Congress won in all other constituencies (1) Hirekerur: INC 18,137 (59.93); E/ Gubbi Shankar Rao Basalingappagouda; Ind. 10,060 (33.25), Ind 2,065 (6.82). (2) Ranibennur (double member) (Gen) : INC

33,937 (35.59), E/K. F. Patil; and (Reserve); INC 28,988 (30.42) E/ Smt. Yallavva Sambrani; Ind 19,804 (20.76), Ind 12,624 (13.23). (3) Hangal : Ind 13,152 (51.66) E/B.R. Patil; INC 12,303 (48.3). (4) Shiggaon : INC 16,412 (62.42) E/R.C. Patil; Ind. 9,884 (37.58); (5) Haveri : INC 17,286 (86.57) E/ Smt. Siddavva Mailar; Ind 2,067 (10.36), Ind 614 (3.07). (6) Shirhatti : INC 16,644 (60.10) E/ Smt. Lilavati Magadi Venkatesh; Ind 8,343 (30.13) Ind 2,703 (9.77). (7) Kundgol : INC 15,819 (54.04) E/T.K. Kambli; Ind 13,458 (45.96). (8) Hubli Urban : INC 17,609 (64.96) E/F.H. Mousin : BJS 4,779 (17.62), Ind. 3,096 (11.33), Ind 1,653 (6.09). (9) Hubli Rural : INC 20,858 (68.96) E/M.R. Patil, Ind 9,388 (31.04). (10) Kalghatgi : INC 16,928 (84.64) E/B.R. Tambakada; Ind. 1842 (9.21), Ind. 1,229 (6.15). (11) Dharwad : INC 13,317 (47.84) E/M.B. Inamati; Ind, 11,590 (41.63), BJS 2,388 (8.57), Ind 541 (1.96). (12) Navalgund : INC 21,798 (69.48) E/R.M. Patil; Ind 9,578 (30.52). (13) Nargund : INC 18,143 (67.74) E/A.S. Patil; Ind 8,640 (32.26). (14) Gadag : INC 16,922 (77.35) E/K.P. Gadag; BJS 2,995 (13.69), Ind 1,160 (5.31), Ind 800 (3.65). (15) Mundargi : INC 18,926 (84.92) E/C.S. Hulkoti; Ind 3,526 (15.71) (16) Ron : INC 17,836 (55.82) E/A.J. Dodmeti; Ind 14,116 (44.18).

### **Kalghatgi Bye-Election**

As the MLA from Kalghatgi deceased, bye-election was held in this constituency on 16.10.57 and the independent candidate defeated the Congress candidate in a straight contest and the result is as follows: Ind. 17,865 (61.14) E/ Basavaraja Ayyappa Desai; INC 11,534 (38.86).

All double member constituencies were abolished by a Legislation of 1961. As a result the double member constituency of Ranibennur, was divided into two Assembly constituencies viz., Ranibennur and Byadgi, and Ranibennur was declared a Reserved Constituency for the scheduled castes. In 1962, elections were held both to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature.

### **Loksabha Elections 1962**

Congress (INC), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Swatantra Party (Swat), Bharatiya Jan Sang (BJS) and Independents contested both the Lok Sabha Seats. (1) Dharwad South; INC 1,72,777 (62.92) E/F.H. Mohsin; PSP 97, 537 (36.08), (2) Dharwad North: INC 1,87,654 (71.64) E/Smt. Sarojini Bindurao Mahishi; Swat 34,104 (13.02), BJS 30,136 (11.50), PSP 10,036 (3.84).

### **Assembly Elections 1962**

Congress contested all the 17 Assembly seats of the district and faced strong contest in few constituencies from the Swatantra and Praja Socialist parties. In the Assembly elections Congress won 16 and the Swatantra Party a solitary seat. (1) Hirekerur: INC 23,284 (64.27) E/ Gubbi S.B.; Swat 12,946 (35.73). (2) Ranibennur (Res): INC 18,715 (58.56) E/ Smt. Yallama D.Sambrani; PSP 12,596 (39.41); Swa 650(2.30) (3) Byadgi : INC 21,092 (60.18) E / Smt. Shiddamma Mahadevappa Mailara: PSP 13,958/(39-82) (4) Hangal: INC 19, 843 (51.23) E/G.N. Desai; PSP 18,890 (48.77). (5) Shiggaon : INC 20,838 (75.93) E/F.S. Taware : PSP 6,606 (24.07) (6) Haveri : INC 18,945 (57.78) E/ B.V. Magavi; Swat 9,790 (29.86), CPI 4,054 (12.36). (7) Shirhatti : Swat 17, 347 (50.75) E/K.S. Veerayya; INC 16,832 (43.25). (8) Kundgol : INC 13,265 (44.15) E/T.K. Kambli; Ind. 11,465 (38.16), Swa 5,315 (17.69). (9) Hubli Town; INC 21,169 (57.28) E/K.R. Abdul Sab; BJS 11,900 (32.21), Ind. 3, 187 (8.62) CPI 698 (1.89). (10) Hubli Rural : INC 23,356 (74.82) E/M.R. Patil; Ind. 4,489 (14.38), BJS 3,371 (10.80). (11) Kalghatgi : INC 13,842 (45.95) E/F.M. Hasabi; L.S.S. 12,047 (39.99); Swa 3,431 (11.31), BJS 803(2.69). (12) Dharwad: INC 17,092 (68.65) E/H.M. Dasankop; BJS 5,185 (20.83), Ind 2,208 (8.87), Ind 412 (1.65). (13) Navalgund : INC 20,618 (58.23) E/R.M.



Patil; Ind 13,183 (37.23) BJS 1,607 (4.54). (14) Nargund : INC 24,601 (73.40) E/A.S. Patil; Ind 7,951 (23.72) BJS 590 (1.76), Ind. 373 (1.12). (15) Gadag; INC 18,539 (49.19) E/K.P. Gadag; Ind 17,234 (45.72), BJS 1,918 (5.09) (16) Mundargi; INC 18,303 (66.46) E/C.S. Hulkoti; Ind 7,547 (27.50), BJS 1,663 (6.04), (17) Ron: INC 18,640 (63.92) E/A.J. Dodmeti; Ind. 8,543 (29.30), BJS 1,978 (6.78). (CPI : Communist Party of India; LSS Loka Sevak Sangh; Swat, Swatantra Party (N.G. Ranga's))

### **Dharwad Bye Election**

Owing to the death of the Congress candidate, in 1963 (December 23), bye-election was held for the Dharwad Constituency and by the victory of S.V. Agnihotri, Congress retained the seat. The votes secured by the candidates were : INC 12,859 (51.78) E/ S.V. Agnihotri; The three independents together secured a total of 11,977 (48.22) votes.

### **General Elections 1967**

By the delimitation order of 1966, many changes were introduced in the Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies. The Ron Assembly constituency was transferred to Bagalkot Parliamentary Constituency and Mundargi Assembly Constituency was attached to Koppal Parliamentary Constituency. Dharwad Assembly Constituency was bifurcated into Dharwad Urban and Dharwad Rural – constituencies. Thus the district came to have 18 Assembly constituencies in 1967 instead of 17. The Reserve Assembly constituency (SCs) was transferred to Nargund from that of Ranibennur.

### **Loksabha**

In the Loksabha election, for the two constituencies, there was a triangular contest and both the seats were retained by the Congress. (1) Dharwad (South); INC 1,47,272 (50.28) E/F.H. Mohsin; PSP 82,641 (28.21), Ind 62,994 (21.51) (2) Dharwad (North); INC 1,62,173 (65.52) E/ Smt. Sarojini Mahishi; BJS 81,743 (30.21), PSP 19,679 (7.27).

### **Assembly**

Congress contested all the 18 seats, and the opposition Parties offered stiff resistance and for the first time Congress lost 8 seats and retained only 10 seats. PSP secured 2, Jan Sangh and Swatantra Party one each, and the independents won 4 seats (1) Dharwad Rural : INC 22,276 (70.86) E/S. V. Agnihotri; Swat. 9,157 (29.14). (2) Dharwad Urban : INC 15,325 (53.58) E/K.M. Dasankoppa; BJS 11,786 (41.52), Ind 1,277 (4.50). (3) Hubli : BJS 14,898 (43.60) E/S.S. Shettar; INC 9,830 (28.77). CPI 8,012 (23.45), Ind 507 (1.48), other three Ind. 923. (4) Hubli Rural : INC 22,540 (64.27) E/M.R. Patil : BJS 8,713 (34.84), PSP 965 (2.75) other three Ind 2,853 (8.14). (5) Kalghatgi : Ind 20,188 (62.39) E/F.S. Patil; INC 12,780 (36.61) (6) Kundgol: Ind- Lok Sevak Sangh 20,291 (63.21) E/S.R. Bommayi : INC 9,371 (29.19); Ind 2,439 (7.60). (7) Shiggaon: INC S.Nijalingappa elected unopposed. (8) Hangal : Ind. 18,742 (50.14) E/B.R. Patil; INC 16,781 (44.89), BJS 1859 (4.97) (9) Hirekerur; INC 30,368 (66.65) E/S.B. Gubbi; PSP 15,126 (33.25). (10) Ranibennur : PSP 25,550 (61.71) E/ S.L. Bellad; INC 15,262 (36.86), Ind 593 (1.43) (11) Byadgi: PSP 23,055 (61.41) E/MG Banakar; INC 15,262 (36.86) Ind.562 (1.49). (12) Haveri : INC 20,494 (59.37) E/D.V. Magavi; C.P.M. 11,905 (34.49) and three Ind. 2,118 (6.14). (13) Shirhatti; Swat, 23,646 (51.06) E/S.V. Kashimath; INC 22,661 (48.94). (14) Mundargi : INC 26,220 (59.90) E/C.M. Churchihalmath; Ind 17,552 (40.10) (15) Gadag; Ind 27,759 (55.11) E/K.H. Patil; INC 22,609, (44.89). (16) Nargund (reserved) INC 14,402 (73.52) E/R.V. Dodmani; SSP 4,714 (24.06). RPI 473 (2.42) (17) Ron : INC



21,573 (61.89) E/A.J. Dodmeti; Ind 13,285 (38.11) (18) Navalgund : INC 25, 973 (74.64) E/R.M. Patil; Ind. 7,791 (22.39), BJS 1,036 (2.97).

### **Hangal Bye-Election**

Due to the demise of its MLA, bye election was held on 2.3.1968 and the result is as follows; INC, 20759 (52.09), E/C.S. Desai; PSP, 13762 (34.53), SSP, 4328 (10.86). Hubli As the Hubli MLA expired, there was a bye-election on June 2, 1969; INC 14,942 (41.99) E/R.G. Wali; BJS 14,140 (39.74), CPI 5,097 (14.32), other two Independents 1,406 (3.95) [SSP – Samyukta Socialist Party; PSP-Praja Socialist Party, RPI Republican Party of India.]

### **Lok Sabha Elections 1971**

The Lok Sabha was dissolved a year in advance and the mid-term election was held in March 1971. The INC had split into two groups : one led by Jagjivan Ram (J) and other led by S. Nijalingappa (O). Both the groups contested the elections to Lok Sabha, and in both the Dharwad Lok Sabha Constituencies, Congress (J) won. (1) Dharwad (South), NCJ 1,97,901 (69) E/F.H. Mohsin; NCO 83,959 (29.27), Ind 4,493 (1.72), (2) Dharwad (North). NCJ 1,89,382 (66.82) E/ Smt. Sarojini Bindurao Mahishi; NCO 91,313, (31.22), PSP, 2,742 (0.96).

### **Assembly Elections 1972**

Elections to the Fifth Assembly was held in March 1972, with Nargund continuing as the reserved Constituency. In this election Indian National Congress (I) (INCI) won 17 out of 18 assembly seats. NCO could win only the Navalgund seat. The results are as follows : (1) Dharwad Rural : INCI 22,710 (70.37) E/Smt. Sumati Bala Chandra Madiman; NCO 7,392 (22.91), SSP 2,170 (6.72) (2) Dharwad Urban : INCI 18,653 (51.62) E/D.K. Naikar; BJS 10,117 (28), NCO 6,685 (18.50), Swatantra 677 (1.88) (3) Hubli : INCI 24,741 (57.51) E/I.G. Sanadi; BJS 16,432 (38.20), NCO 1848 (4.29) (4) Hubli Rural : INCI 27,745 (60.05) E/G.R. Sandra; NCO, 10515 (22.75), BJS, 7946 (17.20) (5) Kalghatgi : INCI 18,708 (51.94) E/G.C. Patil; NCO 16,259 (45.14), Ind. 1,054 (2.92) (6) Kundgol : INCI 25,694 (60.67) E/R.V. Rangangauda; NCO 16,659 (39.33) (7) Shiggaon : INCI 19,799 (48.79), E/Nadaf Mahammad Kasimsab Mardansab; Ind 16,270 (40.10), BJS 657 (1.62), Other three Independents 3,850 (9.49) (8) Hangal : INC 31,348 (65.59) E/P.C. Shettar; NCO 15,002 (31.39), Ind 806 (1.69), BJS 636 (1.33) (9) Hirekerur : INCI 28,205 (53.15), E/B.E. Banakar; NCO, 24529 (46.22), BJS 333(0.63) (10) Ranibennur : INCI 28,540 (61.00) E/B. Koliwad; NCO 17,043 (36.43), Ind, 703 (1.50), BJS 503 (1.07) (11) Byadgi : INCI 19,792 (47.66) E/K.F. Patil; NCO 12,419 (29.91), Ind, 8,766 (21.11) and two Independents, 549 (1.32) (12) Haveri : INCI 25,061 (57.16) E/F.S. Tavare; NCO 15,650 (35.70); CPM 3,132 (7.14) (13) Shirhatti; INCI, 21,314 (45.28) E/V.V. Wai; Ind 9,797 (20.81), Ind 8,711 (18.51), NCO 3,430 (7.29), three Independents 3,816 (8.11). (14) Mundargi : INCI 28,054 (60.46) E/K.H. Kuradgi; NCO 16,993 (36.62), BJS 1,355 (2.92) (15) Gadag : INCI 29,638 (54.19) E/K.H. Patil; NCO 22,709 (41.51), BJS 2,350 (4.30), (16) Ron : INCI 20,567 (58.59) E/ A.V. Patil; Ind 13,121 (37.38), BJS 1413 (4.03) (17) Nargund (Res); INCI 20,070 (60.05) E/Y.V. Jogannavar, NCO 13,350 (39.95) (18) Navalgund : NCO 21,716 (51.31) E/M.K. Kulkarni; INCI 19,594 (46.30), BJS 1,013 (2.39)

### **Lok Sabha Elections 1977**

As the term of the Lok Sabha was extended by one year, the Lok Sabha elections which were scheduled to be held in 1976 was extended by one year. This was a period when political polarization was evidenced in India. The NCO, the BJS, the SSP, the Swatantra Party together formed a new party

called Bharatiya Lok Dal and with the new name Janata Party contested the election. The Dharwad South Parliamentary constituency included the assembly constituencies of Kundgol, Shiggoan, Hangal, Hirekerur, Ranibennur, Haveri, Byadgi (Res) and Shirhatti. Likewise the Dharwad North Lok Sabha constituency included the assembly segments of Dharwad rural, Dharwad urban, Hubli rural, Hubli Urban, Kalghatgi, Gadag, Nargund and Navalgund within their jurisdictions respectively. The remaining two assembly constituencies viz., Ron and Mundargi formed part of Bagalkot and Koppal Parliamentary Constituencies respectively. In the elections to the Lok Sabha, there was almost a straight contest to both the Lok Sabha seats and INCI won both seats. (1) Dharwad (S): INCI 2,39,210 (60.66) E/ H.F. Mohsin ; BLD 1,47,270 (37.35), Ind 7,834 (1.99) (2) Dharwad (N); INCI 2,05,627 (57.63), E/ Smt. Sarojini, Bindurao Mahishi BLD 1,51,199 (42.37).

### Assembly Elections 1978

According to the delimitation order of 1976, Nargund was made a general constituency and Byadgi was made a Reserved Constituency for the SCs. Congress party split into Congress (B) lead by Brahmananda Reddy and Cong I led by Smt. Indira Gandhi, Former Indian Lokdal party became Janatha Dal and secured power at the centre. In the district Cong I and Janatha party witnessed close contest. Of the 18 seats, Congress secured 12, Janata Party 5, and Independents a solitary seat. (1) Dharwad Rural : Cong (I) 30,354 (63.72) E/S.B. Madiman ; JP 15,378 (32.28), Cong (B) 1,279 (2.69), Ind 622 (1.31) (2) Dharwad : JP 27,530 (51.89) E/Bhaurao Deshpande : Cong (I) 23,182 (43.70), Cong (B) 717 (1.46) two Ind 1,563 (2.95). (3) Hubli : JP 27,694 (47.88) E/M.G. Jaratarghar; CPI 27,438 (47.43), Cong (B) 1,501 (2.59), other five independents 1,213 (2.10) (4) Hubli Rural : JP 31,771 (53.35) E/S.R. Bommayi : Cong (I) 23,137 (38.85), Cong (B) 4,165 (6.99), Ind 482 (0.81) (5) Kalghatgi : JP 23,789 (48.74) E/E.S. Patil; Cong (I) 17,736 (36.34), Cong (B) 6,237 (12.78), Ind 1049 (2.14), (6) Kundgol : Cong (I) 34,761 (60.74) E/M.S. Katgi; JP 16,884 (29.50), six independents 5,587 (9.76) (7) Shiggaon : Cong (I) 33,669 (56.36) E/M.K.M. Nadaf; J.P. 22,496 (37.66) Cong (B) 2,759 (4.62), two Independents 811 (1.36) (8) Hangal : Cong (I) 35,228 (63.66) E/M.H. Tahsildar; JP 9,866 (17.83), Cong (B) 8,609 (15.56). Two Independents 1, 638 (2.95) (9) Hirekerur : Ind 32,103 (52.83) E/S.B. Gubbi; Cong (I) 23,695 (38.99), JP 3,069 (5.05), Cong (B) 1,708 (2.82), Ind 190 (0.31), (10) Ranibennur : Cong (I) 25,675 (43.51) E/H.S. Nalvagali; JP 24,892 (42.18), Cong (B) 8,238 (13.96), Ind 203 (0.35) (11) Byadgi (Res) : Cong (I) 27,640 (58.30) E/M.A. Malagi; JP 16,289 (34.35), Cong (B) 2,144 (4.52), Ind 304 (0.64). (12) Haveri : Cong (I) 34,067 (58.99) E/E.S. Tavare; JP 17,105 (29.61) Cong (B) 6,583 (11.40) (13) Shirhatti : Cong (I) 28, 606 (55.03) E/G.F. Upnal; JP 14,466 (27.83), Cong (B) 8,190 (15.75), Two independents 723 (1.39) (14) Mundargi : Cong (I) 19,069 (39.19) E/V.B. Bhavi; JP 18,363 (37.74) Cong (B) 9,598 (19.73), Ind 1,622 (3.34), (15) Gadag : J.P. 28,094 (44.41) E/C.S. Muttinapendi Math; Cong (B) 25,649 (40.54), Cong (I) 9025 (14.55) Ind 319 (0.50) (16) Ron : Cong (I) 26,546 (51.33) E/V.A. Matthikatti; JP 20,709 (40.04), Ind 2,671 (5.16), Cong (B) 1,791 (3.47) (17) Nargund : Cong (I) 16,496 (36.93), E/B.R. Patil; JP 15,450 (34.59), Cong (B) 8,887 (19.89), Two Independents 3,837 (8.09) (18) Navalgund; Cong (I) 22,825 (44.86) E/S.V. Patil; JP 20,205 (38.82), Cong (B) 9,014 (17.32) (Cong (I) Indira Congress, Cong (B) – Brahmananda Reddy Congress Party)

### Lok Sabha Elections 1980

The sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved two years before its scheduled tenure and mid-term elections were held in 1980. D. Devaraj Urs, left the Cong (I) party headed by Indira Gandhi and founded a separate party called Urs Congress at State level. There was a triangular fight between the three parties in the district (1) Dharwad (S) : Cong (I) 2,26,083 (61) E/F.H. Mohsin, Cong (U) 75,050 (20.25), JP 61,584

(16.62), Four Independents 8,921 (2.13) (2) Dharwad (N) : Cong (I) 2,08,269 (58.19) E/D.K. Naikar; JP 1,11,575 (31.17), Cong (U) 25,851 (7.22), four Independents 12,246 (3.42).

### Assembly Elections 1983

After its five-year term was over, elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in 1983. The Janata Party split which resulted in Bharatiya Janata Party's birth. Lok Dal of Charan Singh also contested. Congress (Cong I) fielded 18 candidates, Janata Party 16, Bharatiya Janata Party 6 and CPI one. Congress won 8, Janata Party 5, BJP 1 and Independents 4 seats. (1) Dharwad Rural : Cong 30,240 (56) E/C.V. Pudakalakatti; JP 21,946 (40.65), Three Independents 1,811 (3.45) (2) Dharwad : Cong 17,991 (31.21) E/S.R. More; JP 17,859 (30.98), BJP 9,864 (17.12), Lok Dal 1,064 (1.85) 16 Independents 10,863 (18.84) (3) Hubli : BJP 22,938 (40.80) E/M.G. Jaratarghar; CPI 18,424 (32.77), Cong 14,259 (25.36), Three Independents 602 (1.07) (4) Hubli Rural : JP 31,644 (49.38) E/S.R. Bommai; Cong 22,341 (34.87), BJP 9,388 (14.65), Three independents 701 (1.10), (5) Kalghatgi : Ind 23,664 (46.56) E/Jacob Pallipurathu; Cong 23,168 (45.58), JP 3,007 (5.98), four Independents 958 (1.88). (6) Kundgol : Cong 28,848 (54.43) E/V.S. Kubinal; JP 22,489 (42.43) Three independents 1,665 (3.14) (7) Shiggaon : Cong, 26,801 (48.11) E/Nadaf Kasimsab Mardan Sab : JP 24,250 (43.54), BJP 1,488 (2.67), four independents 3,161 (5.68) (8) Hangal : Ind. 35,617 (56.55) E/C.M Udasi; Cong 25,565 (40.60), JP 1,568 (2.49); Independent 224 (0.36). (9) Hirekerur : Ind 32,268 (51.17) E/B.G. Banakar; Cong 27,517 (43.65), JP. 2,877 (4.56), two independents 393 (0.62) (10) Ranibennur : JP 36,395 (54.41) E/B.G. Patil; Ind 13,302 (19.88), Cong 11,911 (17.85), Six Independents 5,257 (7.86). (11) Byadgi (Res) : Cong 20,377 (42.27) E/H.D. Lamani; JP 13,488 (28.08), Ind 10,204 (21.23), Four other Ind. 3,970 (8.27), (12) Haveri : JP 33,316 (53.64) E/C.C. Kalkoti; Cong 26,813 (43.16), Three Independents 1,989 (3.20) (13) Shirhatti : Ind (Sanjay Vichar Manch) 25,825 (49.14) E/G.F. Upnal; Cong 20,540 (39.08), JP 4,952 (9.43), five Independents. 1,240 (2.35) (14) Mundargi : Cong 23, 264 (45.91) E/K.H. Kuradgi; Ind 19,784 (30.04), Ten Independents 7,533 (15.05), (15) Gadag : Cong 25,104 (45.94) E/C.S. Muttinapendimath; JP 20,697 (37.88), BJP 8,039 (14.71), Two Independents 801 (1.47) (16) Ron : JP 31,921 (59.10) E/J.H. Dodmeti; Cong 20,979 (39.09), Ind 971 (1.81) (17) Navalgund : Cong 25,524 (56.43) E/M.K. Kulkarni; JP 13,857 (30.63), BJP 2,746 (6.07), four Independents 3,108 (6.87) (18) Nargund : JP 22,675 (55.02) E/ Basavareddy Rangareddy Yavagal; Cong 14,156 (34.35), Four Independents 4,291 (10.63)

### Lok Sabha Elections 1984

The seventh Lok Sabha was dissolved before its scheduled period and Mid-term elections were held in 1984 (December 24). Both Dharwad North and South Parliamentary constituencies had 8 Assembly Constituencies each and there was no change in their Jurisdiction. Both had multi cornered contests. The Congress retained both the seats in the district. (1) Dharwad (S) : Cong 2,57,834 (51.13) E/Aziz Sait; JP 2,00,227 (41.26), Eleven Independents 19,562 (2) Dharwad (N) : Cong, 2,29,865 (52.31) E/D.K. Naikar; J.P. 1,85,014 (42.10) (Lok Dal 8,510 (1.93), fourteen Independents 16,015 (3.57).

### Assembly Elections 1985

The Assembly was dissolved after two years, and Mid-term elections were held in March 1985. The Janata Party which was ruling in the State won 12 seats in the district, Congress secured only four seats, and two seats were gained by Independents. (1) Dharwad Rural : JP. 35,492 (57.77) E/A.B. Desai; Cong 25,199 (41.01), Two Independents 745 (1.20) (2) Dharwad: Ind 15,949 (25.04) E/C.G Bellad; Cong 14,662 (23.02), JP 14,397 (22.60), BJP 8,461 (13.28), Eight Independents 10,230 (16.06) (3) Hubli : Cong

35,856 (53.32) E/M.M. Hindasgeri; BJP 27,610 (41.06) C.P.I. 2,310 (3.44), Lok Dal 632 (0.94), Six Independents 834 (1.25) (4) Hubli Rural : JP 32,125 (42.44) E/S.R. Bommayi; Cong 30,687 (40.48), BJP 4,751 (6.26), Four Independents 8,188 (10.78) (5) Kalghatgi : JP 34,211 (53.53) E/P.V. Siddanagaudar; Cong 24,631 (40.70), three independents 1,671 (2.77). (6) Kundgol : JP, 28,038 (43.76) E/B.A. Uppin; Cong 21,578 (33.67), Six Independents 14,447 (22.51) (7) Shiggaon : Ind 35,075 (51.38) E/N.V. Patil; Cong 20,736 (30.39) JP 10,147 (14.86), Seven Independents 2,305 (3.34) (8) Hangal : JP 39,264 (51.23) E/C.M. Udasi; Cong 36,205 (47.24), Four Independents 1,174 (1.54) (9) Hirekerur : JP 36,164 (52.22) E/B.G. Banakar; Cong 30,645 (44.25), five Independents 2,310 (3.52) (10) Ranibennur : Cong. 33,296 (43.40) E/K.B. Koliwad; JP, 32,939 (43.05), Seven Independent 10,270 (13.28). (11) Byadgi (Res) : JP 36,694 (57.76) E/K.S. Bilgi; Cong. 26,187 (41.22) Ind. 641 (1.00) (12) Haveri : JP 35,564 (48.76) E/C.C. Kalkoti; Cong 25,628 (35.12), two Independents 10,307 (14.13) (13) Shirhatti : JP 24,362 (41.76) E/T.B. Balikayi; Cong 21,568 (36.97), Six Independents 12,396 (21.21). (14) Mundargi : JP 36,764 (60.61) E/Dr. N.S. Humbarwadi; Cong 22,043 (36.31), Five Independents 1,864 (3.05), (15) Gadag : Cong 39,226 (53.21) E/K.H. Patil; JP 33,943 (46.04), Two Independents 550 (0.74), (16) Ron : JP 33,635 (58.67) E/J.S. Dodmeti; Cong 22,911 (39.94), Two Independents 789 (1.36) (17) Nargund : JP 36,506 (68.54), E/B.R. Yavagal; Cong 16,234 (30.48), BJP 195 (0.36), Two Independents 326 (0.61) (18) Navalgund; Cong 23,469 (48.85) E/M.K. Kulkarni; JP 22,997 (45.91), BJP 1,246 (2.48), Eight Independents 2,376 (4.70).

### Lok Sabha Elections 1989

After the completion of the 8th Lok Sabha, elections for the 9th Lok Sabha were held in November 1989. The ruling Janata Party in the state got split, and one wing joined the Janata Party at the National Level, the other wing continued to retain its identity. V.P. Singh became the leader of Janata Dal and Chandrashekar continued as the leader of the Janata Party. The main contest, for the Dharwad Lok Sabha seats was between the Janata Dal and Congress. (1) Dharwad (S) : Cong 3,39,235 (51.2), E/B.M. Mujahid; J. Dal 3,10,507 (45.8), JP 8,787 (1.3), Two Independents 4,410 (0.70) (2) Dharwad (N) : Cong 2,76,545 (45.6) E/D.K. Naikar; J.Dal 2,20,997 (36.4), Rajya Raita Sangha 69,645 (11.5), JP 13,405 (2.2), Muslim League 3,877 (0.6), Lok Dal (B) 885 (0.1), K.G.P. 1,915 (0.3) and Seven Independents 19,109 (3.3).

### Assembly Elections 1989

The Assembly was dissolved before its term was over and Assembly Elections were held simultaneously together with the Lok Sabha elections in 1989. In the elections held on 26.11.89, there was tough electoral battle fought between the Congress and the Janata Dal. Congress won 14 assembly seats. Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha although had some influence in the district, it could win only the Dharwad Rural constituency. 1) Dharwad (R); Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha (R.S.) 35,497 (45.77) E/B.R. Patil; Cong 21,668 (27.94), J.Dal 18,353 (23.67) JP 869 (1.12), Two Independents 1,159 (1.50) (2) Dharwad : Cong 36,627 (48.07) E/S.R. More; J.Dal 14,826 (19.46), BJP 14,584 (19.14) R.S. 3,210 (4.21), Muslim League 2,648 (3.47), J.P. 1,109 (1.46) Fifteen Independents 3,192 (4.18) (3) Hubli : Cong 37,832 (51.78) E/A.M. Hindasgeri; BJP 19,844 (27.16) J. Dal 13,972 (19.12) J.P. 1055 (1.44), Two Independents 372 (0.50) (4) Hubli Rural : Cong 45,718 (47.66) E/ Gopinath R. Sandra : J.Dal 42,540 (44.35), JP 609 (0.63), Muslim League 362 (0.38), Sixteen Independents 6,690 (6.87) (5) Kalghatgi : J.Dal 19,427 (27.38) E/PC Siddanagaudar; RS 18,700 (26.37), Cong 14,467 (20.39), CPI, 2,007 (2.82), J.P. 1,750 (2.47) Seven Independents 14,950 (20.56) (6) Kundgol : Cong 36,925 (51.47) E/J.H. Juttal; J.Dal 31,404 (43.78), JP 1,652 (2.30), RS 489 (0.68), Four Independents 1,265 (1.71) (7) Shiggaon : Cong 40,549 (49.69) E/M.C. Kunnur; J.Dal 36,035 (44.17) JP 2,978 (3.65), RS 1,912 (2.35), Ind. 121 (0.14) (8) Hangal : Cong : 54,760 (57.5) E/M.H. Tahsildar, J.Dal 39,023 (41.0), JP 1,525 (1.5) (9) Hirekerur : J.Dal 34,093 (39.71), E/B.H.

Bannikod; Cong 30,955 (36.24), Ind. 18,940 (22.96), JP 1,337 (1.71), Four Independents 537 (0.63) (10) Ranibennur : Cong 43,228 (49.36) E/K.B. Koliwad; JD 40,350 (46.02), JP 1,857 (2.12), BJP 765, Six Independents 1,373 (1.11) Byadgi (Res) Cong; 34,405 (47.32) E/H.D. Lamani; J Dal 31,565 (43.42) J.P. 1,293 (1.72), Six Independents 6,722 (12) Haveri : Cong 45,331 (51.48) E/M.D. Shivapur; J.Dal 39,488 (44.83), RS 1,427 (1.62), JP 1,056 (1.19), Four Independents 768 (13) Shirhatti : Cong 24,882 (33.59) E/S.N. Patil, J.Dal 23,715 (32.01) Ind. 19,865 (26.82), R.S. 2,864 (3.87) Lok Dal B, 995 (1.35), J.P. 707 (0.95), BJP 495 (0.67), Two Independents 552 (0.681) (14) Gadag : Cong 44,155 (55.73) E/K.H. Patil, J.Dal 28,463 (35.89), JP 2,289 (2.88), BJP 1,600 (2.01) R.S. 309 (0.38) Seven Independents 2,461 (3.47) (15) Ron : Cong : 32,610 (46.00), E/G.S. Patil; J.Dal 21,203 (29.91), Ind. 12,388 (17.47), RS 3,686, (5.20) J.P. 579 (0.81), Three Independents 429 (0.61), (16) Nargund; Cong 30,284 (48.69) E/S.F. Patil; J.Dal 29,595 (47.58), JP 1,262 (2.03), RS 838 (1.35), Two Independents 218 (0.35), (17) Navalgund : Cong 27,222 (42.80) E/M.K. Kulkarni; RS 16,929 (26.30), J.Dal 16,484 (25.91), JP 2,261 (3.55), Five Independents 916 (1.44).

### Bye-Elections

Mundargi: Due to the death of one of the candidates in Mundargi Assembly, poll was countermanded from November 26, 1989 and the bye election was conducted on February 27th of 1990 and the result is as follows. Cong 24,914 (34.82) E/K.H. Kuradgi; RS 23,203 (32.43), J.Dal 19,266 (26.93), JP 2,180 (3.05), Seven Independents 1,981 (2.77). Dharwad Rural: As the candidates elected from Dharwad Rural, Babagauda Patil of the Raitha Sangha resigned, there was a bye-election on 27th February and there were seven candidates in the field and the result it as follow; R.S.34,374, E/M.D. Nanjundaswamy; Cong 21,112, J.Dal 8,567, JP 9,580, Karnataka Parishat 322, Two Independents 8,120. Gadag : Due to the demise of K.H. Patil, the sitting MLA, bye-election for the Gadag Assembly Constituency was held on 8.6.1992, and the result is as follow: Cong, 43,878, E/D.R. Patil; J.Dal 17,756, BJP 11,199; Six Independents 859.

### Loksabha Elections 1991

Before the completion of its scheduled duration, the ninth Loksabha was dissolved due to various political developments that occurred during 1989-91. Fresh elections were held in June 1991. But the election to the Dharwad South Constituency which was countermanded due to the death of a candidate, was conducted subsequently in November 1991, and the results are as follows. 1) Dharwad South : Cong. 2,31,473 (46.76) E/B.M. Mujahid; BJP, 1,57,702 (31.83); JD, 78,844 (15.93) and other 20 independents together secured 25464 votes. 2) Dharwad North : Cong 1,57,682 (33.26) E/D.K. Naikar, BJP 1,35,891 (28.66), JD 1,34,565 (28.38) RS 34520 (7.28) and other 13 independents together secured 9613 votes.

### Assembly Elections 1994

In December 1994, elections to the State Assembly were held. The newly founded Karnataka Congress Party (KCP), Vatal Kannada Chaluvali Paksha and Bahujan Samaj Party contested the elections for the first time. If Janata Dal won 10 seats, BJP won 4, Congress won 3, and Karnataka Congress won a solitary seat (1) Dharwad Rural : Cong 25,054 E/ Ambadagatti S.R.; J.Dal 21,812, RS 20,043, BJP 11,472, K.C.P 2,611, Four Independents 1,992 (2) Dharwad : BJP 26,630 E/ Bellad C.G.; Cong 17,114, JD 15,533, KCP 10,715, RS 1,082, IUML 437, SP 134 Twenty Independents 9,049 (3) Hubli : BJP 42,244 E/Ashok Katve; Cong 34,103, JD 1,786, KCP 1,333, Eight Independents, 2,120 (4) Hubli (Rural) : BJP 42,768/E Jagadish Shettar; JD 26,794, Cong 18,433, Ind. 9,188, KCP 2,522, RS 1,192, Twenty-four Independents.



6,412 (5) Kalghatgi : JD 25,392 E/S.P. Channaveeragaudar; RS 14,718, BJP 14,473, Ind. 11,189, KCP 6,755, Cong 4,604, Nine Independents 8,782 (6) Kundgol : JD 32,707 E/M.S. Akki; KCP 19,320, Cong 17,034, BJP 4,295, RS 1,704, Seven Independents 3,086 (7) Shiggaon : Cong 23,552 E/M.C. Kunnur; Ind. 17,778, Ind. 9,179, KCP 9,038, BJP 8,611, JD 8,443, Ind. 6,806, RS 3,143, and eleven other Independents 4,385 (8) Hangal : JD 56,348 E/C.M. Udasi; Cong 38,865, BJP 3,391, KCP 2,980, Four Independents 564 (9) Hirekerur: BJP 32,248 E/Bankar UB; JD 22,855, Cong 13,239, KCP 10,584, RS 6,315, and Five Independents 5,268 (10) Ranibennur: JD 53,080 E/Karjagi V.S.; Cong 28,542, BJP 5,663, RS 3,735, JP 1,060, Five Independents 1,444 (11) Byadgi (Res) : JD 29,905 E/K.S. Bilgi; Cong 27,045, BJP 11,669, KCP 5,300, RS 2,140, JP 726, Five Independents 1,493. (12) Haveri : JD 55,806 E/B.N.Shivannanavar; Cong 23,086, BJP 9,465 KCP : 4,887 RS 351, BSP 264, Three Independents 585 (13) Shirhatti : JD 26,449 E/Mahanta Shettar G.M.; Ind. 26,637, Cong 13,139, RS 4,902, BJP 2,427, KCP 1,640, Four Independents 4,908 (14) Mundargi : JD 21,145 E/S.S. Patil; Ind. 14,706, Ind. 12,633, Cong. 10,641, RS 9,393, KCP 2,143, BJP 1,152, JP 738, Eight Independents 4,399 (15) Gadag : Cong 44,388 E/Patil D.R.; JD 19,971, BJP 9,886, KCP 4,347, Three Independents 514 (16) Ron : JD 39,268, E/S.V. Bidanur; Cong 30,664, BJP 2,402, RS 1,987, Two Independents 895 (17) Nargund : JD 37,154 E/B.R. Yavagal; Cong. 18,502, BJP 5,433, KCP 2,088, Seven Independents 1,807 (18) Navalgund : KCP 13,988 E/Gaddi, Kallappa Nagappa; Cong. 10,650, JD 10,537, R.S. 8,678, Ind. 8,667, BJP 8,284, Ten other Independents 7,531.



## CHAPTER 3

**PEOPLE**

A complete study of a region involves the trends in population growth, various religious, castes, tribes, their customs and rituals, food habits, dress, beliefs and ceremonies relating to birth and death. They differ from region to region. This chapter discusses in brief, the people of Dharwad district.

**Population growth**

Geographically Dharwad district is situated in the western region of North Karnataka. There are 17 taluks in the district. According to the census of 1981, Hubli Taluk registered the highest population (6.24 lakh), while Nargund taluk recorded the lowest (0.68 lakh). The population of Hubli taluk is 21.18% of the total population of the district, Nargund taluk constituted to 2.33% of the total population of this district which was 35,03,150 and this population amounts to being the third highest in terms of population on a comparative basis amongst the 20 districts of the State and occupies the fourth position in area in the State. Dharwad district gets the third position in population and the fourth position in area. The table below gives the rural and urban population of Dharwad district from 1961 to 1991.

**Table 3.1 : Talukwise District Population from 1961-1991**

Taluk		1961	1971	1981	1991
1		2	3	4	5
Byadgi	R	57,170	62,554	75,472	91,361
	U	13,450	14,345	17,935	20,574
	Total	70,620	76,899	93,407	1,11,935
Dharwad	R	1,15,320	1,16,799	1,47,160	1,78,358
	U	*1	10,373	*4 13,026	*4 14,485
	Total		1,27,172	1,60,186	1,92,843

1		2	3	4	5
Gadag	R	96,235	1,11,482	1,22,396	1,40,093
	U	76,614	95,426	1,31,903	1,49,811
	Total	1,72,849	2,06,908	2,54,299	2,89,904
Hangal	R	1,06,249	1,28,752	1,53,387	1,83,502
	U	11,059	13,826	17,089	20,906
	Total	1,17,308	1,42,578	1,70,476	2,04,408
Haveri	R	1,29,019	*3 1,13,470	1,45,332	1,75,181
	U	21,043	27,499	36,368	45,295
	Total	1,50,062	1,40,969	1,81,700	2,20,476
Hirekerur	R	1,24,501	1,42,681	1,51,970	*5 1,91,956
	U	—	—	10,270	—
	Total	—	1,42,681	1,62,240	1,91,956
Hubli	R	80,650	75,978	96,756	1,13,085
	U	*1	*2 3,79,166	*4	*4
	Total		4,55,144	96,756	1,13,085
Kalghatgi	R	67,930	80,723	88,472	1,21,248
	U	—	—	11,035	—
	Total	—	80,723	99,507	1,21,248
Kundgol	R	73,357	89,628	1,13,188	1,23,241
	U	8,694	11,184	14,325	14,709
	Total	82,051	1,00,812	1,27,513	1,37,950
Mundargi	R	60,050	73,207	73,909	85,252
	U	—	—	13,617	16,542
	Total	—	73,207	87,526	1,01,794
Nargund	R	28,795	37,096	44,956	56,747
	U	13,150	17,338	23,531	29,944
	Total	41,945	54,434	68,487	86,691
Navalgund	R	72,650	84,948	1,03,711	1,16,794
	U	23,578	26,666	34,372	44,677
	Total	96,228	1,11,614	1,38,083	1,61,471
Ranibennur	R	1,16,778	1,25,264	1,60,727	2,01,823
	U	31,304	40,749	58,118	67,442
	Total	1,48,082	1,66,013	2,18,845	2,69,265
Ron	R	1,13,472	1,29,724	1,43,015	1,63,081
	U	36,624	41,313	50,772	57,892
	Total	1,50,096	1,71,037	1,93,787	2,20,973
Savanur	R	*3	60,477	79,424	93,935
	U	*3	18,302	25,053	29,739
	Total	*3	78,779	1,04,477	1,23,674
Shiggaon	R	1,07,272	*3 84,193	1,06,859	1,27,690
	U	16,930	11,914	14,985	19,809
	Total	1,24,202	96,107	1,21,844	1,47,499

1		2	3	4	5
Shirhatti	R	76,290	87,264	1,00,495	1,15,912
	U	23,689	29,872	38,751	43,768
	Total	99,979	1,17,136	1,39,246	1,59,680
Hubli-Dharwad Corporation		2,48,489	—	5,27,108	6,48,298
<b>District Total</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>14,25,738</b>	<b>16,04,240</b>	<b>19,07,229</b>	<b>22,79,259</b>
	<b>U</b>	<b>5,24,624</b>	<b>7,37,973</b>	<b>10,38,258</b>	<b>12,23,891</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>*6 19,50,362</b>	<b>23,42,213</b>	<b>29,45,487</b>	<b>35,03,150</b>

Source: Census Report 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991

U- Urban R- Rural

- \*1. Urban Population of Hubli-Dharwad twin cities is included in the population of Hubli-Dharwad Corporation as per the 1961 Census
- \*2. Population of Hubli city included the population of 1971 Hubli-Dharwad Corporation also.
- \*3. Savanur became a new taluk in May 1969. 26 villages of Haveri and 37 villages of Shiggaon have been included to Savanur.
- \*4. In the census reports of 1981 and 1991, the population of Hubli-Dharwad Corporation was not included in the respective taluk figures. But it is indicated separately. The urban population figures indicated in the Dharwad Taluk, comprises the Urban population of Alnavar Town only.
- \*5. The census report of 1991 has not identified the population of Hirekerur and Kalghatgi as Urban areas.
- \*6. This figure is as published in the census of India report of 1961 (Volume XI - Part IIA) Page 25

Having considered the present area of Dharwad District ( the regions of former Princely States included) its population in 1901 was 12,47,340, and it fell to 11,56,303 in 1911. The reasons for this fall had been attributed to the incidence of epidemics and also natural disasters during this time. Obviously, people moved out temporarily to other places. However a steady increase is recorded in the later decades since 1911. It may be interesting to find that, between 1951 and 1961 the population growth of this district was 23.80% and it was more than the figures of the State population growth (21.57%). It appears that people came to Dharwad district in larger numbers after the Unification of Karnataka in 1956. At the same time, it may be curious to note that the district population growth in the period 1981-1991, was 18.93% which was less than State population growth (21.12%). Perhaps, birth-control measures and migration of people led to this development. The following table (3.2) indicates the difference in population and the percentage growth of this district from 1901 to 1991. The decennial difference in percentage is given in the brackets.

**Table 3.2 : Decennial difference in Population**

Census Year	Total Population	Decennial difference	Decennial difference in percentage	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	12,47,340	—	—	—	6,29,116
1911	11,56,303	- 91,037	-7.00	(+3.60)	5,86,117
1921	11,62,285	+ 5,982	+ 0.52	(-1.09)	5,92,368
1931	12,38,871	+ 76,586	+ 6.59	(+ 9.38)	6,34,246

1	2	3	4	5	6
1941	13,51,356	+ 1,12,485	+ 9.08	(+11.09)	6,93,140
1951	15,76,443	+ 2,25,087	+ 16.66	(+19.36)	8,05,021
1961	* 19,51,615	+ 3,75,172	+ 23.80	(+21.57)	10,00,438
1971	23,42,213	+3,90,598	+20.01	(+24.22)	12,03,594
1981	29,45,487	+6,03,274	+25.76	(+26.75)	15,11,688
1991	35,03,150	+5,57,663	+18.93	(+21.22)	18,02,418

Source : Census of India Report 1991

\* This figure is as published in the census of India report 1991, Series II, Part IIA, Page 415-416

NB : The Government transferred the villages of Thanihal and Hammiganur from Raichur District to Dharwad District in 1967. The census Department has accordingly revised the total population of Dharwad District. Hence there are variations in figures from 1901 to 1961.

### Density of population

The number of people living in a region per sq.km. is referred to as the density of population. It is common to find larger density of population in urban regions in comparison with the rural areas. Accordingly, the census of 1981 recorded the density of Dharwad District at 214 per sq.km. The density in taluks was as follows, Hubli taluk had the highest density(758) and Mundargi had the lowest density (99). But the census of 1991, showed the density of this district as 255, which was larger than the state density (235). The report further stated that Dharwad registered the seventh place among other districts having greater density of population. The decennial figures of density of population both for rural and urban areas for the period 1961-1991 is given in table (3.3.) Separate figures of density of population for 1991 Urban and rural areas are not available.

**Table 3.3 : Density of Population**

Taluks	1961			1971			1981			1991		
	R	U	Total	R	U	Total	R	U	Total	R	U	Total
Byadgi	133	3,449	163	145	3,697	176	174	6,383	214	211	7,322	256
Dharwad	105	4,585	173	117	1,225	126	144	1,538	155	174	1,710	187
Gadag	91	7,228	162	103	8,191	188	122	1,399	232	142	1,338	264
Hangal	142	454	152	173	568	185	205	702	220	245	858	264
Haveri	125	5,396	144	143	3,539	176	184	3,450	227	222	4,297	276
Hirekerur	155	—	155	178	—	178	191	794	201	238	—	238
Hubli	111	7,036	336	118	—	118	153	—	153	179	—	179
Kalgatgi	101	—	101	118	—	118	134	461	146	178	—	178
Kundgol	121	17,388	135	138	21,508	155	176	3,494	197	191	3,588	213
Mundargi	69	—	69	83	—	83	88	324	99	101	393	115
Nargund	64	2,391	92	86	3,187	125	104	4,457	157	132	5,671	199
Navalgund	75	210	89	88	238	103	107	301	128	121	391	149
Ranibennur	126	4,816	158	139	6,288	183	178	17,297	241	224	12,152	297

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Ron	106	219	122	114	276	133	128	293	150	146	334	171
Savanur	–	–	–	111	8842	144	149	4,563	194	176	5,417	229
Shiggaon	121	8,062	139	152	380	164	192	477	207	229	631	251
Shirhatti	81	3,821	105	92	5,526	123	107	4,749	147	123	5,357	168
Hubli-Dharwad Corporation	–	–	–	–	–	2,080	–	–	2,761	–	–	3,395
Total				122	1,338	170	147	1,374	214	175	1,657	255

NB : (1) According to 1971 Census, Hirekerur, Kalaghatgi and Mundargi did not contain urban areas.

(2) The population density of Hubli is included in Hubli-Dharwad Corporation population; where as the urban population of Dharwad taluk consisted of Alnavar only.

Source : (1) General Population tables : 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 (2) See detailed statements of Dharwad district 1991-92

### Houses and Households

The census report defines a dwelling house as having completely or partly one or more families living in it. It states further, that one or more persons live and eat food prepared in a single kitchen. It is also a fact that many a time families will not have houses to live in such families are referred to as 'homeless'. The census of 1991 reported that there are 5,56,391 dwelling houses and there were 5,94,875 households in Dharwad District. On an average there were 1060 Families for every thousand houses. The table (3.4) below gives an account of the dwelling houses and families both in rural and urban areas separately in the taluks of Dharwad District, as per the 1971, 1981 and 1991 census.

**Table 3.4 : Dwelling Houses and Families**

Taluks		1971			1981			1991		
		R	U	Total	R	U	Total	R	U	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Byadgi	Dwelling Houses	9,152	2,242	11,394	11,562	2,809	14,371	14,329	3,474	17,803
	Families	9,962	2,425	12,387	11,940	2,887	14,827	15,254	3,550	18,804
Dharwad	Dwelling Houses	17,145	1,402	18,547	22,155	1,646	23,801	25,855	2,085	27,940
	Families	19,465	1,720	21,185	23,743	2,138	25,881	29,178	2,403	31,581
Gadag	Dwelling Houses	18,643	16,269	34,912	20,864	2,196	41,960	24,022	25,382	49,404
	Families	20,573	17,760	38,333	21,308	21,920	43,288	25,056	26,011	51,067
Hangal	Dwelling Houses	17,462	2,103	19,565	22,359	2,391	24,750	27,724	2,952	30,676
	Families	19,951	2,375	22,326	23,682	2,715	26,397	30,329	3,394	33,723
Haveri	Dwelling Houses	16,784	4,616	21,400	21,161	5,764	26,925	27,156	7,541	34,697
	Families	18,752	4,916	23,668	22,877	5,964	28,841	29,371	7,750	37,121
Hirekerur	Dwelling Houses	20,074	–	20,074	21,301	1,690	22,991	30,325	–	30,325
	Families	22,020	–	22,020	23,172	1,829	25,001	31,545	–	31,545

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hubli	Dwelling Houses	11,010	62,055	73,065	15,625	–	15,625	16,761	–	16,761
	Families	12,578	67,623	80,201	15,123	–	15,123	19,126	–	19,126
Kalghatgi	Dwelling Houses	11,866	–	11,866	13,194	1,803	14,997	17,839	–	17,839
	Families	13,528	–	13,528	14,271	1,931	16,202	20,837	–	20,837
Kundgol	Dwelling Houses	11,879	1,597	13,476	15,330	2,221	17,551	17,487	2,222	19,709
	Families	14,618	1,849	16,467	17,878	2,402	20,280	20,515	2,415	22,930
Mundargi	Dwelling Houses	13,138	–	13,138	12,958	2,349	15,307	14,924	2,812	17,736
	Families	13,973	–	13,973	13,240	2,367	15,607	15,341	2,859	18,200
Nargund	Dwelling Houses	5,691	3,060	8,751	7,311	4,066	11,377	9,339	5,102	14,441
	Families	6,223	3,366	9,489	7,548	4,166	11,714	9,730	5,331	15,061
Navalgund	Dwelling Houses	13,316	4,508	17,824	15,931	5,497	21,428	18,900	6,939	25,839
	Families	14,885	4,785	19,670	17,494	5,754	23,248	20,023	7,184	27,207
Ranibennur	Dwelling Houses	18,485	5,828	24,313	24,378	8,302	32,680	31,901	10,457	42,358
	Families	20,017	6,643	26,660	24,613	8,728	33,341	33,042	10,773	43,815
Ron	Dwelling Houses	23,024	7,162	30,186	25,347	8,494	33,845	28,780	9,626	38,406
	Families	24,229	7,615	31,844	25,532	8,626	34,158	29,447	9,910	39,357
Savanur	Dwelling Houses	8,239	2,586	10,825	11,938	2,958	14,896	13,395	3,869	17,264
	Families	9,678	2,834	12,512	12,956	3,450	16,406	15,334	4,119	19,453
Shiggaon	Dwelling Houses	11,177	1,816	12,993	15,609	2,280	17,889	17,584	2,630	20,214
	Families	13,391	2,078	15,469	16,565	2,354	18,919	20,275	3,120	23,395
Shirhatti	Dwelling Houses	14,241	4,856	19,097	16,650	6,114	22,764	19,229	7,214	26,443
	Families	17,037	5,583	22,620	17,147	6,461	23,608	20,322	7,394	27,716
Hubli– Dharwad Corporation	Dwelling Houses						84,378		1,08,536	1,08,536
	Families						87,183		1,13,937	1,13,937
District	Dwelling Houses	2,41,326	1,20,100	3,61,426	2,91,673	1,63,658	4,55,531	3,55,550	2,00,841	5,56,391
Total	Families	2,70,880	1,31,472	4,02,352	3,09,089	1,70,875	4,79,964	3,84,725	2,10,150	5,94,875

Note : (1) The census reports of 1971 and 1981 did not regard Hirekerur Kalghatgi as a town municipality. In 1971, Mundaragi had not changed into a town municipality.

(2) The census reports of 1981 and 1991 included the urban factors of Hubli and Dharwad in a common statement under Hubli Dharwad Urban Corporation. In the same way, the urban factors of Dharwad Taluk confine to Alnavar Town only.

### Institutional Households

The institutional households are the student hostels, boarding homes, prisons, ashrams etc. According to the 1971 and 1981 census reports, the number of people living in the institutional households in the district is mentioned taluk-wise separately for rural and urban areas in table 3.5.



**Table 3.5 : Institutional Households and their population**

Taluks		1971				1981			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Byadgi	Rural	26	80	33	113	05	250	16	266
	Urban	28	188	35	223	07	73	27	100
	Total	54	268	68	336	12	323	43	366
Dharwad	Rural	40	115	89	204	11	130	04	134
	Urban	8	72	15	87	11	93	—	93
	Total	48	187	104	291	22	223	04	227
Gadag	Rural	58	136	111	247	42	300	12	312
	Urban	395	2,317	463	2,780	272	2,302	286	2,588
	Total	453	2,453	574	3,027	314	2,602	298	2,900
Hangal	Rural	41	504	85	589	19	221	64	285
	Urban	25	217	04	221	38	231	16	247
	Total	66	721	89	810	57	452	80	532
Haveri	Rural	45	242	51	293	32	424	26	450
	Urban	128	461	40	501	66	640	79	719
	Total	173	703	91	794	98	1,064	105	1,169
Hirekerur	Rural	289	978	398	1,376	67	870	230	1,100
	Urban	—	—	—	—	10	138	57	195
	Total	289	978	398	1,376	77	1,008	287	1,295
Hubli	Rural	16	38	14	52	04	29	02	31
	Urban	537	7,897	1,608	9,505	—	—	—	—
	Total	553	7,935	1,622	9,557	04	29	02	31
Kalghatgi	Rural	37	165	56	221	9	149	37	186
	Urban	—	—	—	—	20	138	49	187
	Total	37	165	56	221	29	287	86	373
Kundgol	Rural	17	129	31	160	23	165	102	267
	Urban	19	155	24	179	16	109	13	122
	Total	36	284	55	339	39	274	115	389
Mundargi	Rural	98	167	130	297	9	144	4	148
	Urban	—	—	—	—	25	279	46	325
	Total	98	167	130	297	34	423	50	473
Nargund	Rural	20	62	25	87	9	34	—	34
	Urban	47	199	10	209	41	326	11	337
	Total	67	261	35	296	50	360	11	371
Navalgund	Rural	42	103	36	139	23	78	13	91

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ranibennur	Urban	30	112	30	142	47	315	19	334
	Total	72	215	66	281	70	393	32	425
	Rural	55	450	105	555	18	463	73	536
	Urban	103	526	31	557	43	497	171	668
Ron	Total	158	976	136	1,112	61	960	244	1,204
	Rural	165	508	111	619	41	770	90	860
	Urban	86	673	93	766	54	834	37	871
Savanur	Total	251	1,181	204	1,385	95	1,604	127	1,731
	Rural	13	51	36	87	7	158	15	173
	Urban	19	68	33	101	9	117	4	121
	Total	32	119	69	188	16	275	19	294
Shiggaon	Rural	22	104	—	104	18	226	5	231
	Urban	7	40	—	40	21	175	4	179
	Total	29	144	—	144	39	401	9	410
Shirhatti	Rural	243	489	390	879	27	252	24	276
	Urban	65	360	30	390	42	474	28	502
	Total	308	849	420	1,269	69	726	52	778
Hubli-Dharwad Corporation		537	7,897	1,608	9,505	831	10,540	2,155	12,695
District	Rural	1,227	4,321	1,701	6,022	364	4,663	717	5,380
	Urban	1,497	13,285	2,416	15,701	1,553	17,281	3,002	20,283
Total	Total	2,724	17,606	4,117	21,723	1,917	21,944	3,719	25,663

Note : (1) Kalghatgi, Hirekerur and Mundargi were not considered as towns in 1971

(2) The statistics of Hubli and Dharwad cities are included in the Hubli-Dharwad Corporation figures and not indicated separately as per the census of 1981. The urban statistics in respect of Dharwad taluk comprises of Alnawar town's figures only.

(3) A = Number of institutional household  
B = Males; C = Females; D = Total

### Houseless population

The nomadic tribes, beggars and others do not have houses of their own. These people live in bus-stands, Railway-Stations, old-buildings, pavements and such other places. Such population is regarded as houseless. The table 3.6 gives details of such population in Dharwad district as per the census of 1971 and 1981. This table also gives details of talukwise, villagewise and townwise details of the houseless population for 1971 and 1981.

**Table 3.6 : Houseless families and their population**

Taluks		1971				1981			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Byadagi	Rural	55	139	64	203	37	147	77	224
	Urban	9	12	6	18	41	187	32	219
	Total	64	151	70	221	78	334	109	443
Dharwad	Rural	73	165	131	296	81	205	174	379
	Urban	15	25	39	64	35	70	37	107
	Total	88	190	170	360	116	275	211	486
Gadag	Rural	359	726	702	1,428	216	393	374	767
	Urban	266	305	118	423	214	287	176	463
	Total	625	1,031	820	1,851	430	680	550	1,230
Hangal	Rural	145	351	256	607	172	483	390	873
	Urban	55	03	03	06	23	37	24	61
	Total	200	354	259	613	195	520	414	934
Haveri	Rural	84	259	146	405	124	275	234	509
	Urban	9	21	11	32	65	95	69	164
	Total	93	280	157	437	189	370	303	673
Hirekerur	Rural	136	470	241	711	168	560	353	913
	Urban	—	—	—	—	8	27	6	33
	Total	136	470	241	711	176	587	359	946
Hubli	Rural	155	315	298	613	133	269	247	516
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	155	315	298	613	133	269	247	516
Kalghatgi	Rural	58	151	98	249	74	259	171	430
	Urban	—	—	—	—	11	47	10	57
	Total	58	151	98	249	85	306	181	487
Kundgol	Rural	184	345	366	711	205	451	416	867
	Urban	71	113	152	265	57	153	112	265
	Total	255	458	518	976	262	604	528	1,132
Mundargi	Rural	106	152	126	278	61	119	102	221
	Urban	—	—	—	—	05	04	07	11
	Total	106	152	126	278	66	123	109	232
Nargund	Rural	345	602	586	1,188	159	289	361	650
	Urban	31	109	46	155	34	63	58	121
	Total	376	711	632	1,343	193	352	419	771
Navalgund	Rural	220	432	290	722	482	822	930	1,752
	Urban	57	139	130	269	72	160	155	315

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ranibennur	Total	277	571	420	991	554	982	1,085	2,067
	Rural	103	210	185	395	77	236	208	444
	Urban	24	32	19	51	48	101	54	155
Ron	Total	127	242	204	446	125	337	262	599
	Rural	467	826	882	1,708	82	125	154	279
	Urban	57	124	126	250	25	57	45	102
Savanur	Total	524	950	1,008	1,958	107	182	199	381
	Rural	31	62	50	112	68	172	108	280
	Urban	6	8	5	13	3	4	2	6
Shiggaon	Total	37	70	55	125	71	176	110	286
	Rural	115	270	206	476	84	262	176	438
	Urban	06	17	18	35	20	53	33	86
Shirhatti	Total	121	287	224	511	104	315	209	524
	Rural	110	138	136	274	152	351	281	632
	Urban	33	51	44	95	85	170	127	297
Hubli-Dharwad Corporation	Total	143	189	180	369	237	521	408	929
		626	1,234	734	1,977	618	995	614	1,609
	Rural	2,746	5,613	4,763	10,376	2,375	5,418	4,756	10,174
District	Urban	1,265	2,202	1,451	3,653	1,364	2,510	1,561	4,071
	Total	4,011	7,815	6, 214	14,029	3,739	7,928	6,317	14,245

Note : 1. Hirekerur, Kalghatgi and Mundargi were not in the urban region in 1971 census.

2. A - Houseless families

B - Males, C- Females, D- Total

3. The information about Hubli-Dharwad Corporation consists of the towns of both Hubli and Dharwad. But the information about Dharwad taluk contains only Alnavar town.

Source : 1. General population tables 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991

2. Statistical data of Dharwad district 1991-92

## Migration

People moving from one place to another (for good) is called migration. This has been going on from time immemorial. Migration may be temporary or permanent. The temporary migration could be during a given period of a year or it might be confined to a specific duration of time. People from the plains migrate to the hilly regions (Malenadu) during early season of cultivation and also during harvesting. This apart there can be migration of people to another Nation and other States also. According to 1981 Census Report 434 men and 320 women from Dharwad district had migrated to foreign countries; about 17,264 men and 16,941 women were moved into Union Territories and about 1,07,170 men and 1,43,969 women were born in various districts of Karnataka. Among the people who were born in other districts of Karnataka. Among the people who were born in other districts but enumerated in Dharwad district, 59,771 persons belonged to Belgaum district, 53,171 persons belonged

to Bijapur district, about 18,551 belongs to Chitradurga, 9,197 to Dakshina Kannada about 33,250 to Raichur district, about 20,388 to Shimoga district, about 21,723 persons to Uttara Kannada district, about 18,662 persons to Bellary district and about 4,666 persons to Bangalore districts. The table (3.7) below gives information about the people being born outside Dharwad district but enumerated in Dharwad district in 1981 census.

**Table 3.7 : People born outside Dharwad district but included in the district in 1981 census**

Birth Place	Rural		Urban		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. India	9,73,460	9,33,744	5,37,794	4,99,735	15,11,254	14,33,479
2. Karnataka	9,71,832	9,32,509	5,22,157	4,84,028	14,93,989	14,16,537
3. At the place of census operation	7,51,746	5,15,650	3,59,850	2,93,157	11,11,596	8,08,807
4. District	1,81,129	347,399	94,095	1,16,462	2,75,224	4,63,861
5. Different parts of the State	38,957	69,560	68,212	74,409	1,07,169	1,43,969
6. Other States and the Union Territories	4,627	1,235	15,637	15,707	20,264	16,942
7. Andhra Pradesh	532	402	4,240	4,155	4,772	4,557
8. Kerala	312	61	945	694	1,257	755
9. Maharashtra	439	556	4,724	5,968	5,163	6,524
10. Rajasthan	31	010	1,906	1,215	1,937	1,225
11. Tamilnadu	194	110	2,139	1,741	2,333	1,851
12. Asian Countries	5	5	393	291	398	296

Source : Indian Census series - 9, part - 5 A & B 1981

### Sex Ratio

The ratio implies the number of females for every thousand males in the population. This ratio between males and females depends on the customs of the people of a region, their migration and the difference in the ratio of the death between males and females. The census of 1981 revealed that there were 15,11,688 males and 14,33,799 females in Dharwad district of whom there were 948 females for every 1000 males. These figures were less than the State average ratio of 963. If one write the sex ratio between male and female in the decending order Dharwad occupies the 15th position in the State. Ron had recorded higher sex ratio of females/male (1018) whereas, Hubli showed the lowest ratio (918) in the entire Dharwad district. It is surmised that the lowest ratio of females/males had been partly due to faster urbanization. The sex raio, if compared in the rural areas of the district Hangal Taluk recorded the lowest ratio (928); whereas Ron recorded the highest ratio (1035). Among the urban areas of Dharwad district, Hirekerur taluk recorded the lowest ratio (908) whereas Nargund taluk had the highest ratio (975) according to 1981 census. The Table 3.8 below indicates the sex ratio in rural and urban areas from 1901 to 1991 in Karnataka. Its characteristic of classifying population on the basis of age in any population study. It is an important social parameter too. Such an information is useful to find out the number of people who can work and the number unable to work. Generally

people below the age of 15 and above the age of 60 is regarded as not able to work. According to 1981 census, the number of people 'unable to work' comprised 13,70,115 in the total population of Dharwad district, which constituted about 46.51%. The table 3.9 provides data for Dharwad districts and also the State according to agewise and such people in percentage of the population.

**Table 3.8 : Sex Ratio**

Decades	Rural	Urban	Total
1901	982 (984)	984 (976)	983 (983)
1911	971 (984)	980 (959)	973 (981)
1921	970 (975)	939 (936)	962 (969)
1931	961(972)	931 (927)	953 (965)
1941	951(965)	946 (935)	950 (960)
1951	964 (974)	946 (941)	958 (966)
1961	962 (959)	921 (91.3)	951 (959)
1971	963(971)	909 (913)	946 (957)
1981	959(978)	929(926)	948 (963)
1991	946(973)	939 (930)	944 (960)

Figures in the bracket indicates the sex ratio at the State level.

Source: Census of India 1981 series 9; Karnataka Part - 24, P. 219

**Table 3.9 : Age-wise classification of the District population as per 1981 census**

Age-wise classification	District Population			Total Population of Dharwad district in percentage			Total Population of the State in percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-9	3,98,333	3,82,841	7,81,174	26.28	26.41	25.77	26.09	26.79	26.43
10-14	2,04,032	2,00,809	4,04,841	13.46	13.85	13.35	12.99	13.29	13.13
15-19	1,58,390	1,39,924	2,98,314	10.45	9.65	9.84	10.12	9.77	9.95
20-24	1,45,733	1,29,401	2,75,134	9.61	8.92	9.07	8.83	8.85	8.84
25-29	1,13,724	1,11,129	2,24,853	7.50	7.66	7.42	7.62	8.02	7.84
30-34	90,523	86,801	1,77,324	5.97	5.98	5.85	6.17	6.26	6.22
35-39	81,303	77,895	1,59,198	5.36	5.37	5.25	5.75	5.72	5.73
40-44	74,778	65,935	1,40,713	4.93	4.54	4.64	5.20	4.76	4.93
45-49	65,040	56,614	1,21,654	4.29	3.87	4.01	4.49	3.93	4.29
50-54	56,252	53,928	1,10,180	3.71	3.72	3.63	3.91	3.96	3.80
55-59	33,963	29,898	63,861	2.24	2.06	2.10	2.37	2.08	2.22
60-64	37,291	40,054	77,345	2.46	2.76	2.55	2.7	2.79	2.75
65-69	18,897	19,937	38,834	1.24	1.37	1.28	1.38	1.42	1.40
70 +	30,384	37,537	67,921	2.00	2.59	2.24	2.38	2.59	2.48



### Age group and marital status

Marital status enables to classify population in four groups namely-married, unmarried, divorced or separated and also widows and widowers. Such a grouping tells us not only about widow-remarriage and child marriage but also social conditions of people. It is helpful to study the social-life of people in general too. According to 1981 census, in rural areas, people between 10-14 age group had been married (0.38% males and 3.58% females.) In contrast to these figures in urban areas, 0.27% males and 2.16% females of the above age group in the population had been married. At the same time 91.64% males belonged to 30-34 age group married category, where as the same percentage (91.64) of females belonged to the 25-29 age group in the rural areas. The situation in urban areas presented as follows. 94.24% males belonged to 35-39 age group and in contrast 90.98% females belonged to 30-34 age group among the married category. The table (3.10A) provides data relating to the marital status of people both in rural and urban areas as against the total population. People in the age group of 0-9 are regarded as unmarried as per the 1981 census.

**Table 3.10A : Age-group and marital status of people in the rural areas of Dharwad district according to the census of 1981.**

Age Group	Total Population		Un - married		Married		Widower	Widow	Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female
Of all ages	9,73,470	933,759	5,91,841	4,47,290	3,58,324	3,82,536	21,902	1,01,444	994	2,344
0-9	2,66,103	2,56,548	2,66,103	2,56,548	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	1,33,898	1,33,568	1,33,298	1,28,620	515	4,796	35	87	—	5
15-19	97,656	87,161	95,112	50,458	2,459	3,63,45	35	242	—	86
20-24	87,930	79,098	67,980	8,654	19,722	69,061	111	1,018	71	349
25-29	69,353	70,055	21,006	1,446	47,912	66,286	320	1,904	75	414
30-34	55,817	56,346	4,019	523	51,153	52,198	474	3,176	130	449
35-39	52,580	50,120	1,057	198	50,751	45,493	651	4,101	106	327
40-44	47,980	43,635	912	151	45,563	35,623	1,369	7,654	120	207
45-49	42,555	36,705	553	148	39,920	27,392	1,932	8,980	126	179
50-54	37,047	35,547	534	80	33,459	21,220	2,904	14,132	134	105
55-59	23,992	19,588	271	47	21,245	9,689	2,416	9,786	50	66
60-64	25,044	26,990	326	67	20,872	8,295	3,732	18,527	109	91
65-69	12,708	13,172	150	40	10,035	3,204	2,483	9,898	25	30
70+	20,175	24,555	229	45	14,453	2,598	5,424	21,877	49	35

Note for Table 3.10A, 3.10B, 3.10C : 1) Figures of "Age not stated" are included in "All ages"

2) Total population of Male and Female includes unspecified marital status

Source : Census of India P IV-A, P-76-79

**Table 3.10B : Age-group and marital status of people in the urban areas of Dharwad district according to the Census of 1981**

Age Group	Total Population		Un - married		Married		Widower	Widow	Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female
Of all ages	5,38,218	5,00,040	3,36,728	2,48,673	1,91,773	1,98,237	8,970	51,649	375	1,423
0-9	1,32,230	1,26,293	1,32,230	1,26,293	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	70,134	67,241	69,848	65,750	196	1,457	14	14	—	—
15-19	60,734	52,762	59,611	37,227	1,038	15,340	27	100	—	76
20-24	57,803	50,303	48,213	13,803	9,397	35,761	90	466	20	268
25-29	44,371	41,074	18,610	3,299	25,577	36,450	95	1,040	44	285
30-34	34,707	30,455	4,190	957	30,207	27,711	233	1,624	62	153
35-39	28,724	27,775	1,245	367	27,071	25,012	341	2,206	62	190
40-44	26,798	22,310	707	219	25,389	18,065	635	3,870	67	156
45-49	22,485	19,909	559	143	21,170	14,799	694	4,915	35	51
50-54	19,205	18,381	415	125	17,617	10,761	1,148	7,384	20	111
55-59	11,971	10,311	238	70	10,878	5,372	825	4,833	26	36
60-64	12,247	13,064	269	50	10,400	4,174	1,547	8,785	20	55
65-69	6,189	6,766	96	59	5,119	1,731	949	4,971	10	5
70+	10,208	12,982	244	59	7,566	1,472	2,368	11,409	10	37

**Table 3.10C : Age group and marital status of people in the total population of Dharwad district as per the Census of 1981**

Age Group	Total Population		Un - married		Married		Widower	Widow	Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female
Of all Ages	1511,688	14,33,799	9,28,569	6,95,963	5,50,097	5,80,772	30,871	1,53,092	1,370	3,767
0-9	3,98,333	3,82,841	3,98,333	3,82,841	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	2,04,032	2,00,809	2,03,146	1,94,370	710	6,252	49	102	—	5
15-19	1,58,390	1,39,924	1,54,723	87,685	3,497	51,685	62	342	—	162
20-24	1,45,733	1,29,401	1,16,193	22,457	29,119	1,04,822	200	1,484	91	618
25-29	1,13,724	1,11,129	39,616	4,746	74,389	1,02,736	415	2,944	118	699
30-34	90,523	86,801	8,209	1,480	81,360	79,908	707	4,800	191	603
35-39	81,303	77,895	2,301	565	77,822	70,506	993	6,307	167	517
40-44	74,778	65,945	1,619	370	70,953	53,688	2,004	11,524	187	364
45-49	65,040	56,614	1,111	291	61,090	42,192	2,626	13,895	161	231
50-54	56,252	53,928	949	205	51,076	31,981	4,052	21,516	155	216
55-59	35,963	29,898	509	117	32,123	15,060	3,241	14,620	75	101
60-64	37,291	40,054	595	116	31,272	12,470	5,279	27,312	130	147
65-69	18,897	19,937	245	99	15,154	4,935	3,432	14,869	35	35
70+	30,384	37,537	473	104	22,018	4,070	7,792	33,287	59	71

**Rural Population:** The people living in villages are called the rural population. The 1981 Census revealed the number of populated villages for every decade commencing from 1901 to 1981. It was as follows. 1901-1,286 villages; 1911-1,279, 1921-1,260; 1931-1,279; 1941-1,239; 1951-1,333; 1961-1,358; 1971-1,337; 1981-1,322. It is believed that the alteration in area and urbanism must be responsible for the difference in the number of villages. Further, according to 1981 census Hangal Taluk had 142 villages and it was having the highest number of villages in the district; where as Nargund taluk had only 33 villages and it was having the lowest number of villages in the district. On a comparative study one could find the rural population varying in different taluks of Dharwad. While comparing the rural population in the various taluks of this district, the village population was more than 1.50 lakh. in the three taluks of Ranibennur, Hangal, and Hirekerur between 1 and 1.5 lakh, in as many as eight taluks, the rural population was ranging between 0.5 to 1 lakh in respect of five taluks. In Nargund taluk the rural population was less than 0.5 lakh. The differences in the population of taluks was perhaps, due to the variation in the settlement of people in the districts of hilly region ('*Malenadu*'), the plains and the semi-plains. The average population of rural settlement in the district was 1,443 per village. But Gadag taluk enjoyed the highest average (2,266) with Kalghatgi taluk showing up the lowest average (1,079) per village. The Census report of 1981 mentioned taluk-wise rural classification and rural population for Dharwad district as stated in 1971 and 1981 Census. The tables 3.11A and 3.11B give rural classification on the basis of population as mentioned in 1981 Census.

**Table 3.11A : Number of villages in each taluk of Dharwad district and also population of the respective taluks as mentioned in 1971 and 1981 census reports**

Taluks	1971			1981		
	No. of inhabited villages	No. of uninhabited villages	Rural population	No. of inhabited villages	No. of uninhabited villages	Rural population
1. Byadgi	63	-	62,554	62	01	75,472
2. Dharwad	106	04	1,16,799	105	06	1,47,160
3. Gadag	56	01	1,11,482	54	01	1,22,396
4. Hangal	143	-	1,28,752	142	03	1,53,387
5. Haveri	87	01	1,13,470	86	02	1,45,332
6. Hirekerur	125	01	1,42,681	124	03	1,51,970
7. Hubli	47	10	75,978	47	11	96,756
8. Kalghatgi	85	-	80,723	82	-	88,472
9. Kundgol	56	-	89,628	56	01	1,13,188
10. Mundargi	52	-	73,207	48	-	73,909
11. Nargund	32	03	37,096	33	02	44,956
12. Navalgund	58	-	84,948	58	-	1,03,711
13. Ranibennur	103	-	1,25,264	103	03	1,60,727
14. Ron	93	-	1,29,724	91	-	1,43,015
15. Savanur	62	-	60,477	62	-	79,424
16. Shiggaon	91	01	84,193	93	-	1,06,859
17. Shirhatti	78	01	87,264	76	07	1,00,495
District Total	1,337	22	16,04,240	1,322	40	19,07,229

Source: Census of India 1971 and 1981 Series 14 Part -2A

**Table 3.11B : Rural classification in each taluk based on the population of the respective villages of Dharwad district as mentioned in 1981 Census**

Taluku	< 200		200-499		500-999		1000-1999		2000-4999		5000-9999		> 10,000		Total	Total
	No.of Villages	Total Population	No.of Villages	Total Population	No.of Villages	Total Population	No.of Villages	Total Population	No.of Villages	Total Population	No.of Villages	Total Population	No.of Villages	Total Population	No.of Villages	Total Population
Byadgi	02	352	11	3,905	22	16,092	19	27,062	07	21,060	01	7,001	-	-	062	75,472
Dharwad	08	827	16	6,051	31	23,885	30	41,694	16	44,797	04	29,906	-	-	105	1,47,160
Gadag	02	128	03	1,024	06	4,420	16	22,436	22	58,550	05	35,838	-	-	054	1,22,396
Hangal	09	1,282	29	9,883	45	31,454	43	59,388	14	37,274	02	14,106	-	-	142	1,53,387
Haveri	01	192	11	3,711	27	18,935	25	33,754	15	41,106	06	37,430	01	10,204	086	1,45,332
Hirekerur	08	1,087	22	7,580	36	25,993	41	55,713	13	34,030	04	27,567	-	-	124	1,51,970
Hubli	-	-	04	1,557	16	11,500	10	13,845	15	54,380	02	15,474	-	-	047	96,756
Kalghatgi	03	281	19	6,499	25	18,697	26	34,742	08	22,795	01	5,458	-	-	082	88,472
Kundgol	01	122	05	1,884	12	9,633	18	25,026	16	45,533	03	20,578	01	10,412	056	1,13,188
Mundargi	01	137	10	3,480	08	5,754	21	30,961	05	13,899	03	19,678	-	-	048	73,909
Nargund	03	117	04	1,789	09	6,596	12	16,648	04	13,229	01	6,577	-	-	033	44,956
Navalgund	-	-	02	943	13	9,562	25	35,682	15	39,582	03	17,942	-	-	058	1,03,711
Ranibenmur	06	542	12	4,475	29	22,012	28	39,454	25	75,195	03	19,049	-	-	103	1,60,727
Ron	01	148	13	4,402	29	21,679	28	40,758	16	51,766	04	24,262	-	-	091	1,43,015
Savnur	03	336	06	2,491	15	10,747	29	38,186	08	22,548	01	5,116	-	-	062	79,424
Shiggaon	09	910	23	7,567	24	17,426	23	31,666	11	28,059	03	21,231	-	-	093	1,06,859
Shirhatti	03	442	18	5,973	24	18,515	18	26,974	10	29,320	03	19,271	-	-	076	1,00,495
District Total	60	6,903	208	73,214	371	2,72,900	412	5,73,989	220	6,33,123	49	3,26,484	02	20,616	1322	19,07,229

### Urban Population and its growth

The growth of towns and cities is referred to as urbanization . Urbanization is the social process of the 20th Century. Some characteristics are listed to distinguish towns and villages. According to them, a town must have a minimum population of 5,000; nearly 75% of them should be involved in non-agricultural occupation; and there must be 400 people at least per square kilometre. Generally, Municipality, Corporation, Contonement and notified areas come under the City (Town) area. The census of 1981 recorded 22 towns in Dharwad district, whereas the census of 1991 recorded only 20 urban-towns. They were Alnavar, Annigeri, Byadgi, Gadag-Betgeri, Gajendragad, Hangal, Haveri, Hubli-Dharwad, Kundgol, Lakshmeshwar, Mulgund, Mundargi, Naregal, Nargund, Navalgunda, Ranibennur, Ron, Savanur, Shiggaon, and Shirhatti. Although the 1981 census had classified Hirekerur and Kalghatgi as urban-towns, they were re-classified in 1991, from urban-towns to rural areas. The urban-towns of Dharwad district from 1961 to 1991, as also the towns in the total population of the State are considered later for a percentage comparison: 1961-(26.88:22.33); 1971 - (31.51:24.31), 1981 - (35.25: 28.89); and 1991 - (39.13: 30.92). Figures shown first in the bracket refer to total population of the district and also town-wise population in percentage. The latter figures show the population of towns in the State. Besides the average population of these areas in percentage is also shown. Among the 19 districts in the State Dharwad got the second position in urbanization throughout the State. This position continued even in 1991 census which listed 20 districts in the State. The table relating to this highlights the urban population of Dharwad district. It mentions the total population of the decade along with percentage. In addition, the growth of population of the urban towns in the decade with percentage is also included.

**Table 3.12A - The population growth of urban towns over the decades**

Decades	Population of The urban towns In the district	Total population in percentage	Growth of urban population in decades	Growth of urban population in percentage
1901	2,67,752	+21.46	—	—
1911	2,39,585	+20.71	-28,167	-10.51
1921	2,77,907	+23.91	+38,322	+15.99
1931	3,22,717	+26.64	+44,810	+16.12
1941	3,45,993	+25.60	+23,276	+7.21
1951	4,92,804	+31.26	+1,46,811	+42.43
1961	5,24,624	+26.88	+31,820	+6.45
1971	7,37,973	+31.50	+2,13,349	+40.66
1981	10,38,258	+35.25	+3,00,285	+40.69
1991	12,23,891	+34.93	+1,85,633	+17.87

**Table 3.12B - Growth of urban towns in Dharwad district 1901-1981**

Urban Towns	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1. Lakshmeshwar (Shirhatti Taluk)	12,860	8,691	10,409	10,622	10,369	13,339	15,997	20,594	25,444
2. Savanur	9,796	9,368	8,868	10,876	12,628	14,784	16,930	18,302	25,053
3. Nargund	10,416	6,628	8,550	7,545	8,954	9,573	13,150	17,338	23,531
4. Gajendragad (Ron Taluk)	8,853	8,309	7,459	9,238	*1	12,331	15,195	15,509	20,226
5. Annigeri (Navalgund Taluk)	7,172	6,877	8,039	7,525	8,091	8,923	13,455	14,681	18,614
6. Byadgi	6,659	2,012	5,502	7,112	8,783	11,625	13,450	14,345	17,935
7. Hangal	6,853	4,872	5,078	6,023	6,895	8,846	11,059	13,826	17,089
8. Ron	7,298	6,664	7,089	7,163	7,686	8,978	10,890	13,097	16,363
9. Navalgund	7,862	7,045	7,089	6,203	7,082	8,171	10,123	11,985	15,758
10. Shiggaon	-	-	4,811	5,092	5,720	7,360	*1	11,914	14,985
11. Mulgund (Gadag Taluk)	7,523	5,785	5,814	6,305	*1	7,924	*1	*1	14,535
12. Kundgol	7,142	4,877	5,377	6,376	6,902	7,302	8,694	11,184	14,325
13. Naregal (Ron Taluk)	-	-	-	-	-	8,847	10,539	12,707	14,183
14. Ranibennur	14,851	7,733	13,355	16,411	16,994	25,282	31,304	40,749	58,118
15. Mundargi*1	-	-	-	-	-	6,564	*1	*1	13,617
16. Shirhatti	4,393	5,008	4,317	5,658	6,415	6,569	7,692	8,278	13,307
17. Alnavar (Dharwad Taluk) *1	—	-	-	-	-	6,107	*1	10,373	13,026
18. Kalaghatgi *1	-	-	-	-	-	5,210	*1	*1	11,035
19. Hirekerur *1	-	-	-	-	-	5,480	*1	*1	10,270
20. Gadag-Betgeri	30,652	29,902	41,040	45,852	56,283	65,509	76,614	95,426	1,17,368
21. Haveri	7,974	5,860	7,140	9,657	11,399	16,470	21,043	27,499	36,368
22. Hubli- Dharwad *2	81,143	91,031	1,00,992	1,24,398	1,43,504	1,96,180	2,48,489	3,79,166	5,27,108

Source: 1981 Census Report - General Population Table Series-9, Part-2A, Page No. 297

\*1. This Census did not regard the places as urban towns.

\*2. In the year 1964, the Municipalities of Hubli and Dharwad were merged and a Corporation of Hubli-Dharwad was created. Earlier to this they were called as Hubli-Dharwad.

**Scheduled Castes**

All those castes which are scheduled in a list in accordance with the article 341 of the Indian Constitution, are referred to as Scheduled Castes. In order to make it applicable to the Karnataka State, the Indian Government brought about amendments in 1976 as an order to clearly state the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The census of 1971, put the figures of scheduled castes at 1,86,358; in 1981 this figure was marked at 3,01,491. The scheduled caste population constituted to 7.96% and



10.24% of the total population of the district in the respective decades. However the census of 1991 mentioned the scheduled caste population at 4,10,499 in the district and it was 11.71% of the total population. The figures of scheduled caste population belonging to various castes under the Scheduled castes in Dharwad district were Adi-Andhra -292; Adi-Dravida -1,526; Adi-Karnataka 375; Agera - 49; Anamuk -7; Aremala - 57; Aruntatiyar - 3; Aravamala -1; Baira -8; Bakada -8; Bant -360; Right hand people -42; Bandi -100; Lambani (Banjara) - 56,564; Bathada -5; Beda Jangama - Budaga Jangama 224; Bellara -14; Bhangi - 6,460; Bhambhi (Bhaambhi) - 91,370; Bovi (Boyi) - 47,641; Bindla -17; Byagara -15; Chekkaliyan - 1,311; Cheluvadi (Chelvadi Chennaiah) 32,593; Chandala-5; Channadasara; Holey dasara, 2,528; Dakkaliga - 24; Dora:Kakkaiah:kankaiah - 2,932; Dom; Dombara paidi; Panno - 1,821; Ellamalwar; Ellammalavandlu; 1, Ghantechora - 667; Godda - 10; Gosangi - 124; Haller -20; Haslar; Halsan; Halashwar - 774; Handijogi - 57 ; Hasla -24; Holar;Vallar - 42; Holaya; Holera; Holey: 1,914; Holeyadasari - 30; Jambuvulu (Jambavar) -17; Kadayar - 17; Kalladi-205; Kolupul Vandlu -13; Koosa -2; Koracha - 2,401; Korama - 7,459; Kotega:Metri 364; Kudumban -2; Kuravan - 65; Lingadera -25; Machala -9; Madavi - 971; Madiga - 20,742; Mahartharal: Degumegu - 885; Maila -10; Mala- 1,784; Maladasavi - 57; Malahanke - 1; Mang - Matanga; Minimadiga - 195; Manggarudi;Mang Garodi -3; Masti -7, Mavilan -1; Moger-53; Mukri -11; Mundala - 33; Nadiya;Hadi;6; Nayadi;117; Pale;5; Palsan -16; Panchama -28; Parayam;paraya -9; Paravan -1; Raniyar -68; Samagar -8,045; Sapari -3; Silleykatha - 1,009, Sindholi; Chindollu -11; Sudugadu Sidda - 1,051; Thoti -37; Vallavan - 26.

**Table 3.13 : Scheduled Castes - The table below indicates the male female details of the Scheduled castes of Dharwad district and its distribution taluk-wise in rural and urban areas as per 1981 and 1991 census**

Taluk		1981			1991		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Byadgi	R	3,693	3,428	7,121	6,324	5,730	12,054
	U	816	768	1,584	1,454	1,343	2,797
	T	4,509	4,196	8,705	7,778	7,073	14,851
Dharwad	R	4,223	4,130	8,353	6,227	5,960	12,187
	U	554	531	1,085	640	664	1,304
	T	4,777	4,661	9,438	6,867	6,624	13,491
Gadag	R	8,149	8,091	16,240	10,895	10,532	21,427
	U	5,335	5,255	10,590	6,869	6,733	13,602
	T	13,484	13,346	26,830	17,764	17,265	35,029
Hangal	R	11,915	11,006	22,921	15,042	13,978	29,020
	U	759	681	1,440	665	654	1,319
	T	12,674	11,687	24,361	15,707	14,632	30,339
Haveri	R	7,526	7,296	14,822	11,296	10,653	21,949
	U	1,717	1,735	3,452	2,635	2,577	5,212
	T	9,243	9,031	18,274	13,931	13,230	27,161
Hirekerur	R	8,876	8,271	17,147	13,686	12,835	26,521

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	U	293	245	538	—	—	—
	T	9,169	8,516	17,685	13,686	12,835	26,521
Hubli	R	2,899	2,871	5,770	4,038	3,927	7,965
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	2,899	2,871	5,770	4,038	3,927	7,965
Kalghatgi	R	4,173	3,988	8,161	6,935	6,502	13,437
	U	922	902	1,824	—	—	—
	T	5,095	4,890	9,985	6,935	6,502	13,437
Kundgol	R	4,978	4,910	9,888	5,312	5,128	10,440
	U	665	689	1,354	668	635	1,303
	T	5,643	5,599	11,242	5,980	5,763	11,743
Mundargi	R	6,975	6,674	13,649	8,641	8,230	16,871
	U	882	848	1,730	1,266	1,178	2,444
	T	7,857	7,522	15,379	9,907	9,408	19,315
Nargund	R	1,800	1,943	3,743	2,636	2,653	5,289
	U	968	987	1,955	1,606	1,550	3,156
	T	2,768	2,930	5,698	4,242	4,203	8,445
Navalgund	R	3,846	3,873	7,719	5,207	4,925	10,132
	U	1,777	1,684	3,461	3,091	2,991	6,082
	T	5,623	5,557	11,180	8,298	7,916	16,214
Ranibennur	R	10,231	9,638	19,869	15,578	14,375	29,953
	U	1,492	1,435	2,927	2,577	2,459	5,036
	T	11,723	11,073	22,796	18,155	16,834	34,989
Ron	R	7,821	8,278	16,099	10,980	10,980	21,960
	U	3,187	3,020	6,207	3,886	3,809	7,695
	T	11,008	11,298	22,306	14,866	14,789	29,655
Savanur	R	5,703	5,318	11,021	7,012	6,797	13,809
	U	1,040	1,008	2,048	1,189	1,165	2,354
	T	6,743	6,326	13,069	8,201	7,962	16,163
Shiggaon	R	5,539	5,045	10,584	7,807	7,157	14,964
	U	525	485	1,000	1,043	973	2,016
	T	6,064	5,520	11,584	8,850	8,130	16,980
Shirhatti	R	8,709	8,356	17,065	11,509	11,129	22,638
	U	1,580	1,492	3,072	1,898	1,870	3,768
	T	10,289	9,848	20,137	13,407	12,999	26,406
Hubli-	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dharwad	U	24,062	22,990	47,052	31,660	30,135	61,795
Corporation	T	24,062	22,990	47,052	31,660	30,135	61,795

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>District</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>1,07,056</b>	<b>1,03,116</b>	<b>2,10,172</b>	<b>1,49,125</b>	<b>1,41,491</b>	<b>2,90,616</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>46,574</b>	<b>44,745</b>	<b>91,319</b>	<b>61,147</b>	<b>58,736</b>	<b>1,19,883</b>
	<b>T</b>	<b>1,53,630</b>	<b>1,47,861</b>	<b>3,01,491</b>	<b>2,10,272</b>	<b>2,00,227</b>	<b>4,10,499</b>

Note: Hirekerur and Kalghatgi are not urban towns as per 1991 Census. Dharwad town consists of figures of Alnavar town only. Figures for Hubli and Dharwad are included in Hubli-Dharwad Corporation.

### Scheduled Tribes

Article 342 of the Indian Constitution mentions particular castes, division of castes and tribes as Scheduled Tribes. According to the census of 1971, there were 14,632 people of scheduled tribes, where as 1981 census estimated their population at 1,37,461. It constituted 0.62% and 4.67% in the total population respectively - (1971 - 1981). But the census of 1991 put the figure of scheduled tribes at 1,05,099, which was about 3% of the total population of this district. According to the census of 1981, people belonging to different scheduled tribes were as follows: Adiyani-4; Barada-8; Banacha (Bancha)-2; Bhil-115; Chenchu: Chenchuvar -14; Gamit -1; Gonda; Nayakapod; Rajgonda-96; Gaudalu-26; Hakki-pikki-7; Hasalaru-1; Yirula-1; Iruliga-539; Jenu Kuruba-1,047; Kadukuruba- 51,345; Kathodi-160; Kattunayakan-6; Kokna; Kokni; Kukna-15; Kolidhor-2,891; Kondakapu -51; Koraga-4,074; Koya; Bhinekoya; Rajkoya-1; Kudiya; Melakudi-1; Kuruma-18; Mahamalar-2; Malaikudi-1; Malasar-2 ; Maleru-8; Meda-1,615; Nayaka; Nayakda -74,279; Valliyan-16; Pardhi; Adavi Chenchu; Phansipardi-1070; Sholiga-6; Soligar-5; and Yerava-7.

The Table (3.14) below mentions the male/female details of scheduled tribes of Dharwad district and their distribution taluk-wise along with rural-urban classification as per 1981 and 1991 census reports.

**Table 3.14 : Scheduled Tribes**

Taluk		1981			1991		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Byadgi	R	2,691	2,467	5,158	5,126	4,745	9,871
	U	877	895	1,772	1,257	1,234	2,491
	T	3,568	3,362	6,930	6,383	5,979	12,362
Dharwad	R	1,187	1,121	2,308	1,663	1,527	3,190
	U	101	88	189	101	98	199
	T	1,288	1,209	2,497	1,764	1,625	3,389
Gadag	R	6,158	5,858	12,016	1,793	1,604	3,397
	U	1,660	1,589	3,249	864	799	1,663
	T	7,818	7,447	15,265	2,657	2,403	5,060
Hangal	R	2,791	2,565	5,356	2,769	2,557	5,326
	U	79	71	150	28	25	53
	T	2,870	2,636	5,506	2,797	2,582	5,379

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Haveri	R	3,819	3,574	7,393	2,950	2,682	5,632
	U	474	463	937	391	341	732
	T	4,293	4,037	8,330	3,341	3,023	6,364
Hirekerur	R	8,875	8,305	17,180	6,152	5,706	11,858
	U	174	131	305	—	—	—
	T	9,049	8,436	17,485	6,152	5,706	11,858
Hubli	R	1,499	1,477	2,976	1,218	1,039	2,257
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	1,499	1,477	2,976	1,218	1,039	2,257
Kalghatgi	R	612	617	1,229	574	525	1,099
	U	06	08	14	—	—	—
	T	618	625	1,243	574	525	1,099
Kundgol	R	2,285	2,174	4,459	1,616	1,503	3,119
	U	08	15	23	53	48	101
	T	2,293	2,189	4,482	1,669	1,551	3,220
Mundargi	R	4,454	4,402	8,856	1,023	1,077	2,100
	U	1,027	1,001	2,028	83	57	140
	T	5,481	5,403	10,884	1,106	1,134	2,240
Nargund	R	2,075	2,106	4,181	1,701	1,604	3,305
	U	658	660	1,318	443	395	838
	T	2,733	2,766	5,499	2,144	1,999	4,143
Navalgund	R	2,390	2,356	4,746	1,076	1,049	2,125
	U	546	515	1,061	506	488	994
	T	2,936	2,871	5,807	1,582	1,537	3,119
Ranibennur	R	7,503	7,070	14,573	9,392	8,768	18,160
	U	668	632	1,300	1,029	965	1,994
	T	8,171	7,702	15,873	10,421	9,733	20,154
Ron	R	6,836	6,874	13,710	1,869	1,856	3,725
	U	1,232	1,174	2,406	538	534	1,072
	T	8,068	8,048	16,116	2,407	2,390	4,797
Savanur	R	950	938	1,888	1,657	1,511	3,168
	U	5	3	08	45	44	89
	T	955	941	1,896	1,702	1,555	3,257
Shiggaon	R	1,541	1,529	3,070	897	812	1,709
	U	133	97	230	46	40	86
	T	1,674	1,626	3,300	943	852	1,795
Shirhatti	R	2,122	2,003	4,125	2,118	1,979	4,097
	U	73	62	135	101	96	197
	T	2,195	2,065	4,260	2,219	2,075	4,294

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Hubli-	R	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dharwad	U	4,716	4,396	9,112	5,318	4,994	10,312
Corporation	T	4,716	4,396	9,112	5,318	4,994	10,312
<b>District Total</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>57,788</b>	<b>55,436</b>	<b>1,13,224</b>	<b>43,594</b>	<b>40,544</b>	<b>84,138</b>
	<b>U</b>	<b>12,437</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>24,237</b>	<b>10,803</b>	<b>10,158</b>	<b>20,961</b>
	<b>T</b>	<b>70,225</b>	<b>67,236</b>	<b>1,37,461</b>	<b>54,397</b>	<b>50,702</b>	<b>1,05,099</b>

Note: Hirekerur and Kalghatgi are not urban towns as per 1991 census. Dharwad town consists of figures of Alnavar town only. Figures of Hubli and Dharwad are included in Hubli - Dharwad Corporation.

### The Disabled

Prior to 1941 census information was being collected in the census reports of the blind, the mute and the deaf people. Since 1941, it was given up. Again this information about the disabled is being collected from 1981 onwards. Information about the dwelling houses of people also contains details of the disabled, like the blind the mute and the deaf; besides, there is a mention of the handicapped like the people whose hands and legs are disabled. Such an information is collected separately. Somehow, this information is believed to be far from reality. The reason being, a large number of disabled persons is among the beggars who have no house to live in. Obviously, this population is likely to be left out from census. The table (3.15) gives an idea of the number of disabled from 1901-1981 on a decedewise basis.

Decades	Dumb-Mute	Blind
1901	614	868
1911	652	701
1921	643	1054
1931	1047	805
1981	1405	1211

According to census of 1981 in Dharwad district, those handicapped in leg and hand were about 1,169 of whom 845 came from the rural area; and 342 people came from the urban towns.

### Languages

The census of 1981 stated that the population of Dharwad district was 29,45,487. Of this population, 78.38% (23,08,894) spoke Kannada in their houses. Hence, it was their mother-tongue. About 13.20% of the population (3,83,810 persons) of this district spoke urdu; hence it was their mother tongue. There were even Hindi speaking people numbering 62,304. They had concentrated in Gadag taluk - (10,404). Also there were Marathi speaking people numbering 59,569 in the district. Their concentration had been in Dharwad and Gadag taluks. Viz. Dharwad Taluk (6,363) Gadag Taluk (3,982). The table (3.16) indicates the distribution of different language speaking people on the basis of their number exceeding 1,000 people and their percentage in the total population of Dharwad district as per 1981 census.

**Table 3.16 : Linguistic distribution of population of the Dharwad district**

Language	Population	Percentage in the Total population
Gujarathi	3,932	0.13
Hindi	62,304	2.11
Kannada	23,08,894	78.38
Marathi	59,569	2.02
Malayalam	1,841	0.06
Tamil	12,072	0.41
Telugu	45,148	1.53
Urdu	3,83,810	13.20

**Literacy:** The percentage of literacy according to the census figures of 1981 and 1991 had been 42.36 and 58.68 respectively in the population of Dharwad District. The comparison of literacy figures of Dharwad district with the State literacy had been 38.76% and 56.04% according to 1981 and 1991 census. According to the census of 1901, literacy of the people of Dharwad district (except the princely states) was - males: 12.8% and females : 0.5%; It was much better in the later census years (1911, 1921, 1931). In the case of males - 14.5%, 17% and 17.8%; similarly it was 0.8%, 2% and 2.6% in the case of females in the respective decades. Coming to 1951, we notice that the literacy of people of this district was - males - 41.8% and females - 12.6%. The average literacy was 27.5% in the district. This figure makes the district to stand out in the second position in the state, so far as literacy is concerned. It is surprising that in 1981, the census of Dharwad District with regard to the literacy of people was not heartening because it fell from the second position to the seventh in the State. But some progress was believed to have been made in literacy along with other progressive districts in the state both in 1961 and 1971. A comparative picture of literacy levels in Dharwad district during the census of 1981, indicated that Hubli Taluk had the highest literacy (55.20%) and Kalghatgi Taluk the lowest ever (30.53%). Perhaps, urbanization must be a cause of higher literacy in Hubli. According to the comparative figures of urban and rural parts of the district in 1981, the literacy levels were 36.61% and 52.91% respectively. Further, the census (1981) showed that the literacy levels in rural and urban areas of Haveri Taluk marked a significant difference. The Urban areas had 55.51% of literacy whereas the rural areas had 32.85% of the total population. In the same way Savanur taluk had the lowest figures -( rural 33.39% urban 33.23%). If we consider the literacy of rural and urban areas separately, in Dharwad district, according to 1981 census, we find that the percentage distinction of literacy of Hirekerur taluk was the highest (41.71%) where as Kalghatgi taluk had this distribution being the lowest (28.85%). On the other hand the literacy distribution of the urban towns in percentages showed that Hubli taluk had the highest (57.99%); whereas Savanur taluk registered the lowest (33.39%). Literacy distributions between males and females in the district as a whole were 54.24% and 29.83% respectively; and in rural areas these figures between males and females were 49.56% and 23.12%; whereas in urban towns, these figures were 62.71% and 42.37% respectively.



**Table 3.17A : Taluk-wise literacy details of male/female population according to 1991 census for the year 1991 in rural and urban areas of Dharwad district.**

Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Byadgi	25,549	13,753	39,302	7,264	5,102	12,366	32,813	18,855	51,668
Dharwad	44,246	21,983	66,229	4,556	3,314	7,870	48,802	25,297	74,099
Gadag	40,517	19,157	59,674	53,170	36,877	90,047	93,687	56,034	1,49,721
Hangal	51,935	31,633	83,568	6,190	4,849	11,039	58,125	36,482	94,607
Haveri	45,999	24,125	70,124	16,150	11,946	28,096	62,149	36,071	98,220
Hirekerur	59,879	36,082	95,961	—	—	—	59,879	36,082	95,961
Hubli	33,987	17,831	51,818	—	—	—	33,987	17,831	51,818
Kalghatgi	28,886	14,539	43,425	—	—	—	28,886	14,539	43,425
Kundgol	37,255	19,686	56,941	4,732	2,756	7,488	41,987	22,442	64,429
Mundargi	21,544	9,662	31,206	5,093	3,045	8,138	26,637	12,707	39,344
Nargund	16,314	7,372	23,686	8,563	4,909	13,472	24,877	12,281	37,158
Navalgund	36,464	17,874	54,338	13,538	7,817	21,355	50,002	25,691	75,693
Ranibennur	60,355	33,391	93,746	22,285	15,902	38,187	82,640	49,293	1,31,933
Ron	47,645	21,876	69,521	18,186	10,611	28,797	65,831	32,487	98,318
Savanur	24,447	12,773	37,220	6,628	4,556	11,184	31,075	17,329	48,404
Shiggaon	34,513	19,464	53,977	5,211	3,763	8,974	39,724	23,227	62,951
Shirhatti	31,491	15,775	47,266	14,087	8,864	22,951	45,578	24,639	70,217
Hubli Dharwad Corporation	—	—	—	2,37,517	1,73,548	4,11,065	2,37,517	1,73,548	4,11,065
District Total	6,41,026	3,36,976	9,78,002	4,23,170	2,97,859	7,21,029	10,64,196	6,34,835	16,99,031

Source : Census of India-1991, Series 11, Part XII-B (DCH) P. 393-405

**Table 3.17B : Comparative picture of literacy proportion of male/female population in rural and urban areas of Dharwad district as stated in the 1991 census (in percentage)**

	1961			1971			1981			1991		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Rural	43.72	14.11	29.20	46.77	19.22	33.25	49.56	23.12	36.61	54.73	30.40	52.34
Urban	57.30	30.88	44.64	60.81	38.04	49.96	62.37	42.37	52.91	67.04	50.26	70.20
Total	47.43	18.55	33.35	51.28	25.03	38.51	54.25	29.83	42.36	71.37	45.20	58.68

Source: District Socio Economic Indicators 1993

## RELIGIONS

Among the various religions we find in the Dharwad District, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Christianity are the prominent ones. The 1981 census reported that in this district there were about 24,17,633 Hindus, 4,66,617 Muslims, 30,629 Jains and 28,096 Christians, 632 Sikhs, 167 Buddhists; and the rest 1,632 belonged to a few other religious groups. Some 61 people never identified with any religion (they did not follow religious life). Muslims are found in larger numbers in Hubli-Dharwad Corporation area and in Gadag taluk, Jains are to be found in substantial numbers in Dharwad taluk, and Christians in Gadag taluk. Tables 3.18A and 3.18B gives us the distribution of religious population in percentage in rural and urban areas of Dharwad district as per 1981 census. Even the decennial figures of religious population in percentages for the period from 1911-1981 have been furnished in this table.

**Table 3.18 A - Followers of various religions in percentages with reference to the total population of Dharwad district.**

Religions	1911	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981
Hindus	85.08	83.85	83.14	83.41	82.63	82.04
Muslims	13.35	14.37	14.96	14.72	14.38	15.84
Christians	0.53	0.76	0.89	0.91	0.97	0.95
Jains	1.02	0.97	0.91	0.91	0.95	1.03
Buddhists	—	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.006
Sikhs	Very rare	very rare	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Other Religious Groups	—	—	—	—	—	0.056
People who never mentioned any religion—	—	—	—	—	—	0.024

**Table 3.18 B. Distribution of people in various religious groups in rural and urban areas of Dharwad district and their percentages with reference to the total population - 1981**

Religions	Rural Population	Urban Population	Total Population	District Total % in population
Buddhists	07	160	167	0.006
Christians	1,996	26,100	28,096	0.95
Hindus	16,72,286	7,45,347	24,17,633	82.04
Jains	17,845	12,784	30,629	1.03
Muslims	2,14,848	2,51,769	4,66,617	15.84
Sikhs	11	621	632	0.02
Other Religious groups	219	1,433	1,652	0.056
People who never mentioned any groups	17	44	61	0.024

### The Hindus

The report of 1981 census revealed that there were 24,17,633 Hindus in the district of Dharwad out of whom 16,72,286 belonged to rural areas and 7,45,347 to urban areas. On the whole, the Hindus constituted 82.04% of the total population in the district. If we look at the population of the Hindus in relation to their percentage in total population of Dharwad district from 1911 to 1981, during the census years, we find a little rise as also fall in its growth. (Table on religion may be referred to). Although Hindus are formed into several castes, sub-castes and sects their values beliefs and the sacred literature are the same in social life; hence, they have become the unifying factors of this religion. The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, and also the epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata including the Bhagavadgita constitute the sacred texts of Hinduism. Primarily Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara are their Gods, but a number of other demi-gods of the Godly-order are all meant for worship in the Hindu rituals by the followers of this religion. Worship in the temples is generally followed by Sanskrit hymns taken from the Vedas; the temple priests are well-versed in these hymns. Traditional worship of gods is called '*Shodhashopachara*' (Sixteen rituals in order are performed). It is said that the Hindu philosophical thought consists of a variety of religious ideas and each is identified as a well developed theistic practice for different sects of the Hindus. They are the Advaita of Sankaracharya (Monism), Ramanuja's Visishtadvaita (Qualified Monism), Madhwacharya's Dvaita (Dualism) and Basavanna's Shakti Visishtadvaita. The followers of Basavanna constitute a larger number of people in this district. Hence, there are several Mutts to guide the religious life of the people. There is one branch of 'Uttaradi Mutt' of the Madhwa tradition in Savanur.

'Shakti worship' and the 'worship of goddess earth' are existing from time immemorial where as the worship of other gods are relatively not so ancient. The deities of the Shakti cult of Dharwad district are Dyamavva, Durgavva, Lakshmavva, Kalavva, Gullavva, Gorachi, Yallamma, Karevva, Udachavva, Marevva, Badubbe (Banadubbe, Banashankari) etc. They are all the important ones. The deities like Karevva and Marevva are installed at the entrances of a town or a village and their idols are worshipped as they happen to be the protectors of the respective town or village. Dyamavva's festivals are conducted in many parts of Dharwad district. The worship of the village deity (Dyamavva, Durgavva and Muru Mugutavva) as a festival was begun again in 1981 after more than 110 years. And now these festivals comes about once in three years. Before the worship of the deity, the village leaders pray to the goddess and decide the date of the festival which will be circulated to the public later. The people in the village prepare themselves before-hand for the worship of the deity (three Tuesdays and two Fridays) in the morning and the evening, (10 AM and 4 PM) to keep the premises of their houses in the front-yard clean. They decorate the premises with '*rangoli*' (design drawings). These activities are preliminary customs prior to the beginning of the festival. The above mentioned days (three Tuesdays and two Fridays) are so sacred that the people do not eat at home. They go out to Mutts or any other convenient places for this purpose. These days are sacred and its observance is known as 'Hora Vara' (going out from home on these days). All the people of the village (all castes) participate in the worship of the deity. During 'Horavara' observance, the entire village looks deserted and the shops in bazaars have no customers at all. Any outsider cannot but be surprised to see this strange happening in the village. He may have some difficulty for boarding and snacks. After five Horavaras, the deity will be painted, according to rituals so that the people adorn the statue for the festival. By the next Tuesday the deity will be installed in the temple according to the Vedic rituals and the performance of Homa and Havana. The devotees begin to throng to have 'Darshan' (seeing the goddess) at the place of installation. The following Wednesday, the village deity is taken in a procession to the accompaniment

of musical instruments in all its grandeur. The people follow the procession in thousands, and the next day, religious service to the deity will begin in the right earnest.

### **Mylara Pantha**

The Shaivites in Karnataka started worshiping Mylara and his consort Malachi (Malavva) and it is a new pantha called Mylara pantha in religious worship. This *pantha* may be seen in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh also. According to mythology, Lord Shiva took upon himself the task of killing the demon Mallasura. He came along with his seven crore Ganas (Paraphernalia) flashing his sword on the horseback. He is known as 'Khanderaya'. He is believed to be called 'Mallari'. There are also other names like 'Mylaralinga', 'Marthanda', 'Elukotiga', 'Gudadayya', 'Khandoba' etc. 'Devara Gudda' in Dharwad district (presently in Haveri District) located in the taluk of Ranibennur is one among the oldest Pilgrimage centres of Mylara deity. During the festival of nine nights (Navarathri) a grand procession of Mylaralinga is taken out, A *jatra* is also held during this time. At the temple, *Karnika* is also performed during the 'Mahanavami day'. '*Karnika*' is a custom to utter words of prophecy about the happenings in the days to come. It is the local practice of foreboding the events of future. The person who gives the prophecy is from 'Gorava' caste and he is believed to observe fasting during 'Navarathri'. On each full-moon day, special worship will be offered to Mailara but Sunday is meant to be his day. On that day the devotees of Mylara go on half a day fasting and perform special puja. There is a hill called 'Mylaralingana Gudda' (also known as Vidyagiri) in Dharwad town. It has accommodated the deity in a temple on the hill. The towns or villages where the devotees of Mylara are found, on the outskirts, there is a pool ('Katte') called 'Shibara'. During Navarathri, the devotees gather there to receive the 'Banni' leaves, the symbols of success, according to mythology.

The devotees of Mylara deity mostly live by agriculture and also keep the livestock. Some of them swear by god to live their life dedicated to Him and they are called Vaggayya (Goravayya). In some other places, such persons are referred to as 'Vagghya'. Their dress consists of a long woolen robe (Kambali Niluvangi), headgear of red cloth, a strip of red-cloth on the shoulder, a leather bag with 'bhandara' (vibhuti). These persons carry (sport) a 'Trishul' (Trident) and a '*damaruga*' (the hand instrument to make the sound of a drum held by 'Shiva'). They decorate their faces with 'turmeric' and '*kumkum*' (Vermillion). The devotees of this deity may belong to any caste-group including the brahmins. They invite the 'goravas' to receive the offerings of milk and ghee which is a customary practice. During the festival of Mylara, the 'Goravas' perform some extraordinary feats like breaking the chains and boring a hole in the leg muscles in order to insert a noose and such other things. These feats make the crowd awe-inspiring.

Mylara Malichi temple at Devi Hosur in Haveri taluk belongs to 1063 A.D. It is the oldest temple ever constructed for the Mylara deity. The idol is sculpted very ordinarily. Perhaps this temple did not enjoy the economic and social patronage of the higher castes. Dr. M.M. Kalaburgi holds this opinion. It is a fact that once upon a time, Devi Hosur was nick-named as 'Dayyada Hosur' (Demon's Hosur). Similarly, now Malichi temple is called Banshankari. There are a few mythical stories about the worship of this deity in the region.

**Datta Pantha:** The worship of Dattatreya is also a custom with the people in Dharwad district. Dattatreya is believed to be the living incarnation of Triumvirates viz., Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara. The followers of this deity belong to Advait school of philosophy (Monism). Narasimha Saraswathi (1378-1455) of Ganagapura is believed to be the incarnate of Dattatreya by the followers and hence his

life is regarded as '*Guru Charithre*'. It has become a book of sacred reading for the people. Generally, the devotees of Dattatreya in Dharwad district go to Ganagapura in Gulbarga district, Wadi (Narasobawadi) in Kolhapur district and Kurugadde in Raichur district as pilgrims to the temples of this deity. Besides, there are temples in Dharwad district including the ones in Hubli and Dharwad. The festival of this deity is observed on the full-moon day of '*Margasira*' (December month). During the festival, prayer is organised for a week. Guttala in Haveri taluk and Murgod in Belgaum taluk are the other Dattatreya centres where Dattaradhana is performed to which people go on a pilgrimage.

### Vithoba Pantha

This deity is worshipped by the tailors, Bhavasara Kshatriyas, Marathas Brahmins and a few lingayats of this district. The followers of Vithoba are inspired by Purandara Dasa, Jnanadeva, Namadeva, Sakhubai and Others. These people are the devotees of Panduranga of Pandharpur. On the eleventh day during the first half of the month of July and November (*Ashada shuddha* and *Karthika shuddha Ekadasi*) a special festival is celebrated in Pandharpur. During this time, the devotees make the pilgrimage by foot to this sacred place singing bhajans. It is called 'Dindi'. These people do the sacred reading of '*Santha Charithra*', '*Jnaneshwari*' and '*Ekanathi Bhagavata*'. There are temples of lord 'Vittala' all over the district.

**Natha Sect** : Ghoraknath and Matsyendranath started the tradition of 'Bhairava' worship and there are followers of this pantha in the district. Handibadaganath the centre of this Pantha in Belgaum district is nearby to the people of Dharwad district. To this centre, we may add 'Rajabagh Savarana Kendra' of Yamanur in Navalgund taluk and also Phakirswamy Mutt at Shirhatti. Both these centres (Savarana Kendra and Phakirswamy Mutt) of Natha pantha have the devotees among the Hindus as well as Muslims. Hence, they stand for communal harmony. In recent times, the Rajbagh Savar temple near Janatha Bazaar in Hubli has been established. There is also 'Bairvanath Sangh' to organise the activities of the Nath Panths in Hubli. It must be noted that 'Kanive Siddhageri' in Hirekerur taluk was also a centre of Nath Panth.

The people of various castes in Dharwad district conduct themselves as the devotees of Yellamma at Saundatti and Banashankari situated nearby Badami of Bijapur district (now Bagalkot). The festival of Yellamma falls on the full-moon day (*Magha Hunnime*) in February. Likewise, the festival of yellamma is also conducted on the full-moon day in April (*Chaitra Hunnime*). Whereas, the festival of Banashankari is conducted from the eighth day of January upto the full-moon day during *pushya masa*. Even during 'Navarathri' (the nine nights in Oct-Nov) this festival is organised. Although the devotees of Banashankari are Devanga people in large numbers, there are even brahmins and others who worship this deity as their family deity. She is known as 'Badubbe' and Banadavva' in Dharwad district and here temples are to be seen in many places dedicated to this deity. There are also worshipping centres of 'Hanuma' in this district. Kadaramandalagi temple is the most popular one. The people of Dharwad district worship 'Veerabhadra' in some places. All these deities got special significance and popularity since the days of Vijayanagar rulers. It may be a common sight in villages to discover rudely sculpted face of the buffalo (male) on a stone which is buried with upturned face on the ground. This figure is related to Durga deity. People worship the same on Tuesdays and Fridays.

**Jainism** : Evidences of Jainism in the district dates back to the ancient times. An inscription of the fifth century speaks of the prince Devavarma of Kadambas in Banavasi, who is said to have

endowed the Jain temple in Devagiri belonging to Haveri taluk. Likewise, one of the inscriptions of the seventh century found in Lakshmeshwar refers to the gift of land to Shankha Jain temple (*Shankha Jinalaya*) by Sendraka Durgashakti, a chieftain of Chalukyan dynasty in Badami. Vinayaditya of Chalukya kingdom donated some lands in 686 AD to Jain gurus. Similarly, Kumkumadevi, sister of Vijayaditya of Chalukyas built 'Anesajje Basadi' in Lakshmeshwar and gave Gudgeri village as a grant to the Basadi. Vijayaditya had gifted land to 'Dhaval Jain temple' in 734 A.D. During the rule of Chalukyas of Badami, Basadis had been built in Annigeri and Adur. Later, during Rashtrakuta regime the army commander Bankeya constructed a Jain temple in 860 A.D. at Konnur near Nargund (Presently it has become a Parameshwar temple). The town built by Bankeya came to be known as Bankapur, which was a Jain centre. It must be noted that Lakkundi had become an important centre for Jains during the regime of Chalukyas of Kalyan. During this time a number of Jaina architecture and sculptures came into being, including 'Brahma Jinalaya' built by 'Attimabbe'. However, roughly, at this time, Jainism had begun to vanish in this region having lost its importance. One Ekanthada Ramaiah had defeated Jaina followers in Abbalur and transformed a Jain temple (Basadi) into Shivalaya. It bore witness to Veerashaivism getting an upper-hand over Jainism.

In Dharwad district a sub-division of Jainism called 'Yapaneeya' or 'Japuli' was widely popular. We find Basadis or records for the settlement of Jains in Lakkundi, Garag, Alnavar, Tadakod, Narendra, Managundi, Abbalur, Hebballi, Muttage, Bhadrapur, Morab, Kadakol, Sangur, Hathimattur, Mudener, Mulgund, Soratur, Gudagudi, Tiluvalli, Badamagatti, Balur, Yalavatti and Adargunchi.

A number of inscriptions in Dharwad district tell us the details of giving up lives by fasting unto death (*Sallekhanavrata*) by the Jain gurus. We may mention the examples of Ratnasena Siddhantadeva of Bhadrapur, Shantaveeradeva of Garag, Nagachandradeva of Morab, Kalyanakirthi Bhattaraka of Hirekonathi, and many others as evidences, at this time, to have ended their lives, by 'Sallekhana'. Among 'Shravakas' (Jain men) and 'Shravakis' (Jain women) Bellappa of Savikeri, Mallaiah of Aladgeri, Savantha Sova of Sangur, Nemoja, a goldsmith of Hire Ananji etc. were among the Shravakas. Chandi Gowdi of Kadakol, Nagavve of Gudagudi, Somabbe of Chinnamulgund, Kamavve of Hirekonageri, Pamigaundi of Soratur, Mayakka and Somavva of Aladkeri are among the Shravakis who performed 'Sallekhana' as mentioned in the inscriptions.

Great poets like Pampa and Nayasena (both Jain poets) belong to this district. 'Attimabbe', the Danachintamani (One who gave away everything in charity, like a jewel from the world of gods - 'Indraloka') and the one who hoisted the flag of Jainism high, built Jain temples and also donated books to the libraries in Lakkundi. Many of these activities of Jains are memorable. The following Jain temples (Basadis) are stated in the inscriptions of Dharwad district. They are Samyaktwa Rathnakar Basadi, Dorajinalaya, Brahma jinalaya, Nompia Basadi (Basadi for taking vows) Vasudhaika Bandhava Jinalaya, Tribhuvana Tilaka Basadi, Anesajje Basadi, Kusuma Jinalaya, Shankha Jinalaya, Dhavala Jinalaya, Basadi of Goggi, Parshwanath Basadi, Mallinatha Jinalaya, Gottigadi Basadi, Vijaya Parshwa Jinendralaya etc.

There are the Jain gurus to help perform the religious ceremonies and rituals for the followers of this religion. Such persons are called 'Upadhyaya'. The Jains have adopted the Hindu festivals in accordance with their tradition and practice them differently. The Jain population in Dharwad district according to 1981 census was 30,629 of which 17,845 had hailed from the rural areas; the rest - 12,784 lived in the urban areas. Generally, the Jains of this district follow the traditions of 'Digambara Pantha'.



However, there are also a few followers of 'Swethambara Pantha', who are engaged in business and are living in urban towns and bazaars. They have migrated from Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**Buddhism:** As per the 1981 census there were 167 persons following Buddhism, of them seven were from rural area and 160 were from urban areas. During the middle ages, 16 'Vysya Shreshtis, the devotees of Buddhism, at Dharmavolalu' (now called 'Dambal') constructed a Vihara and a temple. There is also a Vihara at Lakkundi which received material support (Money and grains) for its maintenance, according to inscriptions. The idol of 'Tarabhagavathi' is found at Koliwada in Hubli Taluk and it establishes the prevalence of Buddhism in this district.

**Sikhs:** There were 632 Sikhs in Dharwad district as stated in the 1981 Census. There is a 'Gurudwar' of Sikhs at Deshpande Nagar in Hubli.

### Modern Religious Movements

Theosophical Society, Arya Samaj, Brahmosamaj, Prajapitha Brahmakumaris Ishwariya Viswavidyalaya are only a few religious institutions, doing some work in the district.

**Tatwanveshana Mandira** (Brahma Vidyasamaj), Dharwad is the Branch of the World Organization of the Theosophical Society. This was started here in 1902. The then first class sub-Judge (Sri Gangolli) took over as the first president of the above philosophical organisation; and its first Secretary was Keshava Rao Naidu. It had its own building in 1929. The citizens of Dharwad town, gathered here in the evenings to discuss many a philosophical issues and exchanged each other views. Tatwanveshana Mandira also started a reading room in 1929, to enable the readers to have access to educational and spiritual journals. But this organization had stopped its activities between 1940 and 1957. It indicated the decay of this organization. This organization was rejuvenated by S.R. Desai, a landlord, in the region in the year 1957. The eminent Theosophists of the country like C.Rama Kamath, R.S. Shukla, Bhadabhade, Prof. R.S. Bhagavath, Prof. Chandra Mouleshwar, M. Vasudevaiah, T. Rajappa, S. Krishna Murthy and others participated in the activities of this organization. At present, Tatwanveshana Mandira, conducts religious, spiritual, educational, cultural and social activities, in consonance with its ideal of 'world-brotherhood'. The above organization in recent years, is celebrating 'Geetha Jayanthi, 'Annie Besant Day', 'Adiyar Foundation Day, 'Siddhavira Swamij's Death Anniversary' and 'Gurudeva Atmanand's Day'. 'Tatvanveswana Mandira' of Dharwad, celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1963, and 'Rathna Mahotsava' in 1973. A branch of this organization is functioning in Hubli also.

**Divine-life Society, Dharwad :** This society came into being originally in 1936 and its principal centre is at Shivananda in Uttarapadesh. It has 170 centres all over India. Its Dharwad unit was established in 1966. The Divine Life Society organises spiritual discourses, 'Satsang' (Groups of devotees for Bhajans) once a week, publishing books on spirituality. Dharwad centre of this organisation had involved itself in some of the above activities. In addition, this centre distributes medicine and fruits to the patients as a humanitarian act.

### Prajapitha Brahmakumari Ishwariya Viswavidyalaya

This centre takes upon itself the responsibility of spreading ethical values and spiritual knowledge and its progress through education. Its main centre is at Mount Abu, in Rajasthan. Its branch in Dharwad district was set up at Hubli in 1973. Activities of this centre are extended to all the taluks in the district. Its Hubli centre has been organising ethical education and yoga training for the primary

school teachers with the co-operation of the State Government. Since 1994 this centre has been organizing Physical training and yoga classes under a project of the Central Government.

**Chinmaya Mission:** This Mission was started in 1969 in Hubli. During its existence of nearly 25 years or so the mission has organised various programmes for people to awaken them to spirituality. Now and then, the Mission is conducting '*satsang*' (Bhajan and discourses) and *Jnanayajna*. One Brahma Chaitanya, a trained Brahmachari was appointed to spread vedanta to the people in the regional language. Brahma Chaitanya left this unit of the Mission and one Brahmachari Suresh Chaitanya took over from his predecessor to co-ordinate various activities in Hubli and other nearby places. He gave discourses on the Gita and the Upanishads. In order to continue interest of the people in a sustained way, in the activities of the Mission and to keep it alive, for performing the Gita Jnanayajna, learning centres are developed. Chinmaya Mission has successfully contributed to the practice of discipline among children enthusiastically in 'Bala Viharas' run by the Missionaries, and for this purpose, a number of activities are conducted. The primary purpose of this Mission is to induct value oriented education to children through 'Chinmaya Vidyalaya'. At present, the school gives instruction in english medium to the children in primary section. In other words, the school is upto the fourth standard. The Mission has plans to start a residential higher-primary school. In 1992 this Mission in Hubli celebrated 75th anniversary (Amritotsava) of Swami Chinmayananda on 8th May. Some publication activities are also carried out by the Mission. The followers of Chinmayananda established 'Arsha Vidyapeetha' (school for Ancient Education) at Malgund village near Akki Alur. Swami Chidrupananda supervises the various religious and social activities undertaken by this centre.

In the district there is also 'Girisha Ashrama' of 'Inchageri tradition' in Hubli and its devotees are spread all over the district. The followers of Gurudeva Ranade in this district are inspired by the Inchageri tradition'.

**Islam:** As the greater part of the district of Dharwad was subjected to the rule of the Bahmani Sultans and Adilshahis, obviously the religion of Islam spread in the district and hence consists of a considerable muslim population at present. Later, this district was under the influence of the Mughals and the Nawabs of Savanur. The Sultans of Bijapur and the Mughals maintained their troupes in the forts of Bankapur, Gadag, Hubli, Misrikote, Lakshmeshwar, Dharwad and other places. Naturally, the muslim soldiers and the people of other services in the army settled down at various places as migrants. We may find the Mosques of the times of Adilshahi kings of Bijapur, in Bankapur, Hubli, Lakshmeshwar, Gadag, Ranibennur and Dharwad (Mangalvar Pet). With the fall of Adilshahi empire, the muslims of the surrounding regions, moved out to Dharwad and Belgaum districts with a view to promote their business and trade. It is believed that these people, eventually settled down in these districts. During the regime of the Peshwas, Muslims of the Syed family (clan) lived in Sydapur, Malapur, Sapthapur and such other places in Dharwad town. This portion of the town was called 'Navgaon' or 'Navpura'. Incidentally, it is said that Dharwad and Hubli came to be the urban areas as the muslims of the above mentioned families (clan) had established overseas contacts with the outside world. The Sultans of Bijapur were essentially 'Shias'; whereas the muslims of Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum were 'Sunnis'. Later when Aurangzeb who was a devote Sunni, had captured Bijapur, the muslims residing in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum, though continued to follow the Sunni traditions, nevertheless, they also used to celebrate the Moharrum festival, which was basically a Shiah tradition. Both the Muslims and the Hindus in Dharwad district celebrate this festival in peace, which is the hall-mark of communal harmony. Apart from this, Muslims who come to this district from various

regions have retained their original place-names and it is rather common. For instance, the Muslims of Narayanpet in old Hubli originally belonged to Gulbarga district and they prefer to call themselves as the immigrants of this region. Among these people, there are families with nick-names like 'Chuhe', 'Chulbul', 'Shabdi', and 'Nayakvadi' even to this day. Although the primary occupation of the Muslims of this region is business, some of them have settled down in cultivation and also other occupations. They are dealers in vehicles, and the mechanics of vehicle repairs including driving of such vehicles. Some Muslims have taken to horticulture. they grow flowers and vegetables. They are called '*Baagavaan*'.

Performing '*Namaaz*', giving charity to the poor, fasting in the month of Ramzan, and going to 'Haj' (pilgrimage to Mecca) are some of the religious duties of the Muslims. They pray five times a day. They believe in one god and His messenger, the Sacred Quran, the prophets, God's justice, Hell and Heaven and the Divine Rituals. Earlier, it is stated that the muslims of Dharwad district, were generally the '*Sunnis*'. Although respecting a '*Dargah*' is a sacrilege to the Sunni tradition, at many places, respect is shown to it. There are a few famous (popular) '*Dargahs*' in Dharwad, Shirhatti, Hubli, Hulgur, Ranibennur, Shiggaon and other places. In these places, '*Urus*' in honour of the 'Peer' (See '*Urus*' in the list of festivals) is held regularly. The '*Urus*' at the Dargah of Raja Bagsawar, a saint who had lived at Yamanur in Navalgund taluk, is known for its grandeur. The Muslim population, according to 1981 census, in the district is distributed to urban and rural areas as follows. 2,14,848 people in rural areas; 2,51,769 in Urban areas and the total Muslim population in the district - 4,66,617. They constitute 15.84% of the total population of the district.

**Christianity :** The Catholic Christians are believed to have come to Dharwad district from Goa and Madras in 1830. They were mostly soldiers. A site for the construction of a church (at the present where it can be seen) had been granted by the then collector Lognan, when he took over the administration of Dharwad district in 1840. At that time, the catholic population was around 200. In 1860, Tamil and English Schools were started with the encouragement of Father Selacet, the Collector of Dharwad District. The Kannada School that was begun in 1861 was subsequently closed in 1868 for want of pupils. The St. Joseph English Medium School was established in 1883. The Christian population perhaps was 489 in the district by 1907, and by 1912, this population fell on account of the central office of the Southern Maratha Railway having been shifted to Madras from Dharwad. The Christian population fell down to 225 in 1912. The Holy Christ Church celebrated its 150th anniversary in Dharwad in 1992. The following institutions come under the jurisdiction of this church; the Presentation School, Dharwad, St. Joseph's School, and Lourds Hospital. Like-wise St. Joseph's Church, St. Mary's School, Sacred Hearts' School, Fathima School, St. Michael School, Mother Teresa Convent, Infant Jesus Church, and Don. Basco Academy belong to the Holy Christ Church. They are all in Hubli. Similarly, St. Anne's Church, and St. Teresa School in Alnavar, and Holy Rosery Church and St. Xavier School in Kumarkop and St. Ignatius Church, St. John's School, and Layola School in Gadag came under the Holy Christ Church.

As far back as 1820, London Missionary Society was started in Bellary. Later in 1830 Rev. Benon moved to Dharwad to begin his activities. He was a protestant. Besides, the Basel protestants of Switzerland came to Mangalore in 1834 and they started their work in Dharwad. Hubli, Gadag and Haveri happened to be the major centres of their activities. The Basel Mission activities in Hubli and Dharwad began with Rev. Samuel Hebick in 1835. One Mogling arrived in Dharwad in 1837. He was carrying out the Missionary activity. He took over some service activities of the London Missionary in 1837. In 1839 Hubli became the second settlement of the Protestant Missionaries. Later its work

was extended to Hebsur, Lakkundi, and Betgeri in the 19th Century. At that time (1876) Dharwad had 62, Hubli 150, and Betgeri had 140 followers among the Christians of the Protestant Order. The activities of this church was spread to Ranibennur, Hirekerur and Motebennur in the surroundings of Haveri. Protestant churches are a few in the district. Hebick Memorial church, Unakal church, Haveri church and Gadaga church are all doing well. Eminent persons Vygol, Kittel, Mogling, Ziggler, Uttangi Channappa did work with a missionary zeal here. Mogling started a primary school in 1838 to mark the beginning of their entry into education. In 1868 this school was up-graded into a High School. Ziggler and Kittel had been the Head Masters of this school. In addition to this, the Basel Mission started a School for girls, a Training Institute, a School for boys in Hubli and the Kittel college in Dharwad. These institutions testify to the service of the missionary and its success in education. According to 1981 census, the total population of the christians was 28,096; its distribution to rural areas was 1,996, and urban areas was 26,100.

**Mutts:** There are a number of Mutts in Dharwad district. Among them Veerashaiva Mutts are more in number. Many of the Mutts are not only performing the religious activities in the community, but also doing educational and social service activities. We may discuss, in brief, some Mutts in the district.

**Amminbhavi Hiremutt, Dharwad:** This Mutt is situated at Amminabhavi in Dharwad taluk and is known as 'Amminbhavi' Panchagraha Hirmutt. It is believed to have a history of about six to seven hundred years. This Mutt was being taken care of by Deshagathi of Kittur. Its architectural style is said to be peculiar and rare in its exposition. Shantalinga Shivacharya Swami is the crowned president of the Mutt under whose authority a lot of social service activities are being performed. The Swamiji started a Secondary School in the premises of the Mutt itself for the poor children of Amminbhavi and the surrounding areas. The school is having a free boarding facility attached to it.

**Murugha Mutt, Dharwad:** This Mutt is very active since the time of Mrityunjaya Swamiji who lived here for a number of years. Murugha Mutt is a unit of the Brihanmutt under the same name in Chitradurga. It has been taking up various constructive programmes for the people. In 1937, with the objective of disseminating Veerashaiva Philosophy among the people, the Swamiji started a fortnightly magazine called 'Savadhan'. The Mutt also started Balaleela Mahant Shivayogishwara Granthamala (serialised books) through which it published a number of religious books. Shivayogi Swamiji, the present incumbent and successor of Mruthyunjaya Swamy has continued the glorious traditions of the Murughamutt. During 'Shravan' (Aug and Sept), lectures and cultural activities are organised in the Mutt. There is one 'Shivanubhava Mantapa' ( a place meant for the gathering of the people to enrich themselves with the Veerashiva way of life). The Mutt is running a free board hostel which has helped thousands of students who graduated from here.

**Navakalyan Mutt, Dharwad:** Kumara Swamiji of the Mutt is internationally known as an interpreter and preacher of Basavanna's philosophical teachings. The very purpose of Navakalyan Mutt is to spread Basava teachings. Swamiji of this Mutt is conducting lectures, yoga classes (teaching), spiritual activities and publishing books. Navakalyan Mutt was established in 1935, in Dharwad.

**Jagadguru Sacchidananda Mahaswami Mutt, Gadag:** This Mutt has been doing religious work since 1905. The car festival during Sri Ramanavami festival is an important religious activity.

**Neelakantha Mutt, Betgeri :** Sri Neelakantha Swamiji was installed the Swami of the throne of Kuruhina Setty religious set. He lived in ShriShaila in the abode of Mallikarjuna about 200 years ago. But the request of his followers made Neelakantha Swamiji move to Betgeri. He continued Shrishaila tradition in Betgiri itself and this established Kuruhina Setty religious centre (Peetha) in Gadag. It is the original centre of Kuruhina Setty religious order. Sri Neelakantha Swamiji was being referred to as old Swamiji (Mudiswamy). He passed away in 1849. His *gaddige* is in Betgeri Mutt itself. In 1960, 'Mummadi Neelakantha ( third in the order) Pattadarya Mahaswamy occupied the throne (Peetha) of the guru. Under his guidance, a school of Art, and a pre-primary Teacher's Training Centre came into existence. Kuruhinasetty devotees show respect to this Mutt, and contribute to its activities.

**Jadi Siddheshwara Mutt, Hubli:** In order to spread spirituality among the people, Jadi Siddheshwara Swami started a Mutt after his name in 1870. This Mutt has given itself to the poor students education and 'Annadasoha' (generous feeding) to the people. Programmes about the Swamijis who attained 'Mukti' are conducted during 'Shravan' (Aug-Sep) and 'Shivarathri (Feb) in the above Mutt.

**Panchagriha Hiremutt, Sulla:** This Mutt which is situated at Sulla Village in Hubli taluk was founded by Jagadguru Revanna Siddha Shivacharya Swamiji. It is one of the Veerashaiva Mutts that follows the Rambhapuri tradition (Bale Honnur) a Mutt belonging to 'Panchapeetha' ( the great five centres of Veerashaiva sect, Panchagraha Hiremutt is independent in the sense that it is not controlled by any other 'peetha'. Under its banner, a primary school is functioning at Harnal village of 'Sindhagi' taluk in Bijapur district. In 'Shravana' ( the month of Aug-Sep) the Mutt conducts lectures on 'puranas' and also undertakes 'Dasoha' (Communal feeding).

#### **Shithikantheshwara Panchagraha Hiremutt, Kundagol**

This Mutt has the specific programme of religious preaching and the spread of education to people. It is a Mutt in lingayat tradition. Students learning Kannada and Sanskrit are encouraged by the Mutt and they are given freeships. This facility is extended to the talented students also. In the month of 'Shravana and on the Mahashivarthri day ( in February) special worship and ceremonies are conducted. Religious preaching (discourses) and feeding the people are the activities of this Mutt.

#### **Shivananda Mutt, Kundgol**

Sri Basaveshwara Swami established Shivananda Mutt in 1960 at Kundgol. It is a Veerashaiva Mutt involving itself in religious, social and educational activities in the region. Worship and feeding are undertaken by the Mutt.

#### **Mukthi Mandira, Harlapur**

This Mutt at Haralapur in Kundgol taluk is well known for its religious activities. It was founded by Jagadguru Prasanna Renuka Veeragangadhara Swami who entered his eternal abode (Shivaikya) while he was the crowned Swamiji of the Rambhapuri Mutt, in Balnehonnur. It is the centre for religious, social and spiritual activities. It holds a conference of all religions of the world and invites the representatives from each of them. People of different religious pay respectful homage to this Mutt. It contributes to universality of religions of mankind. Mukthi Mandira believes in the religion of humanity and hence, it is working for promoting this spirit relentlessly.

### **Jagadguru Annadaneshwara Samsthana Mutt, Mundargi**

After the revolution in Kalyana, Chanabasavanna arrived at Ulavi and become one with Shiva (Passed away); it is believed that one of the persons serving him, who was a young Jangama, had been blessed by his master, with the urn containing his ashes. This person being an obedient Jangama to his master, went from place to place by giving discourses and feeding people. Hence, he was being referred to as 'Annadana Shivayogi' by the local people at that time. This Mutt has 20 branches which are attracting people of all religions. Later, all the Jagadgurus of this Mutt are being addressed as 'Annadaneshwara Swamijis' traditionally.

The present incumbent to Jagadguru 'peetha' was crowned in 1969 and he is serving the people by spreading religion and taking interest in educational and literary activities. The Mutt is now running eight Secondary Schools, two Junior Colleges, one Degree College, one Diploma Institute, a Girl's High School, one Middle School, and a Sanskrit Pathashala. It is also maintaining eight boarding houses for feeding the students. The Mutt has published ninety books. Community marriages, celebration of the death anniversary of the Guru, Basava Jayanthi, and many other programmes are arranged under the auspices of the Mutt. Religious discourses, health check up, for the people are also undertaken by the Mutt. During the first half of February (*Magha Shuddha*) the Mutt celebrates its festival.

### **Jagadguru Nagalinga Mahaswamy Mutt, Navalgunda**

Jagadguru Dharmendra Swamy of Viswakarma (Smiths) community founded Nagalingaswamy Mutt and it was known as 'Mouneshwara Mutt'. Nagalinga Swamy came to Navalgunda and settled here in the 19th Century. With his demise, a *gaddige* was raised and since then, the place is called Nagalinga Swamy Mutt. This Mutt is independent and not attached to any other organisation. Its devotees belong to the community as a whole. Ahinava Brahmarshi Nagalinga Swamy, is at present the Swamiji in the tradition of his predecessor at the Mutt. The Mutt is running a centre for the children, a Primary School, and a Secondary School, besides it has started an Industrial Training Institute.

### **Kumareshwara Mahamutt, Joisara Haralahalli**

Kumara Mahaswamy, was born at Joisara Haralahalli (Ranibennur Taluk, Dharwad District) and became 'Peethadhipathi' (took the reigns of the Mutt administration) of Virakta Mutt in Hangal. With the Co-operation of the people in the surrounding villages and the people of Joisara Haralahalli, he built Kumareshwara Mahamutt in the memory of the senior Swamiji (Kumaraswami) who had become one with Shiva (Lingaikya).

### **Annadaneeshwara Samsthana Mutt, Halkere**

According to sources, Annadaneshwara Samsthana Mutt of Halkere in Ron taluk was believed to have come into existence as far back as in 1650. Annadaneeshwara Swamiji is the ancestral swami of this Mutt. The Mutt belongs to 'Virakta order'. Like other Mutts, Annadaneeshwara Samsthana Mutt conducts many religious, social and educational activities. It is an independent order. It has branches not only in Dharwad district but also in other districts. It runs boarding houses for students studying in the schools, Community marriage halls and a house for deaf and dumb including a school for such people. Special worship in August (Shravana) and on the new-moon day (Amavasya) is arranged in the Mutt. During the anniversary festival, symposia/seminars and drama festivals take place at Halkere.

### **Guru Charamurtheeshwara Mutt, Ganjigatti**

This Mutt in the village Ganjigatti of Shiggaon taluk belongs to the 'Veerashaiva tradition' but there are devotees of all castes to this Mutt. Two schools and Kalyan Mantap belong to Guru Charamurtheeshwara Mutt. It publishes '*Sadhana Kirana*' a magazine which is educative and religious oriented. It may be interesting to find that the Mutt festival is conducted twice a year.

### **Veereshwara Mahashiva Saranara Mahamutt, Narasapur**

This Mutt in Narasapur (Gadag Taluk) was established in 1978. It belongs to 'Veereshwara Sharana order'. It publishes a quarterly magazine called '*Veerasha Kirana*'. In addition, books to spread the thoughts of Veereshwara and Pamphlets are printed. Seminars are also arranged. Community marriages and 'Ayyachara' are also conducted every year.

### **Thontadarya, Mahasamsthana Mutt, Gadag**

This Mutt is of a Veerashaiva order; situated between Dambal - Gadag region. It belongs to Siddhalinga Swamiji religious order, who lived during the time of Vijayanagar kingdom. Its role in religious, educational and literary activities is very significant. Devotees of all casts come to pay respects to the Mutt. The Mutt runs educational institutions and provides food in Gadag, Dambal, Karatgi, Itagi and other places. The Veerashaiva youth, under the patronage of Thontadarya Mutt has published Vachana literature and also life and work of many dedicated Veerashaivas in a series called 'Veerashaiva Punya Purusharu'. Weekly discourses on Veerashaivism (*Shivanubhava*) is a distinct cultural event. The Veerashaiva youth organization boasts of conducting a thousand such discourses under the agies of this Mutt.. This Mutt has several branches too. Another unique activity of the Mutt is to enlighten the farmers about the modern methods of agriculture.

### **Hadagali Mutt, Gadag**

Hadagali Mutt is under the control of Annadana Mahaswamiji of Halakeri. 'Savadhana', a magazine started by Pandit Nagabhushana Shastry was started by Hadagali Mutt itself.

### **Shivanand Mutt, Gadag**

Shivanand Swami was a contemporary of Siddharoodha Swami. He hailed from Naganur. The Mutt followed the 'Advaita' tradition. Nandeeshwara, the disciple of Shivananda Swami improved the Mutt. The Mutt has the board facility for students. Religious discourses are conducted in the month of August (Shravana). The Mutt has its branches in other districts also; there are educational institutions run by some of them.

### **Viraktamutt, Hangal**

Viraktamutt is believed to have existed for about 500 years. Kumara Swamiji of Hangal was its eminent 'Peethadhyaksha'. He started Veerashaiva Mahasabha and Shivayoga Mandira in Bijapur district. Virakta Mutt is independent and not attached to any other big organisation. It is working for the religious and cultural development of society. In the tradition of this Mutt, few Swamiji's have already contributed to both the Mutt and the religious well - being. Virakta Mutt has 50 branches at several places. It is running a Secondary School, a College of Education, and a Music Institute. In the month of February (*Magha*), the death anniversary of Kumara Shivayogi Swamiji is celebrated to mark his remembrances.



### **Balaleela Mahanta Shivayogi Gavi Mutt, Mulgund**

This Mutt is a unit of Murugha Mutt of Chitradurga. Spread of religious teachings and social reforms are its prime objectives. Balaleela Mahanta Shivayogi, who lived in the 19th century established the above Mutt. The Mutt has branches in Kundgol and Shirhatti, Mallikarjuna Swami, the present incumbent of the 'Peetha' is looking after the Mutt. During the first half of the month of February (Magha 13th day), car festival is conducted. As a part of this festival, religious and cultural activities are arranged for three days.

### **Hukkeri Mutt, Haveri**

This Mutt has about 300 years history. Paranjyothi Swamiji, of this Mutt was the person occupying 'Niranjan Peetha', and he was the first among others. Swamiji was thought to be a 'tapasvi' (did lot of penance) and was capable of warding off the curse affecting the people. With his passing away, four Swamijis had functioned as 'Peethaadhyakhas of the Mutt. Shivalinga Swamiji became the head of the Mutt in 1948 and took up a number of religious and educational activities for the progress of the people. Now, the Mutt, runs a Child Care Centre, a Primary School, a Middle School, Women's College and boarding facility for students. It is conducting cattle fare to help the farmers buy and sell their cattle. It has constructed a Kalyan Mantap also.

### **Jangama Kshetra, Prabhuswami Mutt, Agadi**

This Mutt is at Agadi in Haveri taluk. It is believed to have existed for 800 years. Allamaprabhu (12th century) went from Banavasi to spread Veerashaivism in other places. He lived there for sometime at Jangamakop, at the request of his devotees in the village of Agadi. Consequently, the Mutt at Jangamakop was raised. During the times of Gurushanta Swamiji and Rudra Muneeshwara Shivayogi Swamiji, Jangama Kshetra became a celebrated Centre of religion. Rudramuneeshwara Swamiji passed away in 1960. The devotees and followers visit swamiji's mound at Jangamakshetra.

### **Jagadguru Murusavira Mutt, Hubli**

As per the popular traditional belief, Kalyana Kranthi (revolution) had come about in the 12th century and as a consequence, Chennabasavanna was moving to Ulavi. At that time, there was a continuous tradition of Shivasharanas practising their faith in Hubli. The followers were about 3,000 and Gurusiddeshwara was their chief religious leader. After his demise, he was buried and a gaddige was raised. Murusaviradappa, the disciple of Gurusiddeshwara founded the above Mutt as a mark of respect to his guru. Thus, the Mutt got its name - 'Murusavira Mutt'. It is also said that this centre carried on religious activities during the 12th century itself. An inscription found in Sirasi provides evidence for the above belief. Later, the Mutt was in a position of decay. In the previous Gazetteer of Dharwad district, it is mentioned that Muru Savira Mutt came into being almost around the time when the New Hubli city was constructed in 1727. At that time, the Mutt was being called 'Hiremutt'. Further, the Mutt record says that "Toppigi Siddhalinga Swamy (Swamiji perhaps wore a cap) occupied the peetha of Muru Savira Mutt and he was responsible for raising the popularity of the Mutt and its prestige. The Mutt has been carrying on a number of socio-religious and educational activities. Under the patronage of the Mutt, there are institutions from pre-primary to college education (a member of schools and colleges), board facility, boarding and lodging for working women, women's college, Co-Operative hospital and co-operative banks. Even community marriage celebrations are held by the Mutt. The Mutt publishes a monthly magazine called 'Paranjyothi' in Kannada. The Mutt has

maintained a library of 'manuscripts. The car festival of the Mutt is very popular in the district. Gangadhara Rajayogindra Swamiji is the present incumbent to the peetha. He has contributed to the glory of the Mutt in a number of ways.

#### **Hosamutt, Hubli**

It is said that Basappa Setty in 1727 established 'Hosamutt of Akki Honda' in Hubli. In the guru tradition of this Mutt, Sriman Niranjana Pranava Swarupi Jagadguru Chandrashekhara Shivayogi Swamiji is the 10th guru of the peetha. It is an independent Veerashaiva Mutt. Like other Mutts, Swamiji has shown a lot of interest in social and religious activities to uplift the people. Free boarding and lodging facilities to the poor students, Balawadi (for small children) and tailoring classes for women are some of the constructive programmes of the Mutt. Even some training in handicrafts is given to women. In 1990, under the auspices of this Mutt, an institution of social development known as 'Sri Shivabasaveshwara Abhivruddhi Samsthe' came into existence.

#### **Siddharoodha Swami Mutt, Hubli**

Siddharoodha Swami Mutt came to be established in the 19th Century by Siddharoodha Swamiji. It is one among those Mutts which are professing Advaita tradition. It is independent and not attached to any other Mutt. It stands a witness to all religions advocating Advaita Philosophy (Monism) as equal. It is believed that Siddharoodha Mutt acts as an awakening centre. Swamiji was born in Chalakapur in Bhalki taluk of Bijapur district in 1837 on Ramanavami Day. Even as a young person, Swamiji, went on a pilgrimage to sacred places and ultimately settled in Hubli by which time he had a number of devotees. He passed away in 1929. Swamiji's disciple Gurunatharoodha became the heir to the Mutt. Shivarathri celebration, religious celebrations in August (*Shravana*) and Ramanavami celebration by arranging a car festival, a procession of God in a floating cart and a procession in a palanquin are conducted. At this time puranas (mythological stories) and religious teachings are arranged to the devotees. The people are given food by the Mutt as they participate in the festival. The Mutt is also publishing a monthly magazine called 'Siddharoodha Swamy Tatvamrita (the essence of the teachings). Two mounds are raised of Siddharoodha and Gurunatharoodha in the Mutt, when they passed away. The Government has appointed a trust to administer the Mutt's activities under the chairmanship of the district judge.

#### **Rudrakshi Mutt, Hubli**

This Mutt belongs to the Veerashaiva tradition of 'Sharanas'. It existed over nearly three centuries. It has two branches in the Belgaum district. Rudrakshi Mutt is independent and not attached to any other Veerashiva Samsthana. The Mutt conducts the anniversary of Basavanna, and Nijaguna swamiji. religious activities, puranas are arranged by the Mutt.

#### **Phakeereshwara Mutt, Shirhatti**

Jagadguru Phakeera Chennaveera Swamiji established this Mutt in Shirhatti. It is an example of communal harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims. As many as thirteen swamijis have had their term, leaving out the earliest one. The three names Chennaveera, Siddharama and Shivayogi are added to Phakeera and hence the Swamiji who occupies the peetha would be called 'Phakeera Siddharama' or Chennaveera or Shivayogi as the case may be. On the full moon day in the month of May the Mutt celebrates its festival. During the festival, the swamiji wears the Muslim attire, which

is rather uncommon elsewhere. Recitations from the puranas in August (Shravana), lighting the lamps in November (Karthika) are very attractive programmes. Phakeerashwara Mutt is independent and not attached to any other religious institution. It has branches in a few districts other than Dharwad. People in large number look forward to participate in the festivals of the Mutt.

### **Kanaka Gurupeetha, Kaginele**

Kaginele is the place where Kanakadasa left his mortal remains. It is in Byadgi Taluk. The devotees wanted (desired) to have a 'peetha' of their 'guru' and in 1989, the site had been sanctified for the construction of the Mutt. Birendra Keshava Tharakanandapuri Swamiji of Nanjangud in Mysore district was invited to adorn the '*Kanaka Gurupeetha*' at Kaginele. He took over as the guru in 1992 according to the formal rituals and ceremonies. The Mutt has the largest following among the Kuruba Community, has the aim to work for the social progress of the people of the community in the background of religious expectations. It has also started a residential school for the students.

### **Dwaitha Tradition, Brindavan and Mutts**

Madhwacharya, the founder of Dwaitha School of philosophy (1238 – 1317) installed 'Sri Krishna' in the Udupi temple. He appointed Swamijis in eight Mutts to worship the Lord and to spread 'Dwaitha' religious practices among the people. Far above the Ghats of Northern Karnataka (Uttara Kannada), one Padmanabha Tirtha the prime disciple of Madhwacharya (had Sanyasa Deeksha directly from his Guru) was asked to ascend the peetha of the Uttaradi Mutt. This Mutt is literally situated to the north of Udupi region and hence, must have been called 'Uttaradi Mutt', opines Prof. K.T. Pandurangi. The Mutt is situated in Hospet. But, the Mutt in the tradition of Uttaradi, is to be really, seen in Savanur. It belongs to Sathyabodha Teertha, the 36th Swamiji of Uttaradi Mutt (1744 – 1784). The Savanur Mutt is the centre of Dwaitha religious order. Swami Sathyavara Teertha of the Uttaradi Mutt tradition, was laid to rest in Brindavan at Koralahalli in Mundargi Taluk.

### **Sathyabodha Mutt, Savanur**

This Mutt is understood to have come into being around 1776 – 78. At the same place in Savanur, the Brindhavan of Sathyabodha is situated. The Mutt was built by Dewan Khanderao Sango in the court of Nawab Abdul Hakeem of Savanur. The Peshwas of Maharashtra gave many kinds of charity to this Mutt. In 1814 the village produce of Hunaseghatta in Honnali Taluk of Shimoga district had been given away as charity to Savanur Sathyabodha Mutt by Krishna Raja Wodeyar III of Mysore. The Mutt is running a Sanskrit Pathashala. In the month of March (Phalguna), the Mutt celebrates the '*Aradhana*' (death anniversary) for three days. It also celebrates the '*aradhana*' of Teekacharya, Dasa Purandara and also Ramanavami on a grand scale.

There are Vadiraja Teertha Brindavanas in Savanur and Havanur. The Brindavanas of Dheerendra Teertha and Susheelendra Teertha of Mantralaya Raghavendra Mutt are situated at Hosaritti in Haveri Taluk. The followers of Dwaitha School regard these Brindavanas as holy places. The ever increasing Brindavanas of Raghavendra Swamiji (Mantralaya), for the past two or three decades are founded in various places of Dharwad district. 'Raghavendra Swamy Mutt' established by Karjagi Dasa is located at Karjagi. 'Raghavendra Swamy Brindavan and Mutt' was built by Chikkubai of Kolhapur family about 250 years ago. We may see Brindavanas of Raghavendra Swamiji at Malamaddi, Shukravarpet, and Desayigalli in Dharwad town; Thoravigalli and Deshapande nagar in Hubli town also have 'Brindavanas' of Raghavendra Swamiji also, in Hubli town. There are many more Brindavanas in several towns.

Raghavendra Mutt is regarded as the awakening centre and hence, people of all castes have become devotees. In these centres, the 'aradhana' of Raghavendra Swamiji is celebrated in the latter half of the month of August (*Shravana Bahula*). It is the same time when aradhana at Mantralaya in Andhra Pradesh is celebrated. Since, it is the original centre of swamiji he went into (Samadhi alive) the devotees and followers of Dharwad district make a pilgrimage to it.

### Mutts of Adwaitha tradition

Adi Shankaracharya (788 – 820 A.D.) taught his followers that they could worship Shiva, Vishnu, Shakti, Kartikeya, Ganapathi or Surya (the Sun). Any of them could be their 'Ishta Daiva' (family deity). Such a school of philosophy enabling worship came to be called 'Adwaitha'. Adi Shankara is said to have established four prime Mutts after his name. Sringeri Peetha, in Chickmagalur district is one of the main Mutts of Shankara. Apart from this, there is also Sringeri Peetha at Kudli. The followers of Shankara (Adwaitha) constitute the Brahmin sub-castes and several of them are in Dharwad district. Shankar Mutts are in Hubli and Dharwad. Such Mutts may be found in a few more places of this district. Shankara Mutt is running a Sanskrit pathashala in Dharwad town. Which has a small shrine of Shankaracharya.

Here is the list of some important Mutts in Dharwad district.

1. **Byadgi Taluk** : Mookappa Swami Mutt, Guddada Mallapura; Muppina Swami Mutt, Byadgi.
2. **Dharwad Taluk**: Inchageri Mutt, Uppina Betgeri, Kambali Mutt, Uppina Betgeri, Eragambali Mutt, Tadakoda, Nigadi, Kalmutt: Tadakoda, Kashi Mutt: Uppina Betgeri, Gachhina Mutt (Sankara Mutt) Amminabhavi, Javalagi Mutt: Uppina Betgeri, Nagarahalli Ajjana Mutt: Kallur, Lokur, Panchagrha Mutt: Narendra, Madivaleshwara Mutt: Garaga, Nigadi, Yalavathi Mutt: Aminbhavi, Virakta Mutt: Aminbhavi, Uppina Betgeri. Shahapur Mutt: Uppina Betgeri, Siddharoodha Mutt: Devara Hubli, Hire Mutt: Nigadi and Hospet Mutt: Uppina Betgeri.
3. **Gadag Taluk**: Annadaneshwara Mutt: Narasapur, Anandashrama: Gadag, Kalmatha, Mulgund, Gurumutt: Neeralgi, Benakanakop, Chikka Mutt: Huyilagol, Chikkena Koppada Sharana Mutt: Balaganur, Jukthi Mutt: Gadag. (Masari) Gadag, Neelammatayi Ashrama: Asundi, Budiswamy Mutt: Hosalli, Mahalingeshwara Virakta Mutt: Kapothagiri, Soratur; Mummadi, Neelkanta Swamy Mutt, Betgeri, Murigiriswami Mutt: Hardi, Veereshwara Punyashrama: Gadag and Hire Mutt: Huyilgol.
4. **Hangal Taluk** : Kalmutt; Tiluvalli, Kantheshwara Mutt: Hirebasur, Kudala Mutt: Bommanahalli, Hangal, Kenda Mutt: Bommanahalli, Hangal, Gubbi swami Mutt: Honkan, Guru Nanjeshwara Mutt: Kudla, Charanthi Mutt: Akki Alur, Hangal, Chenna Veeraswamy Virakta Mutt: Akki Alur, Chowki Mutt: Akki Alur, Javali Mutt: Akki Alur, Thontadarya Mutt: Byadgi, Naalage Pavaada Mutt: Aladakatti, Bikshavarthi Mutt: Akki Alur, Mahantina Mutt: Akki Alur Muttina Kanti Mutt Akki Alur, Mudalagasi Mutt: Kusanur and Virakta Mutts: Akki Alur, Hire Kaunsi: Hangal, Kalasanur; Muduru; Shiragoda: Naregal; Bommanahalli; Mullalli; Maharajapet (Hangal); Belagalpet and Karagudari, Salemutt: Akki Alur; Belagalpet; Hangal Kumaraswami Mutt: Hangal, Adur, Balur and Hire Mutt: Akki Alur, Kadasetthalli; and Belagalpet.
5. **Haveri Taluk**: Dalavai Mutt: Havanur, Rambhapuri Peetha (Mutt): Negalur, Virakta Mutt: Handiganur; Guttal; Agadi, Hire Mutt: Haveri, Gudleshwara Mutt: Hosaritti, Hosa Mutt: Haveri and Bannada Mutt: Haveri

6. **Hirekerur Taluk:** Kabbinakanthi Mutt: Rattihalli, Kovitopi Mutt: Hamsabhavi, Virakta Mutt: Hire Konathi; Sathenahalli; Madlur, Chikkerur, Viratka Mutt: Thippayikop; (Masur), Pattada Devara Mutt: Kade Nandihalli, Mudi Mutt: Hirekerur, Kachavi and Karibasaveshwara Mutt: Ukkadagathri,

7. **Hubli Taluk:** Adavi Siddeshwara Mutt: Mantur, Yeradethhina Mutt: Hubli, Oli Mutt: Bommapura, Kalburgi Mutt: Hubli, Kalyan Mutt: Hubli, Panchagriha: HireMutt; Sulla, Panchakshara Devara Mutt: Byahatti, Basavanna Devara Mutt: Gaman gatti, Shankara Devara Mutt: Hubli, Shiggaon Mutt: Hubli, Shivananda Mutt: Bhairidevanakoppa, Siddeshwara Mutt: Unakal, Hanneradettina Mutt: Hubli, Harsha Devara Mutt: Arali Katte, Hebbal, Hosapet Mutt: Aralikatte; Hale Hubbali; Hubli, Hosa Mutt: Hubli Shantasharama; Hale Hubli, Hire Mutt: Byahatti and Bhikshavarthi Mutt: Hale Hubli.

8. **Kalghatgi Taluk:** Hanneradu Mutt: Kalghatgi, Siddharoodha Mutt: Hullambi; G. Basavanakop, Mahanta Mutt: Hire Honnalli, Virakta Mutt: Hulakop and Hooli Mutt: Jodihalli.

9. **Kundgol Taluk:** Chowki Mutt: Kundgol, Phakeeraswami Mutt: Samshi, Mahanta Shivayogi Mutt: Pashupathihal, Mochana Swami Mutt: Kamadolli; Mullalli and Samshi, Hire Mutt: Kundgol, Male Ajjana Mutt: Kundgol and Shivanand Mutt: Kundgol.

10. **Mundaragi Taluk:** Annadaneshwara Mutt: Mundargi, Halligudi, Hirevaddatti, Kattimani Mutt: Kalageri, Budihala; Singatalur, Haitapura and Mundargi, Kappatteshwara Mutt: Kappattagudda, Mundargi, Golgeri Mutt: Kappattagudda, Thontadarya Mutt: Doni, Dambal; Mundargi; Hesrur and Halligeri, Phakeeraswamy Mutt: Hire Vaddatti, Mullappayana Mutt: Dambal; Mastihalli Puravargada Mutt: Jaalavaadagi, Mudakeshwara Mutt: Virupapura Hire Mutt, Bennehalli Hirevaddathi Huchhappayya Mutt: Mundargi

11. **Nargund Taluk:** Ajjana Mutt: Madagunaki, Allamaprabhu Mutt: Hadali, Kannurajjana Mutt (Ayyappaswamy): Nargund, Kadasiddeshwara Mutt: Nargund, Thontadarya Mutt: Nargund; Chiknargund and Shirola, Brahmananda Mutt: Reddinaganur; Nargund, Maleppana Mutt: Chiknargund, Muraghrājendra Mutt: Nargund, Rudraswamy Mutt: Banahatti, Revana Siddeshwara Mutt: Chiknargund, Virakta Mutt: Nargund and Konnur, and Shivananda Mutt: Nargund,

12. **Navalgund Taluk:** Annadaneshwara Mutt: Annigeri; Manakwada, Shishuvinahalli, Hallikeri; Unakal, Siddhappajjana Mutt: Ibrahimpur, Konankeri Mutt: Navalgund, Gavi Mutt: Navalgund, Guddada Mutt: Navalgund, Gurushantajjana Mutt: Kalawada, Jadeswami Mutt: Morab, Thontadarya Mutt: Annigeri and Shelwadi, DasohaMutt: Adnuru, Neelagundajjana Mutt: Annigeri, Pattada Devara Mutt: Annigeri; Shirkola, Panchagriha Hire Mutt; Navalgund, Phakeeraswamy Mutt: Siruru, Babaladi Mutt-Ajjana Mutt: Bhoganur, Bhusanoor Mutt: Thuppada Kurahatti, Mounaswami Mutt: Shelwadi, Revanna Siddeshwara Sadhu Mutt: Gobbara gundi, Lingabasaveshwara Sharanara Mutt: Belahala, Virakta Mutt: Morab, Shirasangi Mutt: Shelwadi, Shivananda Mutt: Ibrahimpur and Thalemorab; Siddha Sadu Mutt : Gudisagara, Siddharoodha Mutt: Hebbal and Hire Mutt: Nyavalli and Basapur.

13. **Ranibennur Taluk:** Goniswamy Mutt: Ranibennur and Airani, Muppinayaka Mutt: Ranibennur and Airani, Somappayyanavara Mutt: Ranibennur, Wadeyar Samsthana Mutt: Chowdadanapura and Kuravatti, Pattadhyakshara Mutt: Kuravatti,

14. **Ron Taluk:** Adaviswami Mutt: Kotabala, Annadaneshwara Mutt: Abbigeri; Itagi Jaalihala, Naregal and Haalakeri, Kuntajjana Mutt: Savadi, Gulaganji Mutt: Ron, Jukti Mutt: Sudi; Dharamaradi Hire Mutt;

Gajendragad, Budiswami Mutt: Hosahalli, Maradi Mutt: Sudi, Mysore Mahantaswami Mutt: Gajendragad and Sudi, Huchhappayya Mutt: Kodikop, Charanti Mutt: Nidagundikop and Phalahareshwara Mutt: Asuti,

15. **Savanur Taluk:** Adaviswami Mutt: Savanur, Kalmutt: Savanur, Goddunusi Mutt: Savanur, Phakeeraswami Mutt: Savanur, Virakta Mutt: Savanur, Hattimattur; Karjagi, Sangamana Mutt: Savanur, Siddeshwara Mutt: Manthrodi

16. **Shiggaon Taluk:** Aralele Mutt: Bankapura, Kanbali Mutt: Belagali, Gadduge Mutt: Kottigere, Shiggaon, Jeragatti Mutt: Kottigere, Panchakshara Devara Mutt: Gangibhavi, Paradeshappa Mutt: Dundasi, Renuka Mutt: Kabanur, Virakta Mutt: Kottigeri, Hire Mutt: Dundasi and Pattadevara Mutt: Hirebendigari

17. **Shirhatti Taluk:** Akalandaswamy Mutt: Basapura; Akalandaswamy: Lakshmeshwar, Karibasappana Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Karewadi Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Kalmutt: Lakshmeshwar, Kallimutt: Ramageri, Kallimutt: Shirhatti, Kotimutt: Lakshmeshwara, Gaddada Devara Mutt: Lakshmeshwara, Gurubasavanna Mutt: Shigli, Gollareshwara Mutt: Lakshmeshwara, Thontadarya Mutt: Hole Aluru, Dingareshwara Mutt: Bale Hosur, Nishani Mutt: Magadi; Pancha Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Balihalli Mutt: Battur and Lakshmeshwar, Baleshwara Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Mahantina Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Virakta Mutt: Hebbal, Itagi, Baale Hosur, Melagi Mutt: Haripura; Shigli Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Sirassupavaada Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Sale Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Sarangi Mutt: Lakshmeshwar, Hire Mutt: Lakshmeshwar; Bellatti; Akkiguna; Budihaal; Kokkeregundi; Gojanur; Bannikop and ; Hebbal, Hottige Mutt: Lakshmeshwar and Charamurthy Mutt: Ganjgatti. (The above list of the Mutts is provided by Dr. M.M. Kalaburgi.)

#### OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

##### **Seshachala Sadguru Samstha, Agadi**

The founder of this centre is Sadguru Seshachala Sadhu Maharaj, a married person. According to books that speak of Seshachala Sadhu Maharaj, it is said that Chidambara Mahaswami of Murugod took his birth again as Seshachala Swami in order to protect 'dharma' in Agadi. This fact is believed to have been corroborated by Lingana Gowda, a Samsthanika (chieftain) of Havanur. It seems that Lingana Gowda was given the promise by Mahaswami Chidambara to come alive in order to continue hospitality to the needy and *annadana* (charity feeding) to them. This organization is a family order of a 'Guru Parampara' belonging to the smartha tradition of the Brahmins. There is a Shiva temple in the premises. With the passing away of Sadhu Seshachala, Chidambara Murthy took over the 'Peetha'. Later Dattatreya Swamiji became the presiding swamy of Seshachala Samsthe. The present incumbent is Chidambara Murthy Chakravarthy, maintaining this organization. One Narayana Bhagavan Ashram at Sagar in Shimoga district is a branch of Seshachala Sadguru Samsthe. The Narayan Bhagavan Ashram was a Samskrita Pathasala after the name Seshachala Sadguru. It was running 'Chaturveda' classes since 86 years. (it was training students in the four Vedas). This Samsthe started a secondary school in 1973. It receives grants from the government to run the Samskrita Pathasala. The centre (Samsthe) has been publishing a monthly magazine known as 'Sadbodha Chandrike' to popularise religion and spirituality with rational approach. The well-known writer Galaganatha was associated with the magazine and the Samsthe. Large crowds may be seen during the celebration of the anniversaries of Swamiji's of the Samsthe. It is the time for Bhajans, discourses and music – all of which elevate the devotees to a religious and spiritual life.

### **Veereshwara Punyashram, Gadag**

Pandit Panchakshari Gavai came to Gadag with his disciples and started Veereshwara Punyashram, having received charity from Veerappa Basarigida. Prior to this, the ashrama was established (in 1914) at Nidagundi village in Ron Taluk. The ashram was founded at Shivayoga Mandir of Guru Kumara Mahaswami in Hangal. As the Gavai fell sick and his health got deteriorated, he entrusted the responsibility of running the ashrama to Puttaraj Gavai. Pandit Panchakshari left this world in 1944. Since then, Puttaraja Gavai has been ably continuing the work of the ashrama (without consideration of caste or religion) by keeping the blind and the handicapped children and to provide food and shelter for them besides teaching them music. Even the orphans are taken care of at the ashram. Education in music from the primary level to college is provided in the ashram. The inmates here get vast educational exposure to music. Puttaraj Gavai never compromised with quality in music and training in dance. In addition, there is some arrangement for teaching the Vedas and Puranas, at the ashram. The ashram celebrates the death anniversary of Pandit Panchakshari Gavai and also the festival of Shiva Basava Mahaswami of Hukkeri and Haveri Mutt. During the second half of June-July (*Jeshtha Bahula*), the anniversary of Ganayogi Panchakshari Gavai is conducted as a mark of devotion to the founder.

### **Guru Kabiranand Swami Siddhashram, Ranibennur**

This ashram belongs to 'Siddharoodha order'. It was started by Guru Kabeereshwara Swami and his devotees in 1964. He was the disciple of Sadguru Kabeerananda Swami of Chitradurga. The ashram conducts on '*akshaya thruthiya* day' a procession of Siddharoodha Swamiji in the palanquin and it happens to be the death anniversary of the Swamiji. Religious activities in 'Navarathri', 'Shivarathri' and during Ramanavami days are the annual features of the ashram. The ashram conducts community – marriages for the devotees.

### **Sri Mouneshwara Trust Committee, Ranibennur**

Under the administration of the above committee, there is a Mouneshwara temple belonging to 'Viswakarma tradition'. On the *rathasaptami* day (Jan), the devotees gather as a community to have a 'tonsure' (shaving the head and to give away hair as a gift to Mouneshwara) and it is called '*Javula*'. The devotees also conduct 'Upanayana' (thread ceremony) or Brahmopadesha and 'Vivaha' (marriage) at the temple. On the same day, the procession of Mouneshwara is conducted. During 'Navarathri' (nine nights) lighting lamps is a cultural activity and on 'Vijayadashami' (the tenth day of Navarathri), the community people (Viswakarma) gather to receive 'Banni leaves' to end the festivity of Navarathri. 'Banni leaves' are worn in the hair by the people. Even Shivarathri (Worship of Shiva) is the event of special pooja. Mouneshwara Trust also hosts National festivals.

### **Akkamahadevi Ashram**

This Ashram came into being at Dharwad in 1978. Mathe Mahadevi and Lingana Swami were the founders of Akkamahadevi Ashram. The ashram provides shelter to the persons interested in spirituality and the ones interested in attaining higher awakening. Even the women of misfortune are taken care of by the ashram. The ashram has started a school which has provision up to 10th standard. Religious and spiritual matters are discussed here and they are also spread to the community through a number of programmes. The ashram has its branches at Kumbalagod and Bangalore also.



### **Vidyaniketana**

This institution is a hostel for the students run by the Catholic Christ Organization at Dharwad. It gives training in catholic practices. The youth who remain unmarried in the centre (Vidyaniketan) will have training for 14 years. With the completion of their training, the youth will be appointed by the Christ's Organization (Mahasabha) to work in Institutions running social services.

### **Sishunal Sharefs' Mound, Shishunal (1819-1889)**

Sharef Shivayogi got his spiritual lessons from Govinda Bhatta. He learnt both the worldly and the transcendental experience at the feet of his Guru. He was the contemporary of Nagalinga Swami of Navalgund and Guru Madiwala Shivayogi of Garag. Sharefs' poetry is filled with philosophy and raga-tala and laya (tune-timing and rhythm). The uniqueness of Sharef was that he was a Muslim by birth, but became a disciple of a Brahmin guru. He was influenced by vachanas of the Veerashaivas. With this frame of mind, Sharef preached the concept of devotion to god. In the beginning of his life, Sharef lived in the lands of his family with father, mother and daughter. His lands had been one kilometre away from Shishunal village. It is in this village, amidst field are the mounds of Sharef, his father, mother and daughter. Much later the mounds are decorated with marbles. By the side of these mounds, the ashes of Govinda Bhatta are smeared into Samadhi. Even Sharef's mound lay near by. The mound of Sharef is the centre of worship everyday for both the Muslims and the Hindus. The pilgrims from far and wide visit this holy place. Sharef's mound is the living example of communal harmony. Worship at this place on every new moon day (amavasya) special pooja in Aug – Sep (*shravana masa*) are regarded religiously holy. During Jan – Feb (Phalguna masa) holding of a big festival is the annual feature at Sharef's mound. At this time, both the Muslims and the Hindus together worship Sharef's holy mound. Sharef's songs (poetry) may be philosophical in content, but are rendered into music like lyrical poems. They are very popular in the form of audio cassettes.

### **Hurikadli Ajjanavra Samadhi, Navlgund**

Hurikadli Ajjanavar was born at Ibrahimpur in Navalgund taluk in 1900 A.D. He was a Pedagogue. During this time, Hurikadli Ajjanavar was inspired by Sadguru Shivananda's teachings. He was given 'Shivapooja Deeksha' by his master. Later, he joined Guru Gauryananda to go to Bengal to be wellversed in 'Devipooja deeksha', the science of Tantric Cult, Palmistry and the science of 'Vanaspathi' (extraction from Vegetables) Ajjanavar being a dynamic person, met Ramana Maharshi in Thiruvannamalai and got his doubts about spirituality clarified. His was a child marriage. His wife passed away very young. Ajjanavar did not remarry at all. 'Devi Purana' of Chidanand Avadhut was Hurikadli Ajjanavar's very popular book for recitation. He recited the slokas throughout his life. He had followers in large numbers. Having understood the importance of education, Ajjanavar started educational institutions in Dharwad with the co-operation of his followers. Spirituality, worshipping Devi and helping others had been Ajjanavar's mission. He died at 90 years of age in January 1990. His Samadhi is in Navalgund.

### **CASTES AND TRIBES**

The caste system is a distinct feature of the Hindu society. As Risley understands it, a historical person or a mythical ancestor of divine origin to be identified by a set of families as their ancestors, is the origin of caste; traditionally marriage relations are established within the confines of each caste group. Although, there is an occupation, mostly followed by the people of a caste as a tradition, in

recent times, a few changes can be observed in the caste system what makes a caste so different from other factors, which consists of dress, food habits, marriage, funeral rites, rituals and customs. And now coming to the tribes, it has a set of families, may be moving from place to place (nomadic) or living in a given geographic territory; the people have a distinct language or dialect, a distinct culture characterized by a social organization. The people of a tribe think that they are different from others. Such a thinking has made them united with all their *endogamous* entities. However, such a feeling of unity among the tribals of a large group deeply recognizes sharp differences also within the clans of a tribe. There are a number of castes and tribes in Dharwad district. At this point, the details of caste, sub-caste and tribes of this district may not be given here, but a brief information about social and religious practices of some castes and tribes are discussed.

**Agasa** (Madivala-Washerman): He is known as Dhobi and also Pareet. The pareets speak Marathi. They live mostly in Dharwad, Hubli, Nargund, Navalgunda, Kalghatgi, Mundargi, Shiggaon and Gadag taluks. The first Backward Class Commission in Karnataka (1972) totalled up the population of Agasa to 9,021 in this district; whereas the second Backward Classes Commission (1984) gave the population figure of this caste reaching 10,762. Washing of clothes is the traditional occupation of these people. Some of them have settled in cultivation and other jobs or employment. The Agasa is also required to spread the white cloth *Nademadi* on the ground for the bridegroom to walk on, during the marriage celebration of other castes. The Agasa caste has a few sub-groups. The sub-sects do not establish endogamous relations. The people of this caste have no priests. Their marriages are consecrated either by a Brahmin or a Lingayat priest; even on other religious occasions, the priest is summoned from outside by the Agasa Community. There was no traditional approval for a widow-remarriage. It is a recent development among them. All the Hindu festivals are celebrated by this people. They celebrate 'Jokumara' festival in Sep-Oct (*Bhadrpada*). on the 8th day during the first half of the month. The celebration of this festival is believed to bring rains and the agricultural lands will become green with crops around. On this day, the girls of 'Sunagar' caste carry the idol of Jokumara on their heads and go from house to house in streets and lanes; they also narrate stories of Jokumara. On the 14th day of Sep-Oct (*Bhadrpada*) the idol of Jokumara is discharged to be left under the washing stone by the people. Prior to this, the Agasas observe a three-day vow. These three days the people do not wash clothes on the washing stone. The Agasas conduct themselves religiously to gods like Mylara, Chandraguttavva of Chandragutti and Yellamma of Savadatti. Some of these people are the followers of Panduranga of Pandarpur.. Those Agasas following Veerashivism adore Madivala Machayya, the contemporary of Basavanna in great respect. Among the Agasas, the non-Veerashaivites are meat eaters.

**Ambigera:** They are also called 'Gangamata' and 'Gangakula'. The Second Backward Classes Commission of Karnataka reported that the Ambigera population in Dharwad district was 74,023. Fishing and boating are their traditional occupations. Now, may have taken up agriculture and other jobs. They have a few sub-castes. They do not marry within the same sub-caste group. It is the Brahmin priest who conducts rituals and ceremonies for the Ambigers. Ambigera marriage is celebrated in the bride-groom's house. They are meat eaters. Kannada is their mother tongue. Goddesses Durgavva, Honnavva and God Mylara are worshipped by the Ambiger people. These people celebrate 'Ganga Jayanthi' during June-July (Jestha) on the tenth day of the first half of the month. The dead among them is given a burial.

**Balajiga:** These people are in large number in Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag and Hangal Taluks. Cultivation of lands is their prime occupation. Balajigas are divided into a few sub-sects and they do entertain marriage within their own group. There is no priestly class in Balajiga caste. A Brahmin priest is present during religious activities. They have not approved either widow-remarriage or a divorce between a couple. These people are meat eaters. They speak both Kannada and Telugu. A birth or death in the family can be polluting to the members. These people worship Anjaneya, Venkataramana, Yogeshwara, Yellamma and other deities. They go on a pilgrimage to Tirupthi, Savadatti, Devaragudda, Dharmasthala and Kadaramandalagi.

**Beda:** These people are also known as 'Berhad', 'Talwar', Valmiki', 'Nayakmakkalu'. The Second Backward Classes Commission gave the population figure of Bedas as 1,46,131 (1984). The Sage Valmiki in ancient times was a Beda (hunter) and as such, the people now take pride to have belonged to his ancestry. Hunting and also being messengers to reach letters to others – were the traditional occupations of the Bedas. Now, they also practice agriculture on tenancy basis (*'Geni'*) and sometimes, work even as coolies. Kannada is their language. The people are divided into 'Chinnamura', 'Minagalavar', 'Bantladar', 'Muchhaladavar' etc. The people do not marry in their own group. There is no priestly class among the Bedas. Their religious activities are conducted by either a Brahmin or a Lingayath guru. These people are followers of both Shaiva and Vaishnava cult. Hanuman (Anjaneya) is their common (popular) God. The Bedas worship even Mylara of Devaragudda, Yellamma of Saundatti, Chandraguttavva of Chandragutti, Manjunatha of Dharmasthala, Dyamavva, Honnamma of Honnatti etc. As the practice goes, the dead among these people may either be buried or cremated. Birth and death would cause three-days pollution. On the ninth day of a person's death, god is worshipped and food is given to the relatives and friends.

**Brahmin:** The Brahmins of Dharwad district belong to three schools of thought (Dwaitha, Adwaitha and Visishta Adwaitha). According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, these people numbered at 66,320 (1984) in the district. Madhwas, the followers of Madhwacharya, Smarthas, the followers of Shankaracharya and Srivaishnavas, the followers of Ramanujacharya have their own sub-caste traditions. Srivaishnavas are not found in large numbers in Dharwad district. The other two Viz., Madhwas and Smarthas constitute more among the Brahmins. The Madhwas are mostly practicing the traditions of Uttaradi Mutt and Raghavendra swamy Mutt; where as the smarthas practice the dictates of the Sringeri and Kudli Mutts. The Madhwas come under Rigvedic and Yajurvedic families. These families originally had been well-versed in the two branches of Vedic knowledge; where as the Smarthas come under Shukla-Yajurveda and Krishna-Yajurveda. The first one Viz., Shukla-Yajurvedis follow the tradition of 'Kanva Maharshi'. Some Madhwa families are Shukla-Yajurvedis. The primary centre of Shukla-Yajurvedis is Agadi in Haveri Taluk. The centre of Krishna-Yajurvedis is in Shiggaon Taluk. They belong to Boudaayana school of Smriti writers, that dictates day to day and occasional religious activities of the people. Although, most Brahmins speak Kannada, there are also Marathi and Konkani speaking people in this district.

The Brahmin families are identified by a specific *'gothra'* (clan) and its *pravara* (details of three generations of ancestors, guru parampare etc). Some of these *gothras* are Kashyapa, Viswamitra, Haritasa, Bharadwaja etc. Marriage within the same gothra is a stigma. The Brahmin has to undergo sixteen '*Samskaras*' (rituals for life). Upanayana, (Brahmopadesha and wearing the sacred thread) is one very important *samskara*. The life of a Brahmin is characterised by a number of routine rituals. Morning and evening Sandhya Vandhana (Prayers) and at mid-day, are insisted upon by the ritualistic

life. Among the Brahmins of our times, there are families of *agrahara*, that was established hundreds of years ago. Traditionally, the Brahmins are divided into '*Vaidikas*' and '*Laukikas*'. The former conduct rituals and ceremonies; but the latter lived a life of businessman or the life of a man in service (government or private) or as contractors, and many others do various activities to make a living in this world. There is a system of arrangement of marriage of brahmin boy and girl. The parents of the bride accordingly go in search of a suitable bride groom and the marriage generally takes place in the Bride's place as a practice. The Brahmin tradition would not approve either widow-remarriage or a divorce for the couple. Of late, sub-sects and the sub-castes of Madhwa and Smartha go in for marriage of their children. These people are vegetarians. The dead among the Brahmins are cremated with the exception of a dead child, Without teeth formation, a Sanyasi or a Sadhu. The events like birth and death, cause ten-days pollution (*Sutaka*) for the family members. After the cremation of a person, either the second day or the third day, the mortal remains are collected in an earthen pot and immersed in a holy river called by tradition as '*Asti Sanchayana*'. Death rites are conducted on the 5th or the 7th or the 9th day, as per the convenience of the family to which the dead belonged. All the rites of death get completed on the 13th day. The following day, community feeding known as '*Vaikuntha Samaaradhane*' is arranged for relatives and friends. Then, the monthly-rites '*masika*' will be conducted for a full year. The annual ceremony – '*Varshika Shraddha*' marks the end of '*masika*'. In Dharwad district, the Marathi speaking Chitpavan and Karhad Brahmins called '*Deshastha*' may be seen. They are generally Smarthas. But there are Madhwas among Deshasthas also. Madhwas are Kannada and Marathi speaking. Chitpavans and Saraswaths speak Konkani. Among the Konkani speaking Brahmins there are both Smarthas and Madhwas. They came to Dharwad district from Goa and Uttara Kannada regions. These people worship Vithala of Pandharpur, Dattatreya, Banashankari and Venkataramana of Tirupathi. All centres of pilgrimage characterised by the Vedic tradition are regarded holy or sacred by the people. The centres of worship of Saraswaths are situated in Goa.

**Chapparabanda:** These people are living in Hubli, Dharwad, Nargund, Gadag and Navalgund Taluks. 'Gardi Gammat shows' (a show of enjoyment for children and others through a hand manipulated mechanism for viewing) and selling 'Bombay Mithayi' (a kind of Bombay sweet) give Chapparabanda people a living. They speak a dialect called 'Bathbale'. They have a few sub-sects. They are exogamous. There is a caste-panchayat to settle caste issues. '*Tera*' payment to the bride, widow re-marriage and divorce practices are socially accepted. They are meat eaters. Chapparabands participate in the Muslim celebrations like '*Urus*' at Yamanur, Peer Abdul Urus and Rajjab urus in Bijapur. Likewise, the people take part in Yellamma and Durgavva's festivals. They have the practice of burying the dead.

**Chalawaadi:** The census of 1981 gave the population figure of Chalawaadis as 32,593. They work as agricultural labourers and coolies. Chalawaadis speak Kannada. There are few divisions among them. '*Tera*' to the girl (bride), widow re-marriage and divorce are the practices in social life. They worship Yellamma, Mylara Linga and Basaveshwara. They are meat eaters. Pollution at birth and death is observed by this people. The following are some of the feasts and festivals of Chalawaadis. Such as 'Ugadi', 'Nagara Panchami', 'Karu Hunnime', 'Mahanavami', 'Basava Jayanthi' and 'Ananta Hunnime'. During Mahanavami, Chalawaadis do the service of holding the burning-wick (Deevatige) to God's arrival in procession at Devaragudda and it is their traditional right. The burning of 'Kama' during the holi, is by the fire coming from the lane of Chalawaadi settlement. It is the traditional way of observing 'Kama Dahana'. The dead among these people are buried.

**Christian:** See Christian Religion

**Dakkaliga :** These people are dependent on madigas for livelihood. They have a few smaller divisions (sects). Dakaligas speak both Telugu and Kannada. They are meat eaters. They observe specially the new-moon day, the full-moon day, Nagara Panchami and Deepavali. Widows can remarry; divorce is not a stigma to these people. Dakkaligas worship Durgavva, Dyamavva, Mariamma etc. They visit Pandharpur, Dharmasthala, Yellammana gudda and Mudagal for a pilgrimage. The dead among them are buried.

**Darzi:** Traditionally, Darzis are tailors. They are also known by a few other names-simpi, Sai, Miray, Rangari, Bhavasara Kshatriya, Namadeva Simpi. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission in Karnataka, the population of Darzis (1984) was 24,939. Among them Marathi and Kannada speaking people may be found. These people wear the sacred thread. The Brahmin priest is invited to officiate at religious functions. Some of these people are meat eaters. Panduranga, Tulajabhavani, Ingulambike are the deities of worship for Darzis. Savadatti, Pandharpur, are their centres of pilgrimage. The dead is buried by these people.

Some Darzis have become Veerashaivas. They are 'Shivasimpiger'. These are mostly cloth merchants. Jangamas visit these people on religious occasions. These people attend Kottur Basaveshwar and Banashankari festivals. They bury the dead. Among Marathi speaking Bhavasara Kshatriyas, the family names are-Tikare, Nazhare, Lokare, Navale and Nakhate etc.

**Dasar :** These people live as *mendicants*. They go from house to house in all lanes asking for alms. Dasar belong to different castes. They do not establish marital relations with each other. They sing songs in praise of gods in front of the houses. Some of them just take the names of gods to draw the attention of the people in the house and to come out with alms. Dasar (some) can dramatize the theme of mythological episodes also. A Dasa can be traditionally begging for alms from any caste. It is also likely that any person, at any time could have dedicated his life to serving god. Hence, he could be a Dasa. Among Dasar, Kannada and Telugu speaking people are generally seen. They belong to Shiva and Vaishnava tradition too. They have accepted the widow-remarriage. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission Report, the population of Dasar in Dharwad district in 1984 was 2,676.

**Devanga:** It implies that these people are god's own because they are a part of Him, according to the etymological meaning of the Sanskrit word 'Devanga'. One mythological story reveals that a Devanga sage was created by Lord Mahadeva to weave cloth for gods and men. Therefore, perhaps, weaving has been the traditional occupation, generally of these people. Now, the people are into other occupations like agriculture, business etc. Devanga population, according to the Second Backward Classes Commission, in Dharwad district was 16,087. There are many divisions in this caste group and these sects do not marry within their own ancestral divisions. Hence, they are exogamous. Kannada is their language. All the Hindu festivals are observed by the people. The Swamiji at 'Gayathri peetha' is the guru of Devangas. Banashankari, near Badami in Bijapur district(Now Bagalkot district) is their family deity. Birth and death are both polluting. Some people also speak Telugu at home.

**Dhor:** According to 1981 census, the Dhor population was 2,932. They are called 'Doharu' in Kannada. As the people speak 'Marathi', they are believed to have hailed from Maharashtra. Curing hide, making leather requirements for the agriculturists and manufacturing leather goods are some of their traditional occupations. There are few sects in them. They have the practice of widow remarriage and divorce. Jangama priests officiate at the religious celebrations of Dhohars. These people are meat eaters. They worship Durgavva, Yellamma and other Goddesses. Pandharpur, Banashankari, Yellamma

gudda, Yamanur Urus are the pilgrimage centres for the Dhors. The dead among them are usually buried. 'Shivasharana Dohara Kakkayya' (follower of Basavanna's Sharana cult) was a Dohar caste-man.

**Domba :** They are a community living by performing physical feats on roadsides in a crowd. It is a show of breath-taking moment for the public. Walking on the wire-rope, pushing the body into a small metal ring etc. are their feats. They make combs of wood and animal-horns. They can make artistic objects and idols of Gods using the soft stone. Among these people, the following sects are noticed – Honnasetty, Sannamallige, and 'Emmenavaru'. These people do not marry in their own group. Sacred thread wearing is also a practice with them. Widows can remarry; divorce is accepted. Either Brahmin priest or a Jangama conducts religious ceremonies for the Dombas. They are meat eaters. Maruthi, Nandi and Yellamma are all worshiped by these people. Dombas go on pilgrimage to places like Yellammagudda, Dharmasthala and Pandharpur.

**Duragamuragi :** They are a nomadic people worshipping 'Shakti' goddess. Their women carry the idol of Durgamma to go for alms. Their men beat themselves with a hunter ('*chavati*' – made of rope) to cause sympathy in others and to extract money. These people speak both Kannada and Telugu. The families belong to several clans. The bride-groom's father or elders find a girl for the boy. '*Tera*' payment to the girl is a must. The caste elder of 'Kattemanu' should be present at all marriages. Widows can remarry. These people are usually meat eaters. The dead among them are buried.

**Ganiga:** The oil-pressers from the oil-seeds are called 'Ganigas'. Many among these people shifted to other jobs for living. Cultivations and business are their choices. The sub-castes are Kari – Ganiga, Bili – Ganiga, and Sajjana – Ganiga. All of them speak Kannada. Occasions like birth, death, marriage and other celebrations are conducted by either a Brahmin priest or a Jangama. The Ganigas observe all the Hindu feasts and festivals. They practice widow-remarriage and divorce. They usually bury the dead. According to the Second Backward Class Commissions report, Ganiga population in Dharwad district, in 1984, was 4,787.

**Ganthichora:** These people are believed to have come from Maharashtra or Bellary to settle down in Dharwad district. They make a living by working in the mills, breaking stones and quarrying in the hills. They also know smithy. There are many sects in Ganthichora caste. The people of sub-sects do not marry in their own groups. The wedding rituals are taken from the Hindu practices. '*Tera*' payment to the girl is a must, widow can remarry; divorce is accepted. They are meat eaters. They speak Kannada. Maruthi, Manjunatha, Vithala, Yellamma, Durgavva, Huligavva, are all worshiped. The dead may be buried or cremated; both the customs are practised.

**Golla:** These people figured about 15,559 in the total population of Dharwad district as per the Second Backward Classes Commission's Report, in 1984. Cattle – breeding, and milk – vending had been Golla's occupations. Agricultural labour and coolie jobs meet their livelihood. They speak Telugu. Jointfamily system was rather common with them. Now, such a family living is deteriorating. The bridegroom's father goes in search of a bride for his son. Wedding is arranged either at boy's or the girl's place, according to prior decision in the matter. The elderly caste man, 'Dasappa' – assumes the role of a priest at a wedding. '*Tera*' payment must be settled before the wedding. Widow- remarriage is no stigma. The caste council dictates the social and religious life of the Gollas. Their Gods are Krishna and Thimappa of Tirupathi; and the Goddesses are Durga, Huligavva, and Yellamma. Death in a family of the Gollas is just a day's pollution.



**Harina Shikari :** These people are the deer hunters. It is their traditional occupation. They call themselves as *Paardhi*, Adavi Chuncharu, and Chigarikaar. Now, Harina Shikaris work as coolies and sell fire-wood to people. They speak Kannada, Hindi, Gujarathi and also a mixture of them. Such a language is called '*Paardhi*'. These people are meat eaters. Widow-remarriage is acceptable to them. Shikaries worship Dandi, Durgavva, Dyamavva, Bhavani, Uduchamma, Huligamma, Yellamma and others. The dead is cremated by these people.

**Holeya:** Traditionally, the Holeyas are the village servants and watchmen. In these days, Holeyas are working as agricultural labourers. Some of them have their own lands, they are into other occupations also. Most of these people in Dharwad district live in rural areas. They are generally Kannada speaking. But, the Marathi speaking Holeyas are known as 'Mahars'. They have a caste council. Widow-marriage and divorce may be seen among the Holeyas. They worship Durgavva, Dyamavva, Yellamma and Anjaneya. These people are meat eaters. Ugadi, Nagarpanchami, Dasara and Deepavali are the people's important festivals. Usually, the dead are buried.

**Hoogar :** Hoogars main avocation is selling of flowers and leaves (*patre*) to families as well as temples. They also supply garlands and flower-bands (*Basinga*) at a wedding as it is their traditional work. In recent years, Hoogars have taken to agriculture and other jobs. Jangamas help these people perform religious activities. Widow-remarriage is not uncommon. Divorce is rather rare. They go on a pilgrimage to Siddalingeshwar of Yediyur, Sharana Basaveshwara of Kalburgi. They bury the dead.

**Hulasaavar :** These people live by agriculture and also do the work of a coolie. They speak Marathi. There are a few sects in them. They are exogamous. Widow-remarriage and divorce can be seen in their life. At the time of wedding, Hulasavaars wear the sacred thread. They worship Tulaja Bhavani, Kalikamba, Kedaralinga and other deities. Hulasavaars go to pilgrimage centres like Pandharpur, Tulajapur, etc. They are seen in Dharwad, Hubli, Nargund and Navalgund taluks. They are meat eaters. The dead among these people are cremated.

**Idiga:** These people are also known as 'Iligera'. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission of Karnataka, the population of Idigas in 1984 was 4,817 in Dharwad district. Toddy tapping is their traditional occupation, but now they are doing agriculture and other occupations too. Among these people there are a few sub-castes which are *exogamus*. Edigas practice widow-remarriage and divorce. They are meat-eaters. They go on a pilgrimage to Yellamma of Savadatti, Chandragutti and Dharmasthala.

**Jain:** See under Jainism.

**Jeenugar :** They are also known as 'Chitragars' (make pictures, idols, etc). These people are spread in many parts of the district. Jeenu-is the sitting pad to be used on the horse-back at the time of riding. The people make 'Jeenu', as their traditional occupation. Now, they make clay idols, toys, images of gods, wooden cradles, other wooden equipments and pictures. Lord Ganesha in clay is a popular idol. The people speak both Marathi and Kannada. The Brahmin priests conduct ceremonies and rituals for them. They do not practise widow-remarriage and divorce. Sacred thread wearing is important religiously, for some people. Shakthi deity is worshipped by Jeenugaras. They go on a pilgrimage to Pandharpur, Gokarna and such other places. The funeral of the dead is by cremation.



**Kaatak:** These people are also known as Kaatakas, Kalal, and Katuba. According to the second Backward Classes Commission Report of Karnataka. Kaatak population (1984) was 10,971 in Dharwad district. Meat-selling and working in toddy shops are their traditional occupations. They claim to have 'the Sun' as their ancestor and hence worship Him. They have a few sub-sects among them. They are exogamous. There is no widow-remarriage and the practice of divorce among the Kaataks. They are meat eaters. Hindi is their mother tongue. They also speak a language (dialect without alphabets) in day to day matters. Dasara, Deepavali and Holi are a few feasts and festivals are celebrated by these people. They worship Yellamma, Bhavani and Narasimha at homes. Both birth and death cause defilement (pollution) in their families. If the dead person was married, the body would be cremated; if unmarried, the body would be buried.

**Kanjarabhata:** These people are known as Bhata, Samsi, Bhaantu, Lolyaara, Mukheri etc. They live in colonies. Their colonies are in Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag taluks. Many others of these people have gone into villages of this district. They are distributed into several sub-sects. Hence, these people do not marry in the same sect. *Tera* payment to the girl is common. Remarriage and divorce are socially accepted. Kanjarabhata are meat-eaters. There is no priestly class in them. They have a council. In their presence (Pancharu) wedding is celebrated. Their gods include Vithoba of Pandharpur, Hanumantha, Krishna, Ramadhani and goddess Kalika. Kanjarabhata seem to be enthusiastic about sports. The dead among these people are cremated.

**Korama :** These people address themselves as Kuramas, Korava, Kunchikorava, Koramasetty and the like. Their population in Dharwad district was 12,057 in 1972, as per the report of the First Backward Classes Commission. They were weaving palm-leaf mats, making brooms, and baskets. Now some of them have taken up blowing the pipe (*Olaga*) and also work as coolies. These people have the caste-council for settling caste issues; even adoption has social acceptance. There is no priestly class among the Koravas. The Brahmin priests are conducting religious activities for them. There are a number of sub-sects. Marriage within the same sect ('Bedugu') is not permitted. The institution of 'Tera' (payment to be made by the bride-groom's family to the bride's family) is important in Korava marriage. Widow remarriage and divorce are common. They are meat eaters. Their goddesses are Durgavva, Dyavamma, Yellamma, and 'Anjaneya' too. They visit places like Dharmasthala, Kadaramandalige, Devaragudda (Mylara), Savadatti, because they are the centres of pilgrimage. The people have both the customs of burying and cremating the dead.

**Kumbara :** This word is derived from 'Kumbhakara' (the pot maker) of the samskrit root. Traditionally, they are workers in clay; hence they make pots and tiles. Kumbaras are involved in other jobs also, in recent times. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission Report, Kumbara population of Dharwad district in 1984 was 3,406. We have noticed a few sub sects under Kumbara caste. Some have been prosocialised to Veerashaivism. There is no Kumbara priest. Religious activities are conducted by either the Brahmins or the Lingayat priest. Kumbaras worship Kumbareshwara. Widow – remarriage and divorce are also practised. The Veerashiva Kumbaras are the devotees of 'Kumbara Gundayya'. Both birth and death cause pollution. The dead are generally buried.

**Kuruba :** Kuruba as a community claims a population of 2,78,488 in Dharwad district, as per the Second Backward Classes Commission Report of 1984. These people are traditionally sheep-breeders and rug-makers. Now many of them do agriculture and other occupations. The two divisions among them are (a) Hatti Kankana (tying the cotton thread around the wrist) (b) Kambali Kankana (tying the woolen thread around the wrist). The sub-sects among the Kurubas are Kotenavar, Saravar,

Hannakotenavar etc. They are exogamous. The Kurubas speak Kannada as their language. There is a priestly class among the Kurubas known as 'Wodeyar', and these people are pure vegetarians. Marriage and other religious activities are performed by the priest himself. In the place, where Wodeyar is not available, the kurubas approach a Brahmin or a Lingayat priest to officiate at religious activities. As a practice, wedding is conducted at the bride-grooms residence. The re-marriage of a widow and divorce are socially accepted. 'Muttaide' (married women whose husband is alive) women have no role in a Kuruba widow's wedding. Adopting a child is a practice with the Kurubas. Adoption is both a social and a legal practice. A child can be adopted before the leaders of the Kuruba community ('Pancharu') and then it shall be registered legally. A Kuruba adult male, generally, wears a loosely hung woolen blanket suspended down the shoulder and a long cloth is tied to the head like a turban. Deepavali is a pompous celebration in the family. At this time, the Kurubas consider 'Dollu' (the traditional drums) and 'Sticks' as holy and hence, they worship them. Their gods are Beereshwara, Mylara of Devaragudda, Revana Siddeshwara and goddess Yellamma too. The dead is usually buried, but cremation is not strange. Dancing to the tune of *dollu* is their loving folk art. Now, the Kurubas have established a 'peetha' called "Kanaka Guru Peetha at Kaginele to be adorned by a guru for directing the community in religious matters. It is a source of community unity.

**Lambani:** These people are also called Banjara and Manjara. Originally, these people were doing the business of selling 'Lavana' (salt). According to 1981 census Lambani population was 56,564. Some people are of the opinion that Lambanis belonged to Rana Pratap's ancestry. During the war, they ran away to the forest having feared the enemy attack on them. Whether it was true, nobody has corroborated. Lambani's generally live on the outskirts of villages. Their settlement is known as 'Tanda'. Such *tandas* may be seen primarily in the taluks of Kalghatgi, Mundargi, Ranibennur, Shirhatti, Shiggaon and Gadag in Dharwad district. Firewood selling in bundles is their traditional occupation. Their sub-divisions are Moodh, Vader, Ranasuth and Udam. The people do not marry within one's own group. They have a priestly class. A Lambani priest conducts religious functions for the people. Their women have a peculiar but attractive attire. It is embroidered with glass (mirror) and shells (*Kavade*). A long red garment covering up to the ankles (*Langa*) and a blouse with  $\frac{3}{4}$  sleeves coupled with a cloth to cover the head make a Lambani women very distinct. Even her jewellery is unique. The women wear bangles or bracelet of ivory or made up of horns. The other jewellery consists of Ear-top, 'Bugadi' (a silver ornament worn on the nose) and a chain of coins. The head ornaments are also made of silver. Gouri, Dasara, Deepavali and Holi are important festivals. The people speak a language from the north. It is a dialect. Sevalal is their deity. They participate in the local festivals also. Tulajabhavani, Krishna, Maruthi and Balaji are their family gods. Lambanis are meat eaters. The dead person, if married, he will be cremated; otherwise he is buried.

**Lingayat:** Lingayats are also known as Veerashaivas. The term 'Lingayat' is indicative of religion rather than caste. The people of this religion are essentially agriculturists, businessmen and traders. In this district, we may see Veerashaivas of various occupations. Among them, there are Jangamas (Priests), Panchamasali, Banajiga (traditional business people). Sadar (the agriculturists) and Kudu Vokkaligas. The Second Backward Classes Commission in Karnataka gave the population figure of the Lingayat in Dharwad district at 9,56,357 (1984). They constitute the majority in the population of the district and are spread over all parts of the region with the transformation since the revolution at Kalyana (brought about by Basaveshwara), Various castes and classes of people converted into a casteless orders under the banner of 'Lingayatism'. The people believe that 'Veerashaivism' is the full-blossom of Shaiva practices. Some people trace the origin of Veerashaiva way of life to Shaivagamas;

some others identify 'Lingayatism' to Basavanna as the very source of that way of life. There are also the followers of Panchapeetha (five Mutts) much earlier than the times of Basavanna. According to several scholars, '*Ashtavarana*', '*Panchachara*' and '*Shatsthala*', are the basic features of Veerashaivism and they have made this religion to provide the best ways of life to its followers. The first refers to 'the body' of its religion, the second to its 'breath' and the third to its 'soul'. Ashtavarna consists of 'Guru', 'Linga', 'Jangama', 'Vibhuti', 'Rudrakshi (the beads)', 'Mantra' (hymns), 'Padodaka' and 'Prasada' (offerings made). Thus, Ashtavarana becomes the daily religious practice. In order to make the follower of Lingayatism, a set of ethical norms is developed. It is known as 'Panchachara'. Panchachara consists of – 'Lingachara', 'Sadachara', 'Shivachara', 'Ganachara' and 'Bhrityachara'. Each is a moralistic principle and it is very fundamental to life and living. Lingachara implies the worship of 'Ishtalinga' only and, not any other god; 'Sadachara' refers to service to the community people (Lingayats) and to live honestly; Shivachara implies to regard all the devotees of 'Shiva' without distinction of castes or occupations, as one and equal in social life; 'Ganachara' refers to the activities of the followers that would enjoin them not to put up with sacrilege of 'Lingayatism', or Shiva himself. It makes the people consider 'Ganachara' as a 'duty' to check 'Shivaninde' or 'Shivabhakta'; it is a sin to hear or see such acts of sacrilege; and 'Bhrityachara' refers to regard the devotees of 'Shiva' god-like and therefore a Lingayat is the servant of such people. Shatsthala consists of '*Bhakta*' (devotee), '*Maahesha*' (god), '*Prasadi*', '*Pranalingi*', '*Sharana*' and '*Aikyasthala*' which are the stages of the soul. The followers of this religion wear the '*Ishtalinga*' in a casket attached to the *shivadara* (holy thread). Similarly '*Pranalinga*' representing the physical body and '*Bhavalinga*' representing the 'spirit' (true body) are the two sacred images of Lingayat religious tradition. We may find the practices of 'Shaivism of Tamilnadu' and 'Shaiva pantha' of Kashmir being fused into Veerashaivism in Karnataka. This is the opinion of some scholars. Coming to five 'Gurupeethas' (Mutts), they are located at 'Bahonnur' (Chikmagalur district), 'Ujini' (Bellary district), 'Kedar' (Uttar Pradesh), 'Shrishaila' (Andhra Pradesh) and 'Kashi' (Uttar Pradesh). These peethas are the Veerashaiva centres and hence, the pilgrimage places for Lingayats. Lingayats believe in one god and they don't regard penance, fasting and performing sacrifices necessary in life. Having worn the linga, (casket) a Lingayat is believed to be pure and hence, a birth or a death cannot cause pollution to him. Even a women in menstruation cannot be polluting. She can always take bath and attend to her normal activities. When the baby is growing in the womb, '*Lingadharana*' is done to its mother during her pregnancy on behalf of the child, in the eighth month. Later, when the baby is born, the same linga will be transferred to it for *dharana*. At the age of eight, the guru who had given 'Deeksha' earlier to the mother, will give the child the new '*Linga*' for wearing. The old *linga* is replaced by the new. This ritual and the ceremony is called 'Ayyachara'. Lingayat priests are known as Jangamas. Jangamas are of two kinds – 'Hennu Jolige' and 'Gandu Jolige'. The first one performs only the auspicious functions; whereas the second one performs all kinds of ceremonies (birth and death both). Jangamas may be 'Viraktas' or coming from 'Guruparampara'. The viraktas keep themselves away from domestic life and live in Mutts. There are a number of Veerashaiva Mutts in Dharwad district (see Veerashaiva Mutts for details in this Chapter). On the whole, Veerashaivas are vegetarians as a religious group. The dead is buried in the squatting posture. The dead person is believed to have become one with Shiva i.e., Lingaikya or Shivaikya.

**Madiga :** These people have settled mostly in villages. Their population was 20,742, according to the census report of 1981. The sub-castes among Madigas are Dakkalava, Aasadi, Koli-madiga, Bala-basava, Mini-madiga, Mochi, Doras, etc. They make leather-rope, hunters, a leather strip called '*Patakane*' (to tie around the neck of the bullock) leather strip adorned with small bells to tie round the neck of bullock, Sandals and other leather equipments. All this was their traditional occupation. In recent

years, these people do cultivation of their own lands, work as coolies, and take up government jobs. Madigas have family divisions like Hatigeru, Kengaru, Ivalli, Hegader, Sindhogi etc. These groups do not marry within themselves. 'Tera' should be paid to the girl in marriage. The bride-groom's family goes in search of the bride. Wedding may take place in the boy's or the girl's family, as decided upon by the elders. Some of these people (Madigas) still practice joint-family system. They take a child on adoption. There is no priestly class in this caste. A Brahmin or a lingayat Ayya will conduct religious rituals for Madigas. The people worship deities like Durgavva, Dyamavva, Mariyavva, Anjaneya, Manjunatha etc. Savadatti, Devaragudda, Hiremailara and Dharmasthala are all their centres of pilgrimage. These people are meat eaters. All the Hindu festivals are celebrated by them. On '*Mahalaya Amavasya*', Madigas offer food (Yede) to their deceased ancestors. Usually, the dead among these people are buried.

**Maratha :** Marathas, originally are from Maharashtra and migrated later to Dharwad. The Second Backward Classes Commission reported that the population of the Marathas, in Dharwad district, was 1,09,026 (1984). Although the people are meat-eaters, they follow the rituals and ceremonies of the Brahmins. This practice confirms that Marathas wear the sacred thread and regard pollution (*Sutaka*) at birth and death as Brahmin rituals. Some of their family names are Jadhav, Pawar, Shindhe, Bhonsle etc. The people speak both Kannada and Marathi. A Brahmin priest conducts religious ceremonies for these people. Wedding of a Maratha may take place either at bride's residence or at bride-groom's place. But it must be decided before hand by the two parties. The Maratha deities are Vithoba, Amba Bhavani, Khandoba, Jagadamba, Maruti and Yellamma. The people are pilgrims to the centres like Pandharpur, Dharmasthala, Savadatti etc. In the past, the Marathas were agriculturists and the soldiers in the army. Now, they are into business. The people have shown a lot of progress in life. Marathas cremate the dead.

**Medar :** Medars are the traditional bamboo workers. Bamboo business and agricultural labour and a few others – are the occupations of these people. They speak Kannada. But there is a group of Medars called 'Bunud', who speak Marathi. Their population in Dharwad district was 6,126 according to the Second Backward Classes Commission Report in 1984. These people do not marry within the same sect (Bedagu). There is no priestly class among Medars. A Brahmin priest are lingayat (Jangama) Ayya conducts religious ceremonies for the people. The people celebrate all the Hindu festivals. The widows can marry. A man or woman can divorce. These people go to Yellammagudda, Dharmasthala and Mylara temple to gain religious merit as pilgrims. They are meat eaters. The dead among Medars are buried.

**Muslim :** See under Islam.

**Nayinda:** These people are also called *Hadapiga*, *Kshourika*, *Hajaama* etc. The Second Backward Classes Commission's Report gave Nayinda population figure as 5,715 (in 1984) in Dharwad district. Hair cutting and dressing had been their traditional occupation. Now, Nayindas are into other jobs and occupations also. Most of these people in this district follow Veerashaivism. Jangamas officiate at ceremonies in a Nayinda family. Their gods are Veerabhadreshwara, Basavanna including the goddess Dyamavva. Hadapada Appanna, a Vachanakara, is a much respected man by Nayindas. Godachi and Hampi are the pilgrimage centres for them. The funeral of the dead is by burial, in this community.

**Neyge (the Weaver) :** These people are called the Weavers and Saale. Some divisions in this caste group are – Padmasali, Swakulasali (Marathi speaker), Kuruhinasetty etc. Generally the people live by

weaving and yet many, in these days are doing agriculture and many other occupations. The weavers have both Vaishnava and Shiva traditions. The Sage Bhavana is believed to be their ancestor. Kuruhinasetty, the sub-group among the weavers are following Veerashaivism. There are sixty sects of this group. These people do not marry in their ancestral group. Either a Brahmin or a Veerashaiva (Jangama) priest is invited to conduct religious functions. Kuruhina Setty group are the followers of Neelakantha Mutts in Betgeri, of Gadag Taluk. The weavers bury the dead as a practice. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, the weaver population, in Dharwad district, was 31,114. Swakulasali in Hubli follow Vithoba of Pandharpur, and Siddharoodha Mutt. The family names of these people are Sarvade, Kapase, Divate, Jujara, Shendre, etc.

**Pattegar:** These people call themselves as 'Soma vamsa Sahasrarjuna Kshatriya' (belonging to the Lunar ancestry). The Second Backward Classes Commission in Karnataka reported that Pattegar population in Dharwad district was 10,248, in 1984. Dyeing the silk thread and silk weaving had been these people's traditional occupations. Now, these people have become cloth merchants and do other business also. Pattegars are divided into a few clans. They do not marry within the same gothra (clan). They wear the sacred thread. Their language is a mixture of Marathi and Gujarathi, called 'Ahirani'. In their temples, there is always a pattergara priest. Their family names are – Habib, Pujari, Kaatave, Ladava, Khode, Niranjana etc. These people worship shakti deities like, Amba Bhavani, Tulaja Bhavani, Yellamma etc. 'Noolu Hunnime', Durgashtami, Mahanavami, Deepavali are some of their important feasts and festivals. The people have taken to meat eating also. The dead is usually cremated. They have a caste council. All social decisions are taken in the presence of 'Panchar' ( five members of the council). Now a days, the people are arranging community marriages.

**Raddi :** These people are basically cultivators. Raddis are also called in Dharwad district as 'Vokkaligas'. They are now into several occupations. There are Lingayat Raddis too. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission Report, the Raddi population in this district was 27, 418 in 1984. These people are endogamous. In the district, there are more Shaiva Raddis. These people speak Kannada. They are Vegetarians by habit. These people have high regard for Hemareddi Mallamma, a puranic character of 'Sheela' (chastity) and Yogi Vemana. These people do not have a priest of their own. A Jangama is present in all religious occasions like marriage etc. The people go to the pilgrimage centres like Savadatti, Srishaila, Hiremylara, Devaragudda etc. The dead are buried among the Raddis. A division of the Raddi caste worships Vaishnava gods. They are known as 'Namada Raddi'. These people worship Venkataramana, Maruthi, Yellamma, Dyamavva and Durgavva. A Brahmin priest will conduct religious activities in Namada Raddi families. They are vegetarians. The dead are cremated.

**Rajput :** According to Varnashrama Dharma of the Vedic times Rajputs claim to be Kshatriyas. These people have three ancestral names like the Solar ancestry, the lunar ancestry, and the fire ancestry. Although the people speak Hindi, they have learnt to speak Kannada also. Rajput joint family system is working well. They are having clans. They do not marry within the same clan. The priest among the Rajputs belong to *Kanyakubja Brahmana Kulapurohita*. This priest is regarded as the 'family purohit'. As he is not available in Dharwad district, Rajputs invite a local Brahmin priest for officiating at Upanayana, marriage and other religious functions. The Rajputs are particularly interested in joining the army and the police department. They do business, trade, agriculture and seek employment for making a comfortable living. These people are meat eaters. They are the devotees of Venkateshwara and the worshippers of Devi too. Even the village deity is worshipped by the Rajputs. They celebrate all the Hindu festivals. But 'Navarathri' is very special. These people celebrate the birth anniversary

of Maha Rana Pratap Singh. A widow is permitted to remarry and a divorce is not a stigma. Usually, a widow seeks the companion of a widower in marriage. A woman in menstruation, birth and death in a family are all events of pollution. The dead among Rajputs are cremated.

**Samagar :** Samagara or Mochhegars are traditionally leather workers. In recent years, some of them are into business and other occupations. Though they speak Kannada, there are Marathi speaking people also in Dharwad district. The census of 1981 mentioned that these people figured about 8,045 in the whole of this district. Some of these people live in joint families. They have no priestly class. Wedding rituals and ceremonies are conducted either by a Brahmin priest or a Lingayat guru. Marriage can be fixed on the basis of bridal couple's star, horoscope or their names. A widow can marry among samagara. The people are meat eaters. They worship Yellamma, Dyamavva, Chowdavva and other deities. Savadatti, Devaragudda, Dharmasthala and Huligemma (Hospet Taluk) are all the pilgrimage centres of Samagars. Mahanavami and Deepavali are the two very important (special) festivals. The dead are usually buried. During Deepavali, these people conduct ceremonies of their ancestors.

**Shillekyata (Killekyat):** According to 1981 census, the population of Shillekyats was 1,009 in Dharwad district. These people are originally Maharashtrians and they had joined the Maratha army as spies. There are a few sects in them. The people do not marry in their own sect. Any religious function in the family of Killekyata is conducted by Kattimani and Atagas in the district. Divorce and widow-remarriage are socially accepted. Pandharpur, Yellammanagudda, Banashankari, Yamanur and Mylara are the pilgrimage centres for the people. These people are meat eaters. The dead may be buried or cremated by Shillekyats. They are living in Dharwad, Hubli, Haveri, Gadag, Shiggaon, Kundgol, Ron and Hirekerur Taluks of Dharwad district.

**Sikkaliger:** These people originally belonged to either Rajasthan or Gujarat and perhaps, they must have come down to this place after Rana Pratap Singh's death. These people by tradition engaged in sharpening the weapons. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission Report in Karnataka, their population in Dharwad district was 2,052. They also did the job of shaving the buffaloes; on the road side, they used to sell combs, hair-pins, balloons and other small things. Sikkligas have the caste panchayat. The head of the panchayat is called 'Kattimani'. Their sub-sects are – Bilana, Kangalana, Dumman, Khanan etc. 'Kattimani', conducts marriage among these people. 'Tera' payment should be made to the bride. Widow can remarry; divorce can take place in their caste. These are meat eaters. They worship Durgavva, Kariavva, Yellamma and other Shakti deities. They go to Pandharpur, Savadatti and Dharmasthala on a pilgrimage. They also go to Yamanur *Urus*. The dead among Sikkaligers are buried.

**Sudugadu Siddha :** In 1981, the census of India gave the population figure of Sudugadu Siddha as 1,051 in Dharwad district. Magic shows, Haalakki bird prophecy and practice of thanthric remedies for the troubles of the people, are some of the old occupations of Sudugadu Siddha. Some of them are into agriculture. These people have the following sects - Rudrakshi, Kadaga, Patre, Ghante and Vibhuti etc. These people are exogamous. They have permitted widow remarriage and divorce. They are meat eaters. They worship Huligevva, Durgavva, Dyamavva and Hanumantha. Dharmasthala, Srishaila, Marikamba of Sirsi are the pilgrimage centres for the people. Sudugadu Siddhas have settled in Dharwad, Hirekerur, Hangal and Gadag taluks of this district. They worship the masks of their ancestors. Their dress consists of a red shirt (a loosely stitched long shirt-Jubba), Dhoti, a turban fixed with peacock quill, Rudrakshi beads around the neck, Vibhuti on the forehead, a dot of Sandal paste and Vermillion (Kumkum) at the centre of the forehead, a conch in one hand, a bell and a cane on



the other. The people who continue their traditional occupations of foretelling fortunes to others will be in the above dress. Sudugadu Siddhas bury the dead.

**Uppara :** Upparas were traditional salt producers. In recent years, they are engaged in making lime, house-building, cultivating, business and such other occupations. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission's Report, the population of Upparas in 1984 was 14,437 in Dharwad district. Kannada is their mother tongue. There are a few sub-castes among them. Upparas practice exogamy. Their widows can remarry. There are no priests among them. Religious Practices and ceremonies are officiated by a Brahmin purohit or a jangama. These people are the pilgrims who go to Yellammana Gudda, Mahakuta and Banashankari. As a mark of the dead person, the people keep the 'Silver foil impression of the dead person along with god's picture in the pooja room (place). They are meat eaters. The dead person is buried as a custom.

**Vadda :** These people are also known as Bovis. They regard themselves as Kshatriyas originally. According to 1981 census, their population was 47,641 in Dharwad district. The different groups of Vaddas are – Kallu Vadda (Stone breakers), 'Mannu Vadda' (digging or earth-working) and 'Bandi vadda'. Traditionally Vaddas did quarrying, digging, well-digging and such other things. Now, they work in road making and agriculture also. Vaddas speak Kannada. Some of them speak Telugu. Some of their sub-sects are Kunchalas, Sawantala, Uppakolavar and Mallewar. These groups are exogamous. Wedding is generally celebrated in the bride-groom's house. There is no priestly class among Vaddas. Either a Brahmin or a Jangam priest is invited to conduct religious functions. Vaddas worship Durgavva, Yellavva, Basavanna, Hanumantha and Venkataramana. These people eat meat. Some of their centres of pilgrimage are Savadatti, Dhramasthala, Devargudda and Tirupati. The dead among Vaddas are buried.

**Viswakarma :** Viswakarmas are craftsmen. They are known for their deftness of hands. The people of this caste are called. 'Panchala'. Among them, there are gold and silver smiths, (Akkasali) Bronze and brass workers (kanchugara), Blacksmith (Kammara) and carpenters (Badagi). Sculptors (Shilpi) who make idols are also Viswakarmas. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission Report, the population of these people, in Dharwad district, was 56,384 (1984). The cosmic being Viswabrahma by his five faces gave birth to Manu, Maya, Twashta, Shilpi and the sage Viswajna and their children Sanaka, Sanandana, Ahabuvana, Pratinasa and Suparna. They were the originators of Panchala clan (gothra) and later, these people started 125 clans or gothras. There is no practice of marriage within these groups. The family goddess of Viswakarmas is 'Kalikadevi'. The Viswakarmas worship the tools with which they work on the new-moon day (Amavasya) and hence, a holiday for work. There is a priestly class among these people. The boys are invested with sacred thread through 'Upanayana'. Widow-remarriage and divorce have social sanction in the life of Viswakarmas. These people speak Kannada. Generally, Viswakarmas are vegetarians. Both birth and death events cause pollution. The dead is cremated. Tinthini Mauneshwara of Gulbarga district, Varavi Muneshwara of Linganabande in Kushtgi taluk (Raichur district) and Kalikamba of Shirasangi in Belgaum district are the important pilgrimage centres for the Viswakarmas. Jagadguru Ajathanagalinga Mahaswamy Mutt of Navalgund is very famous in Dharwad district.

**Vysya :** These people in the district are known as 'Komatis' also. The Second Backward Classes Commission gave the number of Vysyas as 6,514 in Dharwad district (1984). Business is their traditional occupation. These people speak Kannada, Telugu and Marathi. The Vysyas have 'Gothras' (clans). They



practice exogamy. They celebrate all the Hindu festivals. The Brahmin priest conducts the religious functions for Vysyas. Like the Brahmins, these people conduct Upanayana to the boys. They are Vegetarians. No widow-remarriage is approved by the caste people. Birth and death are occasions of pollution for the family. The Vysyas worship Venkataramana, Nagareshwara, Kanyaka Parameshwari and Tulasi. They go to the pilgrimage centres like Tirupathi, Mantralaya, Pandharpur, and Banashankari. The dead among the Vysyas is cremated.

## SOCIAL LIFE

### Joint-family System

The joint family system has considerably come down in recent years. However, its existence in the rural areas and towns may be due to certain developments in modern life. Undivided land-holding of a family is said to work economically to the advantage of the family members. Like-wise in towns, the joint-family brings about educational progress of the members with the help of this institution. Nevertheless, individuals getting employed is responsible for making them live separately. Hence, the joint-family is disintegrating. Transport and communications have progressed in towns and it has developed business, industry and educational facility. All these led to urbanization of towns. The rural people are migrating to the towns and it has contributed to joint-family disintegration. Even then in some societies and at some places, we may see the joint-family system at present. The Jains prefer this type of family. It is said that at Lokur village in Dharwad taluk, there is a joint-family with more than 100 members living in it. They are Jains. As an example of joint living, both the daily life of the people and the individual life are characterised by such ceremonies, rituals and functions. Some of these aspects are discussed below.

### Conception and Child Birth

When a life is conceived and later it is given birth to, people follow a number of religious ceremonies. During an eclipse, the pregnant woman is not supposed to come out and get exposed to the eclipse. Similarly, such a woman is believed to have strange desires and some of them should be fulfilled, in particular, the food of her choice. Among the Hindus, the pregnant woman is given a nice reception during the seventh or the eighth month, when she is specially regarded as a life-giver and the ceremony is called 'Seemantha'. She would be offered gifts of a saree and gold or silver ornaments. During the first pregnancy, the woman is usually sent to her mother's place for delivery. When the baby is born, a drop of honey is fed to the child. And in the frame-work of traditional beliefs, to wardoff the evil effects of the such ill-boding deities, '*Jeevati*' – (the one preserving life) is worshipped by a ceremony. Perhaps, for the reason of preservation of the new life, even the practice of giving away a package of food (*Butti dana*) as charity to an outsider. And on the seventh day, in the family of the child birth, the ritual of giving betel leaves, betel nuts, turmeric piece and a piece of dry-coconut coupled with some coins, to nine houses in the neighbourhood is an important custom. It is known as '*Gedda veelya*' (a victory of bringing new life into this family which is declared by this ritual to the neighbour). '*Bananthi*' (the woman after giving birth) is made to live in a separate room in the house and for the protection of the babe and its mother, '*Jeevati*' (a deity) is believed to take possession of watching them. Therefore, it is a practice that anyone wishing to see the babe and the mother, must wet their feet with the neem leaf-bunch sprinkling (the bunch is dipped in water and sprinkled). The event of child birth in a family causes a ten day pollution (*purudu*) to immediate family members. It is ward off by a bath on the eleventh day. As the practice goes, the baby's paternal relations observe

ten days pollution and not the material ones. After the bath the baby and the mother, get rid of the pollution caused by the child-birth. The married women gather to welcome officially both the baby and the mother which is followed by the 'cradle ceremony' (putting the baby to comforting cradle) and 'Arathi' (welcome with lighted lamps). Usually, naming ceremony is arranged on the same day; but for obvious reasons in the family may drive the people at home, to postpone this ceremony of naming. And it will be arranged within three months of the child-birth. Child's father and his sister are important persons on this occasion. In recent years, child-birth is taking place more and more in the hospitals. Consequently, many rituals and ceremonies are being given up. Castes like the Brahmins and the Lingayats conduct a ceremony (when the child has grown up into a few years), to make him belong to the religion of the parents. Lingayats call it 'Deeksha' and it is for both male and female children. Whereas the Brahmins, do it for male child only. It is called 'Brahmopadesha' or 'Upanayana' (investing the sacred thread). This practice is followed by the Jains also. This ceremony enables the child to perform religious duties of the religion to which it belongs.

Muslims too have many practices. As the baby is born, they utter 'Baang Namaz' in its ears; and the name is given to the babe immediately. But later, this name may be changed if the parents wish. The new clothes is put on the child (baby) and it implies that the others (outsiders) should not have a chance to see the baby in its natural condition (bare body). This ritual is known as Chatni among the Muslims.

The Hindus have elaborate rituals to mark the event of a girl becoming a woman. The beginning of menstrual flow (on the first occasion) is a happy time and the parents invite the relatives and a few neighbours to be present at observing the ritual of giving the new clothes to the girl and to receive her with 'Arathi' (lighted lamps). A feast follows all this, to the invitees. Barring the Veerashaivas, the people of all other castes observe the 'period' of menstrual flow as polluting for three days, and the girl is made to spend the time separately and not to come into physical contact with others. This practice is disappearing for various reasons in many families in our times.

### **Marriage**

According to the Hindu practice, the bride is given away (*Kanyadana*) to the bride-groom as a charity by her parents in the wedding. Traditionally, the wedding might take place either in the bride's residence or the bride-groom's place, as decided by the respective parents. In recent years, it is being arranged in a temple, Mutt or a choultry. The couple should not belong to 'sagothra' or the same clan or sect. Hence, the marriage is always outside one's own group with the exchange of betel leaves by the bride and bride-groom parties, marriage engagement is finalized. The parties ask for god's and the ancestor's blessings before the wedding. The Brahmins and the others who have beliefs in Vedic practices, are observing the following ceremonies in marriage. They are – 'Vara Pooja' (the bride-groom and his parents are respectfully invited to the wedding), 'Nandi' (the ancestors of bride and the bride-groom are to be invited to invoke their blessings), 'Kankanadharana' (the bride and the bride-groom tie the thread (wool) to each other on the wrist, the bride and the bride-groom together cup their palms with one another and a coconut is placed in it; the relatives and elderly people pour milk into their cupped palms; and then, 'Akshata' (coloured rice) is dropped on their heads as an act of blessing to the couple. It is followed by tying the 'Mangala Sutra' (the auspicious aralu with *Thali* being the symbol for a married woman) by the bride-groom to his bride. And the next ceremony is 'Lajahoma' (the couple offer 'aralu'-paddy corn) to the sacred altar. Finally, *Saptapadi* (the couple walking together

seven steps symbolically and also going round the sacred altar confirms the completion of the wedding rites.

In a Lingayat marriage, there is no room for Homa (lighting the sacred fire in an altar). On the other hand, '*Pancha Kalashas*' (five sacred vessels) are installed. In certain families where Veerabhadra is worshipped as the family god before the wedding, 'Guggula' (a kind of incense) is put into fire and it emanates smoke in honour of Veerabhadra. Of the five Kalashas, four of them are filled with '*Halumaddi*' (a kind of material that produces an enjoyable smell through smoke when it comes into contact with fire). These *Kalashas* are carried in a procession. This procession is in honour of Veerabhadra. The other rituals like tying Mangalya (tali) is not so different from the rituals followed by other castes of Hinduism. Usually, the wedding is conducted by a Jangam.

Lingayats and the Vokkaligas install a pole before marriage and tie '*Kalli*' – a plant to it. And the pole is known as '*Halugambha*'. This pole is installed in the marriage pandal. As a custom, the people perform pooja to the pole before the bride-groom ties '*mangalya*' to the bride. '*Tera*' payment to the bride and gift to the bride-groom (*Varadakshina*) are still a social epidemic among several castes. In the past, marriage between different castes and sub-sects or clans had not been a practice at all. But now inter-caste marriages are taking place. According to the Marriage act of the Indian Government all marriages must be compulsorily registered at the office of the Registrar of Marriages.

### **Community Marriages**

With a view to bring down the marriage expenditure and also cut short the details of rituals and practices, people of caste gather at one place and conduct the marriage in a group of several couples. It is called 'community marriage'. This arrangement has become a boon to the poor people of all castes. In Dharwad district many charity-minded people and religious centres have come forward to take up community marriage of their caste groups. The following Mutts are conducting community marriages. They are; Muru Savira Mutt, Hubli; S.S.K. Samaja, Thontadarya Mutt, Gadag; Veereshwara Maha Shivasaranas' Maha Mutt of Narasapur in Gadag Taluk, Guru Kabiranand Swamy Siddhashrama of Ranibennur and Sri Muneshwara Trust Committee Jagadguru Annadaneshwara Mutt of Mundargi and Annadaneshwara Mutt at Halakere in Ron Taluk and others. In addition to it the people of this district go to Dharmasthala and such other sacred centres to participate in community marriages.

### **Inter-caste Marriage**

A marriage between two different castes or sub-castes or two different religious people becomes an inter-caste marriage. Such marriages (inter-caste) are not so rampant, but inter-sect marriages appear to be a little common, these days. Under different welfare schemes and programmes for scheduled castes, the Karnataka Government has got encouraging package of such marriages by awarding to the couple Rs. 5,000 (Rs. 2,000 cash and Rs. 3,000 in certificate) to provide social security to them, in case one of the persons in marriage should be a scheduled caste individual. Only some castes have been practising traditionally, divorce and widow re-marriage. Divorce among the Brahmins and Lingayats is rather not so common. Even the Catholic religion has not permitted divorce to its followers. But Muslims allow divorce. According to Hindu Marriage Act, divorce can be permitted through the courts of Law if it is found very necessary under certain circumstances. Widow-remarriage is commonly practiced by a number of castes. It is known as '*Udike*'. In such a marriage, no married woman (*Muttaide*) has any role to play. Usually, it is conducted by a priest or a Jangama, widowers and the widows would be present.

A Muslim marriage is performed according to Islamic Law. It is a contract between a husband and a wife. The bride-groom is dressed in the wedding attire and the end of the turban (sehera) loosely hangs down the face or the face is covered with strands of flowers. The bride-groom is taken in a procession to the marriage pandal along with his relatives. In the pandal both the parties (bride and bride-groom) will be seated to attend the wedding. Then, the marriage rites are on. Khazi (the priest) will get the consent of the bride and the bride-groom (*Kabul*) for marriage. This consent is accepted in the presence of the witnesses. The witnesses put their signatures to this covenant. This covenant will be entered in a register called *daftar*. These people are called '*Gavah*'. The bride-groom has to make the payment of 'Mehtar' (*Bride price*) to the bride. Khazi begins to read 'Nikah' (from the Quarn). The Muslims also have black beads Lachcha or (*Karimani*) like *Mangalya*. The chain of beads is tied to the bride by an elderly woman. The three important aspects of a Muslim marriage are – consent to be obtained by both the parties of marriage; signatures of witnesses; and sanction for marriage. After the marriage, the boy is invited to feast (dinner) on the first Friday. Later, he is invited to dinners on the following three Fridays by the girl's relatives. This is known as 'Four Fridays' (Chaar Jumma).

Among the Christians, the bride and the bride-groom parties meet at the girl's residence to decide the date and the celebration of marriage. The engagement of the bride and the bride-groom is arranged at the Parish Church of the boy's family. During the engagement, the bride and the bride-groom exchange rings or some ornaments. The marriage matters will be discussed after the three following Sundays in the Church. If there are any problems affecting marriage, they will be sorted out after the weekly prayer. It is known as 'Bon'. The wedding will be conducted in the bride-groom's Parish Church by a Rev. Father. Rings are exchanged. In recent years 'Mangalya' has a role to play in a Christian marriage. The bride and the bride-groom (new Husband and wife) sign the register and the witnesses attest the signatures of the couple. The wedding comes to an end with a dinner and music.

**Table 3.19 : Talukwise Statistics (A) Adoptions (B) Marriages and (C) Divorces Registered in the Sub Registrar Offices at the taluk level in the district (1988-89 to 1992-93)**

Taluku	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Byadgi	8	26	2	12	13	2	7	14	-	7	13	-	7	22	-
2. Dharwad	37	192	-	82	163	2	34	198	4	48	198	3	34	166	-
3. Gadag	12	1	-	16	2	2	18	13	-	19	8	1	9	7	-
4. Hangal	6	21	-	12	20	-	12	26	-	11	24	-	13	22	-
5. Haveri	15	26	3	17	31	3	20	24	1	15	15	2	20	18	-
6. Hirekerur	23	22	1	24	27	-	23	16	-	15	18	-	19	25	-
7. Hubli	19	153	3	21	176	3	15	200	3	30	235	2	13	189	2
8. Kalghatgi	4	4	-	6	11	-	5	6	-	9	7	-	10	10	-
9. Kundgol	10	14	-	8	3	-	6	10	-	8	22	-	7	18	1
10. Mundargi	4	5	-	10	3	-	3	2	-	7	3	-	5	5	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11. Nargund	6	1	–	1	1	–	5	4	–	3	1	–	9	1	–
12. Navalgund	10	9	1	12	6	–	9	5	1	2	8	1	9	23	–
13. Ranibennur	40	52	–	44	70	–	37	49	–	44	53	–	36	63	–
14. Ron	20	5	–	14	7	–	12	7	–	19	7	–	12	–	–
15. Savanur	13	3	–	8	13	–	4	3	–	7	11	–	7	7	–
16. Shiggaon	6	10	–	8	6	–	7	10	–	11	5	–	7	7	–
17. Shirhatti	9	10	–	9	6	–	11	8	–	9	14	–	4	15	–
District Total	242	554	10	304	558	12	228	595	9	264	642	9	221	598	3

### Funerary Practices

The followers of Hindu religion, are of different castes and they practice the funeral as per the caste traditions, viz either burial or cremation. The dead is made to lie on the bamboo stretcher to be carried to the cremation ground. The followers of Vedic traditions like the Brahmins and others have the custom of pouring some 'Ganga' water into the mouth of the person, about to die. The indication of death is marked by 'fire', to be lighted in front of the house. The dead body is laid down outside the house on wild grass called '*Darbhe*'. Later, it is covered with unstitched new white cloth. Before it is removed to the funeral, the body is given a bath. Although the dead body is traditionally carried on shoulders (a common practice), in the urban areas where transport vehicle is available, it is carried to the funeral in the vehicle itself. The eldest son of the dead person lights the fire to cremate. After the funeral, the persons who are enjoined to perform the last rites at the ground come back home and see the lamp lighted at the place where the dead was lying down. This lamp burns from then onwards continuously (without being put off) for the rest of the twelve days. Generally, the dead persons of the age of three and the sanyasins are given a burial. After the funeral, on the third day, the skeletal fragments of the dead and the ashes are collected in an earthen pot and immersed in a sacred river. Obsequies may be started from the third or the fifth or the seventh or the ninth day of the funeral. And on the twelfth day the dead person will join the ancestors (in the order of three-father, grand-father and great-grand father) by a set of rituals and ceremonials meant for that purpose. It is called '*Sapindikarana*'. The family of the dead person will be free from pollution with performing rituals connected with '*Sapindikarana*'. The thirteenth day is observed for giving a feast (*Vaikuntha Samaradhana*) to the community people, relatives and friends with the belief that the soul of the dead is treated kindly at '*Vaikuntha*' (the abode of the souls – the world of Paramatma). Since, the death of the person till the completion of the first year, each month a ceremony is conducted (*Masika*); and at the end of the year, the death anniversary (Varshabdika) is performed. Later, once a year, the death ceremonies are performed. Besides, on Mahalaya Amavasya day all the dead persons of the family are remembered and '*Tarpana*' (*Til* and water offering) is offered.

The Hindus with the practice of burying the dead, according to their caste traditions, either make dead body sit up in squatting or turn the head to a certain direction, believed to be ritually accepted (in the sleeping posture) before it is buried. Some milk and cooked food is offered on the third day at the place of the burial. According to the traditions of each caste, on the eleventh day or

the thirteenth day or the fourteenth day, the relatives and friends are invited to a feast. On the Mahalaya Amavasya day, all the ancestors (dead) are called upon to come and receive the offerings significantly known as 'Yede'.

Lingayats bury their dead. The person about to die is made to lie down on white cloth, some drops of sacred water is poured into his mouth; then the body is smeared with 'Vibhuti' (ash). When the person is dead, he is made to sit up in squatting position; he is adorned with flowers. Vachanas and Bhajans are chanted while he is being carried to the burial ground. The dead will be put in the pit in squatting position, with the face turned to the east or the north. Then, he is buried. Usually, Veerashaiva Jangamas perform the funeral rites. Those accompanying the body will take bath and come to the family of the dead. On the eleventh day, '*Shivaganaradhana*' (a dinner to the relatives and friends) is arranged in honour of the dead person.

When a person is dying, the Muslims read 'Kalima' and pour some water into his mouth. After the death, the body is given a bath and a new cloth is put on. If the dead is a man, white cloth is used; if the person is a woman, red cloth is used. They spray the scent over the body and apply 'Surma' (collyrium) to decorate the eyes. The dead woman is adorned with flowers and clothes like a bride. During this time, a woman in menstruation is not allowed to be nearby. The relatives and friends sit around the body to read the 'Quaran'. When the body is being removed, only the relatives carry it on their shoulders, at first; later anyone can join them to relieve the burden. While the body is being carried, if a Muslim happens to pass by, he will join the family to carry the body at least for some distance. Before the funeral, the people do pray (*Namaaz*). This prayer is known as '*Namaaze Janaaj*'. The dead will be buried with the head turned to the North and face towards Mecca. After the burial, dried dates are distributed to the people. Walking forty steps away from the burial ground, the people turn towards the burial (mound) and pray for the dead, which is considered as the last respect for the person. In the early hours on the third day, the relatives and friends go to the mosque and conduct '*Namaaj*'. Later, '*Phate-ha-khani*' – a prayer is done which is followed by distributing sweets to those present and later proceed to the burial ground to wish peace for the dead persons soul. Likewise, the 10th, the 20th and the 40th days prayers are conducted. On this day (40th day) a dinner is arranged to the relatives and friends and to the poor some charity is given. Again, on the first anniversary of the dead person, a dinner is given to the relatives and friends including the poor.

If a person is about to die in a Christian family, the priest (Padri) is summoned. For the Roman Catholic Christians, the padri conducts the last rites known as 'Sacrament of the sick' – and prays. Sacred (Holy) oil is smeared to the dying person. After death, the body is bathed and decorated. It is kept on a higher pedestal. The candle is lighted by the side of the dead. Above the head, the cross is placed; and the holy water in a vessel is kept at the feet. Everyone who has come to see the dead, will sprinkle the holy water on the body. If the dead person's family is well-to do, it arranges for the 'Pallbearers' (those with black attire) to carry the body to the coffin which should be taken to the Parish Church. The people who are unable to arrange the 'Pallbearers' will carry the dead (coffin) in horse-drawn cart. The *Padri* in the church sprinkle holy water on the dead and blesses it. Then, the coffin is buried. And for the dead person's soul, the Catholics conduct special prayers on the day of the death, the third day, the seventh day and the thirtieth day in the church. Among the protestants, a special prayer for the dead is arranged on the tenth day. Death in the family of a Christian cannot be polluting.

## DOMESTIC LIFE

**Houses**

We see different types of houses in Dharwad district. Although one can see several changes in the house construction in the urban areas, due to social and economic developments, the same cannot be seen intensely in the rural areas. When houses are constructed in the rural environ, scarcely, such projects give importance to cleanliness. The old types of houses, generally, had Cuddapah stone or cow-dung smeared ground, mud-walls, and bamboo-mat fixed on the wooden rafters on the roof. The mat is covered with a variety of leaves 'Banada Avare' or Koggavare or any other suitable leaf. The final coat consists of the degraded mud (*Halu-mannu*) mixed with water is smeared over the roof (*Mudde Mane*). It may even have Cuddapah stone or wooden plank (Khadepat) for the roof. In Malnad region, the houses are covered with country tiles or Mangalore tiles. But the inclined roofs are covered with metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, or the slate stone. Sometimes, wooden square planks, a kind of grass, or the bamboo sticks are also used. At some places the floor is of lime and mortar, cement and other materials. The walls are constructed with un-burnt bricks, burnt bricks, stone and other materials too.

According to the census of 1981, the houses in Dharwad district are constructed with various materials. The roof and wall consist of such things as mentioned in an earlier paragraph. Statistics of such houses is provided in the brackets relating to different materials as found in rural and urban areas. In the brackets, the first figure represents the number of houses in rural areas, and the second figure in urban areas. Houses with leaves, grass bamboo, un-brunt bricks etc. (2,02,125; 69,760); Tiles, Square wooden planks and slate stone (80,200; 1,22,415); Metal sheets (4,190; 9,530); Asbestos sheets (8,651; 2,430); Brick, stone and Mortar (1,935; 4,925); stone (2,330; 1,895); cement concrete (1,255; 17,355); and other kinds of roofs with different materials (11,500; 17,335); number of houses with variety of floors – Mud (2,87,135; 1,34,725); Wood planks (2,065; 4,100); Bamboo (415, 480); Brick, Mortar, Stone (10,410; 60,995); Cement (4,750; 36,805); Mosaic (1,285; 10,540); Houses with other materials (1,520; 4,310); Houses having walls made of a variety of materials – Leaves, Grass and Bamboo (33,125; 27,020), Mud (1,13,615; 69,290); Un-burnt bricks (57,935; 47,250); Wood planks (265; 535); Stone (90,570; 29,170); Cement concrete (1,005; 10,305); other materials (1,290; 980).

These days in the urban areas modern houses with cement concrete floor and roofs, having mosaic tiles are abundant. Some houses have more than one or two floors. House building implies the level of economic well-being of a family. In the houses of rich people, grand decoration of the rooms, sitting places is done. The middle-class houses may not have architectural designs, but are commanding the necessities of the people. The houses of the poor, are built in rows; hence they do not bring in light and air inside. In front of the house, on either side, there will be raised platforms; the entrance to the house called 'Padasale' (a living room) and it leads to 'Nadumane' (dining hall). Some houses may have bed-rooms. A separate room (or place) for the deity, a kitchen and a bath-room including a separate toilet are all very common in the middle-class houses. The poor may have the kitchen and the bath side by side at one place. In order to get better ventilation and light, in some houses a slit or an opening will be specially made. The Brahmin and the Maratha houses present a 'Katte' (built with bricks) to rise 'Tulasi plant' outside, in front. On the other hand, the houses of agriculturists will have cattle shed and space for storing grains. In addition, a separate underground storage (Kanaja) is constructed.



The outer walls of Muslim house are raised high and look as if it covers the house itself. Perhaps, the Purdah system of the Muslim women may be the reason for raising the walls. Some houses may have a separate prayer room.

The Christian houses will have wooden doors and frames. Monkey tops and arches cover the window above. Inside the house, some space is apportioned to raise artificial platform or construct a cement one to place the portrait of Mary and the idol of Jesus. Some people keep the 'cross' at the worshipping place. The people conduct prayers at home only at this place.

According to the census of 1981, there were about 4,74,975 families in Dharwad district of which 3,06,755 families are in the rural areas, and about 1,68,220 families are seen in urban areas. Distribution of people to houses as under is worth noticing.

	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
Houses without rooms	4,515	1,075	Houses with four rooms:	12,880	13,530
Single room houses	1,41,270	53,000	Houses with five rooms	3,970	5,845
Double room house	1,01,910	57,895	Houses with six or more rooms	3,110	8,100
Houses with three rooms	32,970	26,060			

The statistical figures in each case indicate that the first set (figures) refers to the rural area families and the second set (figure) refers to urban area families. These figures are the population statistics in the respective areas. About 3,775 houses in rural areas and about 1,315 houses in urban areas of the respective families did not indicate the number of rooms in their houses.

Electricity in the houses is of great convenience in the present day. But there are families still living without the electric facility. Toilet facility is to be seen only in towns and cities; but there are families in these places, where the houses has no facility for toiletry. The table below gives the figures of the people (family) living in the houses without electricity and toiletry in Dharwad district.

**Table 3.20 : Talukwise Statistics of Families having Electricity and Toilet facilities in the District (1981 Census)**

Sl.	Taluks	Family living in own house	Family in rented house	Total	Family with Electricity			Family with toilets		
					Family in own house	Family in rented House	Total	Family in own house	Family in rented House	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Byadagi									
	Rural	10,640	1,015	11,655	1,930	165	2,095	—	—	
	Urban	1,660	1,190	2,850	675	435	1,110	575	425	1,000
	Total	12,300	2,205	14,505	2,605	600	3,205	575	425	1,000
2.	Dharwad									
	R	21,035	2,150	23,185	3,570	300	3,870	—	—	—
	U	1,205	875	2,080	560	395	955	415	405	820

People

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total	22,240	3,025	25,265	4,130	695	4,825	415	405	820
3.	Gadag									
	R	17940	3,115	21,055	3,790	435	4,225	—	—	—
	U	10,900	10,470	21,370	5,295	4,710	10,005	2,230	2,900	5,130
	Total	28,840	13,585	42,425	9,085	5,145	14,230	2,230	2,900	5,130
4.	Hangal									
	R	20,625	2,790	23,415	3,790	625	4,415	—	—	—
	U	1,815	885	2,700	840	420	1,260	805	415	1,220
	Total	22,440	3,675	26,115	4,630	1,045	5,675	805	415	1,220
5.	Haveri									
	R	19,450	3,320	22,770	4,215	540	4,755	—	—	—
	U	2,830	2,985	5,815	1,685	1,705	3,390	1,370	1,540	2,910
	Total	22,280	6,305	28,585	5,900	2,245	8,145	1,370	1,540	2,910
6.	Hirekerur									
	R	19,810	3,125	22,935	5,775	855	6,630	—	—	—
	U	975	725	1,700	480	400	880	280	320	600
	Total	20,785	3,850	24,635	6,255	1,255	7,510	280	320	600
7.	Hubli									
	R	12,945	2,020	14,965	3,610	395	4,005	—	—	—
	U [See Corporation)									
	Total	12,945	2,020	14,965	3,610	395	4,005	—	—	—
8.	Kalghatgi									
	R	12,775	1,510	14,285	2,290	270	2,560	—	—	—
	U	1,270	520	1,790	515	300	815	465	325	790
	Total	14,045	2,030	16,075	2,805	570	3,375	465	325	790
9.	Kundgol									
	R	15,350	2,330	16,075	3,650	420	4,070	—	—	—
	U	1,440	820	2,260	790	295	1,085	785	330	1,115
	Total	16,790	3,150	19,940	4,440	715	5,155	785	330	1,115
10.	Mundargi									
	R	11,395	1,775	13,170	5,095	750	5,845	—	—	—
	U	1,485	850	2,335	490	375	865	145	155	300
	Total	12,880	2,625	15,505	5,585	1,125	6,710	145	155	300
11.	Nargund									
	R	6,360	985	7,345	1,545	220	1,765	—	—	—
	U	2,595	1,485	4,080	1,225	770	1,995	385	485	870
	Total	8,955	2,470	11,425	2,770	990	3,760	385	485	870
12.	Navalgund									
	R	14,625	2,300	16,925	3,605	450	4,055	—	—	—
	U	4,100	1,525	5,625	1,890	755	2,645	1,475	740	2,215
	Total	18,725	3,825	22,550	5,495	1,205	6,700	580	395	975

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Ranibennur									
	R	20,855	3,805	24,660	5,970	1,385	7,355	—	—	—
	U	4,570	4,090	8,660	2,765	2,085	4,850	1,510	1,290	2,800
	Total	25,425	7,895	33,320	8,735	3,470	12,205	1,510	1,290	2,800
14.	Ron									
	R	22,455	2,875	25,330	4,405	585	4,990	—	—	—
	U	6,130	2,310	8,440	1,775	855	2,630	675	390	1,065
	Total	28,595	5,185	33,770	6,180	1,440	7,620	675	390	1,065
15.	Savanur									
	R	10,895	1,495	12,390	2,150	210	2,360	—	—	—
	U	2,590	860	3,450	1,325	485	1,810	1,860	670	2,530
	Total	13,485	2,355	15,840	3,475	695	4,170	1,860	670	2,530
16.	Shiggaon									
	R	13,810	2,060	15,870	3,425	445	3,870	—	—	—
	U	1,670	660	2,330	695	335	1,030	885	405	1,290
	Total	15,480	2,720	18,200	4,120	780	4,900	885	405	1,290
17.	Shirhatti									
	R	14,725	2,040	16,765	2,390	260	2,650	—	—	—
	U	4,520	1,680	6,200	1,510	670	2,180	1,070	625	1,695
	Total	19,245	3,720	22,965	3,900	930	4,830	1,070	625	1,695
18.	Hubli-Dharwad									
	Corporation	37,035	48,100	85,135	20,995	30,775	51,770	16,550	27,615	44,165
19.	Dharwad district									
	R	2,65,690	38,710	3,04,400	61,205	8,310	69,515	—	—	—
	U	86,790	80,030	1,66,820	43,510	45,765	89,275	31,480	39,035	70,515
	Total	3,52,480	1,18,740	4,71,220	1,04,715	54,075	1,58,790	31,480	39,035	70,515

Note : The figures of Dharwad city refer to Alnavar town only. The statistics of Dharwad and Hubli towns (cities) are given under Hubli-Dharwad Corporation.

Source: Census 1981: Part-8 A and B (II).

### Food Habits

They can be of two kinds – vegetarian and non-vegetarian. Among the Hindus, primarily, the Brahmins, Lingayats, Vysyas and the Jains are vegetarians; but many other Hindu castes practice eating meat. Jowar cake (Bakkari) is the prime food of the vegetarians. Breakfast in the morning, lunch and supper are routine food habits of the people of this district. Drinking tea is a common habit with all classes. In rural areas, people mostly eat 'Bakkari' for breakfast. It is accompanied by 'Chatni' (thick consistency) made out of ground-nut, fried gram (*Hurikadle*), 'Gurellu' (a variety of 'til' (long and black), and red-chillies. Bakkari is also eaten with curd and Chatni. In urban areas, 'Shira' (sweet preparation of soji) parched-rice, fried and spiced penched rice (paper thin) called 'Chuda' or 'Churmuri' (spiced fried-dry rice). It is also known as '*Susla*' (the local language). Some days 'Uppittu' (Soji

savoury), Idli, Dosa, Paddu and Puri (fried in oil) are also prepared for the breakfast. At lunch, Jowar cake (Bakkari) or Chapathi (made of wheat flour), rice and '*Sambar*' or '*Saaru*' (thin consistency of water) using '*Dal*' and vegetables. Curry, made of grams, vegetables, *chatni* and curd constitute a lunch. A regular meal on all days consists of 'Green gram', or 'Bengal gram' or 'Toor dal' or 'Germinated seeds' or 'Horse gram' made into a curry; brinjal (*Molagai*), Snake-gourd, pumpkin, potato, *choulikai* (a variety of beans) and a few vegetables are used to make curry. 'Jhunka' (a preparation of Bengal-gram flour) and greens are also delicacies. In rural areas broken-Jowar gravy (*kichadi*) or *ambli* and rice are people's food items. In towns, these days the people make *Chapatias*. When the people go on tour or travel, they carry with them dried Bakkari broken into small pieces to be mixed with jaggary. It is again mixed with water before the stuff is eaten. In the same way, Jowar corn is made into flour called 'Allittu' and which can be eaten by adding jaggary to it. The rural people and the poor do not cook rice everyday as an item of regular food. For special occasions '*Sajje Bakkari*' (a coarse millet) is prepared. Even in marriages the above delicacy is enjoyed by the people. During feast and festival, some special food is a must. For Ugadi, sweet-cake called '*Holige*' made of Bengal-gram and for '*Mannethina Amavasya*' a preparation called '*Godhi Huggi*' (a sweet porridge of wheat) and 'Payasa' (a sweet of the consistency of boiled milk) made of vermicelli, are all the delicacies of Dharwad district. On the 'Nagarapanchami' day, preparations like corn-flour, gram or germinated gram curry, and ground-nut balls and such other varieties are the eatables in all families. During Ganesh festival '*Kajjaya*' and '*Modaka*' (Sweets); and on Vijayadashami day '*Godhi Huggi*', '*Holige*', '*Karjikayi*' (Sweets) are prepared. For Deepavali '*Holige*', '*Chakkuli*' and other items are specially made. For 'Sankranti', 'Til' mixed with pieces of Jaggary, groundnut and processed gram (*Hurikadle*) will be distributed. Another delicacy called '*Madali*' (wheat flour, soji and jaggary – mixed well and made) is specially a local sweet. On '*Kamana Hunnime*' (Holi), '*Holige*' is a must with people in Dharwad district. The above mentioned delicacies are examples of special preparations in this region. In marriages, making Jowar Bakkari and Chapathi are very common in the district except the areas of Malnad. Besides, *Godhi huggi*, '*Boondi*', '*Sajjaka*' and varieties of chatnis are all the items of a special meal in marriage. In '*Malnad*' region, a dinner in connection with a marriage consists of '*Palav*', '*Kalasidanna*' (rice-savoury), '*Boondi*' and '*Jilebi*' (sweets) etc. The people are used to enjoy drinking tea, 'Pan' (betel leaves nut and lime) and tobacco chewing; coffee drinking is becoming a habit, of late, with the people. In hotels, Savouries like '*Uppittu*', '*Puri*', '*Idli*', '*Vade*', '*Dosa*' (cake), *Sambar*, *Bajji*, *Mirchi*, *Avallakki*, *Mandakki* and *Kharashevu* are prepared. '*Shira*' is the only sweet among the other items listed already. Any person eating in a hotel will enjoy *bakkari* or *chapathi*, gram-curry, vegetables, rice '*Sambar*' or '*rasam*' and curd. '*Dharwad Pedhe*' (soft sweet prepared of 'Khova' taken out of milk) is the most popular eatable of this region. This district has abundant milk and vegetable production.

The Muslims being meat eaters, use only the sacrificed meat called 'Jakha'. This does not refer to fish eating. Some Muslims do not eat beef. Pork is a sacrilege. The meat preparation goes with vegetable items in their food. In festivals and marriages, '*Biriyani*', '*Palav*', 'Chicken *khyma*', '*Saviyan*' (vermicelli) and '*Chongya*' (a variety of fried sweet) '*Karigadabu*' are all prepared. In addition '*Shira*' and a few more sweets are also prepared.

The Christians are also meat eaters. Chicken, goat or sheep, pork and beef provide meat for their food. In addition to meat and fish, rice, wheat, Jowar, dal and vegetables are all included. During festivals and marriage, the Christians will have '*biriani*', '*palav*', 'cake' and other sweets too.

### Dress

The traditional dress of the Hindus in Dharwad district consists of '*Dhotra*' ('*Panche*' – unstitched long cloth with border design or without it), a '*Jubba*' (a loosely flowing shirt), a turban and a cap (inside card-board padding) or '*Gandhi Topi*' (associated with 'Gandhi'). Some people wear overcoat too. Persons working in fields wear a shirt with half-sleeve called 'Bagalkasi' and '*dhotra*'. In Malnad rural areas, a towel on the shoulder of men is rather common. The children usually wear '*Nikker*' (shorts) shirt, and cap. Youths and the persons going for employment wear trousers (pants) and shirt. Women traditionally wear a Saree and a Cotton blouse. The long (Nine yds.) stretch of saree is worn conveniently ('*Kachhe*') and they cover their head with '*Pallu*' (the beginning of saree with some design). It is a practice with the womenfolk of this district for a long time and it can be seen even now. Special occasions call for wearing 'Silk saree'. And the girls, largely, wear 'Langa-blouse', skirt and chudidhar. The civilization and progress in education have brought nylon and polyester materials for making dresses for the people. One can also see a change in styles of dress, at present.

The Muslims, generally (men) wear '*Pajama*' and a '*Jubba*'; a cap is a necessity. The elderly men wear '*Dhotra*'. The womenfolk wear a loose black cover over their clothes. It is called '*burkha*' and it covers from head to toe. The progressive and the urban women (many of them) are not preferring 'burkha' to cover their body.

The Christians seem to wear dresses different for special occasions. At the marriage the bride wears a long white skirt or a Saree and it is a tradition with their religious custom. While praying in the Church, women cover their heads with 'Saree *pallu*'. This is common to all the Christian womenfolk.

### Home appliances

Mats, palm-mats, rugs, small tents (made of cotton thread) and carpets are the house needs in rural homes. There will be iron-chair, table, cot, wooden chair and stool etc. Which are a common sight in the houses of the middle-class people. But the house of a rich person will command (generally) costly sofa set, chair, dinning table and cot, all made of quality wood. In some houses, cane designs of chair and sofa can also be seen. Some of these having designs are deftly carved on wood. In some houses, a simple cot having a frame of ordinary wood and legs of sticks; and the frame has a structure of thread woven into it. Modern civilization has brought with it stainless steel into the kitchen. Water jugs and drums and other steel vessels, now, adorn a kitchen in Dharwad district. However, the brass and alluminium vessels are not out of sight from the houses. The poor in the rural areas, are still using earthen pots and alluminium vessels largely. In many houses, salt, pickle and such other things are filled into clay jars, of late, plastic tins are in great use. A plastic bucket for carrying water and a plastic pitcher to contain water – are just a part of present living.

The village survey monograph of 1961 pertaining to Hulkoti (Gadag taluk), Kaginele (Byadgi taluk) and Magadi (Shirhatti taluk) gives the statistics of modern things used in houses as under:

Name of things	Statistics of things in use		
	Hulkoti	Kaginele	Magadi
1. Petromax	29	10	23
2. Torch light (Battery)	75	70	30
3. Kerosene stove	48	34	20
4. Bicycle	43	34	18
5. Radio	10	–	4
6. Watch	46	38	31
7. Clock	30	15	7
8. Car	1	–	–
9. Motor Cycle	1	–	–
10. Gramophone	2	1	1

Hotels and shops used petromax, radio and gramophones (Later such a survey has not taken place).

### Ornaments

Attraction for ornaments is universal. The women of Dharwad district are not an exception to love of ornaments as everywhere. Possessing ornaments is an indication of higher economic condition of the family. Ear-tops, 'Jumki' (hanging), nose-top or ring, bangles, chain (made of pearls) ring, anklet, bracelet, 'Patli' (for the wrist), 'Bajubandi' (for the arm) nagabandi (also for the arm) vanki (again for the arm), 'Jadehuvu' (for the hair) 'Belliyandupetti' (*Daabu* – for the waist), 'Bytale bottu' (for the parting line of the head), 'Godambi chain' (in the design of cashew), 'Gundina sara' (beads design), 'Kalina sara' (Grain design) 'Padakada sara' (Pendent chain) are many other ornaments of gold and silver are fondly worn by women. 'Mangalya' and toe-ring are the symbols of marriage for a woman. The following are the ornaments put on children – Chain, *Kanthihara* (Chain), ear-tops, ring, silver anklet, chain (for the legs), silver thread to the waist etc. Men's ornaments are far less and rare when compared to ornaments of women. Men usually wear a ring, a chain and a 'bracelet' (*Kaigadaga*).

### Festivals

There are many sacred days in a year for celebrating festivals and feasts of a Hindu. Besides, there are special festivals for each sub-division of the Hindus. The Brahmins appear to have more feasts (festivals) than others. The Hindu year is equally divided into two halves as 'Uttarayana' and 'Dakshinayana'. Here we make a mention of festivals (feasts) of the people in Dharwad district.

*Salivahana Shaka* begins with 'Ugadi' in April (Chaitra masa); and it is the first day of the Hindu calendar. The previous day is of hectic activity, at home, when the vessels are neatly cleaned and decorated to fill them with water; some neem leaves are put into these vessels. The festival day begins with the family members bathing (having applied oil over the body) in hot water, in the early hours of the morning. Water treated with neem leaves is believed to have strength to cure skin diseases. The main door (entrance) of the house is decorated with tender mango leaves and the floor (in front of the door) is decorated with rangoli designs. Ugadi is regarded as the most auspicious day among all the auspicious functions in the year. Therefore, the deities at home are worshipped with great devotion; and in the evening, the people go to temples. On this day (Ugadi) in the families, people

mix neem flowers and jaggery and swallow a bit of it, only to mark that life has both bitter and sweet moments; neither of which should take away the peace of mind (philosophical). The day is followed by sweet preparations to be served at dinner. '*panchanga*' (the calendar of the Hindus) reading for the New Year is an important event. The following day of Ugadi, is regarded as the day of hunting for the people eating meat. This remains now only as a custom.

Marathi festival known as 'Gudipadav' is celebrated during the first half of '*Chaitra* masa (April). The people tie a piece of coloured cloth to a stick and a small vessel fixed upside-down (like *Kalasha*) for using it as a flag on the house-top. On this day, the decorated deity – '*Gauri*' is placed in a mantap and the people worship her with all the auspicious ingredients (*Kumkuma*, *Arishina*, flowers etc). It is called '*Vasanthagauri*' festival. This festival is believed to be auspicious for the Indian women and in its social aspect, it develops mutual intimacy with the other women. On the 9th day of chaitra masa (April) Ramanavami celebration is done. Rama is regarded as the seventh avatar (incarnation) of Lord Vishnu and hence his birth day. Ramanavami is celebrated by a number self organized groups at community level. Music and cultural activities during Ramanavami day is a speciality. The full-moon day during the first half of '*Chaitra* masa' (April) is also called '*davanada hunnime*'. It is traditional for the married women (Muttaide) to worship the goddess of nature and wear the wild flowers (Davana) in the locks of hair. This day is also the celebration of Hanuma Jayanthi. The temples of Hanuman can be seen in all towns. Even Veerashaivas visit these temples. The new-moon day (Amavasya) of '*Chaitra* masa' is celebrated as '*Karagada Amavasya*'. The rural people observe this day by eating in their fields.

The third day of '*Vaishakha* masa' (May) is also called '*Akshaya* Triteeya'. This day is regarded as the most lucky day in the whole of the Hindu calendar year, according to the Hindus. And it is the day of Bhakti Bhandari Basaveshwara. It is celebrated with great devotion. And it is called '*Basava jayanthi*'. The Veerashaiva organizations celebrate this festival, in a grand manner with a number of cultural activities. This day (Basava Jayanthi) is sacred to the Veerashaivas. Hence, they go to the pilgrimage centres like Basava Kalyana, Kudala Sangama, Basavana Bagewadi and other places as a matter of tradition. The farmers wash their bullocks to decorate so that they could be taken in a procession accompanied by musical instruments. Many people believe in starting new activities (business etc) on this day. The womenfolk, at this time worship '*Gauri*' at home. And this day happens to be the birth day of Chatrapathi Shivaji also. The procession of Shivaji idol is taken round. The fifth day of the first half of '*Vaishakha* masa' marks '*Shankara Jayanthi*' for his followers. The full-moon day of '*Vaishakha* masa' is '*Narasimha Jayanthi*' (incarnation of Lord Vishnu) and some Brahmin sects celebrate this day with great devotion.

The full-moon day of '*Jyeshtha* masa' (June) is celebrated as '*Karu Hunnime*'. Since it is the beginning of the rainy season, the farmers decorate their villages and towns. They rejoice decorating the bullocks and their horns. The horns are neatly sharpened and coloured. They put on the rings to the horns; tie the ringing bells of chain and artistically paint the body of the animals colourfully. Then, the bullocks are taken in a procession. The procession goes to '*agase*' (entrance doorway to the town) where the black cloth is hanging to be torn apart. It is a firmly held belief that if the brown bullocks tears the '*Kari*', brown jowar will grow in abundance; in case the white bullock tears the '*Kari*', white jowar will grow well in that season. Supposing the brown and white bullocks together tear the '*Kari*', it will be a season of both brown and white jowar crop; and it is the season of '*Balakala*' (the time of equal strength). On this day, the married women belonging to the vedic tradition, will celebrate



'Vatasavithri vow' in order to pray for the longevity of their husbands. The new-moon day of '*Jyeshtha masa*', is also called '*Mannethina Amavasya*'. It implies that a pair of clay bullocks (Mannettu) is made for the purpose of worship.

The womenfolk, in '*Ashadha masa*' (July), on all Tuesdays will go to the river bank, or to the nearby tank that supplies water to the village and make a 'Sand dune' (*Gopura*) which is called 'Gullavva'. The women sing and dance round it. And on the last Tuesday, the women bring the 'Gopura' home and worship in groups. Some sweets are prepared to offer to 'Gullavva'. Later, it will be immersed in water. '*Ashadha Ekadasi Vow*' is celebrated on the eleventh day of the first half of the month namely July, by some Hindus. If some of them make it a fasting day, the others prepare sweets for observing the vow. This day happens to be the festival at Pandharpur. The devotees of Vithala reach the place by foot to participate in the celebration.

The month of August is 'Shravana'. It is the time for great enthusiasm for people and special poojas at temples. In the temple of Ulavi Basappa, there will be competition among 'Karadi Majalu' groups. Where as all Saturdays are the festivals for Vaishnavas. The religious people fast the whole day on all Mondays of 'Shravana masa' and break the same in the evening (Pradosha kala). Likewise, the newly married girls perform the pooja, as a vow, of 'Mangala Gauri' asking the deity to bless them with 'long married life' (*Pativratty*) and '*Mangalya Soubhagya*'. The Brahmins observe all Fridays of '*Shravana Masa*' as '*Sampath Sukravra*' (the day is associated with wealth). On this day, the women worship Gouri along with the idol of Lakshmi. The same deity is worshipped by the people in this district as Dyamavva, Durgavva, Yellavva, Udachavva and Banashankari etc. The fifth day of '*Shravana masa*' is the day of 'Nagarapanchami' (the snake is worshipped). 'Nagarapanchami' is a common vow for all the Hindus; hence, it is very important. On this day, a clay-snake is made and worshipped by people with milk, corn-flour, tambittu (rice-flour mixed with jaggery), Kadabu (steamed-sweet) and other kinds of eatables. When the offering is made, the idol (clay-snake) is honoured with 'arathi' (lighted lamps). As a custom, it is the home-coming for the married women (coming to 'Tavaru') so that they can wish for the well-being of the relatives in the family where they had been born. This festival (Nagarapanchami) is the day of enjoyment for members of the family who take pleasure in playing some simple games and doing quiz. A game of Swing (Vuyyale), throwing the lemon to distance, and such other competitions are generally held. On the full-moon day in '*Shravana masa*', the Brahmins change their sacred thread (Upakarma). '*Raksha Bandhan*' (tying the wrist band to the brothers by the sisters in the family) is observed on the same day. On the eighth day of '*Shravan bahula*' (the second half of the month of August), the birth celebration of Lord Krishna is observed. Krishna is believed to have taken birth at mid-night in the jail. The devotees keep the idol of the Lord and worship him at this time by prayers (Bhajans and Keerthanas) and songs. Many devotees, will fast up to mid-night as a vow in honour of their Lord.

Ganesha festival, on the fourth day of the first half of the month of September (Bhadrapada Shukla Chaturthi) is celebrated as a popular religious function. Lord Ganesha as the one to remove the obstacles in life is worshipped. On this day, the clay-idol of this deity is installed and decorated in a number of ways. The devotees worship this deity with great devotion and give him the offering of special food (sweets) and honour him with burning incense and camphor. This god is installed in all the families and in public functions too. The Ganesha festival started by the federation of all Ganeshotsava committees in 1976, in Hubli is an example of public celebration in Dharwad district. Truly, it is a grand celebration in the town. Everywhere (in all towns) this festival is accompanied by

music, dance, drama, lectures and folk programmes. During this time, many cultural activities are arranged. The following day of this festival is 'Rishipanchami' and only some people observe the day. Only the home-grown vegetables are supposed to be used for cooking. Another festival is of Jokumara being celebrated in Dharwad district commencing from the sixth day to the fourteenth day in the first half of the September (*Bhadrapada Masa Suddha Shasthi to Chaturdashi*). The festival of nine nights (*Navarathri*) comes about in October (*Ashwayuja*). The first day of this festival is called 'Padya' and it continues till the tenth day. It is also called 'Dasara'. Hindus consider '*Navarathri*' as a major festival. Dasara is our '*Nada Habba*' (regional festival). Hence, it is being celebrated publically since the days of struggle for independence. On the first day (Padya) at home, a '*Kalasha*' is installed in each house and worshipped for all the ten days. During this time, a lamp is lighted and, kept burning throughout till 'Vijayadashami'. On the seventh day of 'Navarathri' goddess Saraswathi (Saptami day) is worshipped; and on the eighth day 'Durga' (goddess of 'Shakti' or power) is worshipped. In some houses, even animal is sacrificed on this day. The ninth day is 'Mahanavami'. The people clean their weapons and instruments in order to worship them. The tenth day is 'Vijayadashami'. '*Vijaya*' is victory and it is believed to bring light and enthusiasm in life. This day is also called '*Banni Habba*' (the festival of leaves of tree called '*Banni*'). The people in their respective villages and towns take the local gods in palanquin to '*shami tree*' ('*Banni*'). The devotees of Mylara, on the outskirts (Shibara) receive the '*Banni* leaves' and wear the same. The people offer '*Shami*' leaves to gods and later exchange it with one another as if it is valuable like gold; then they thank each other. The youngsters give the leaves to the elders to show their respect. Exchange of leaves implies 'Let our lives be like gold'. With this, Dasara festival comes to an end. A toy exhibition is arranged during Dasara, in most homes. It is an occasion of showing talent in making and arranging toys and also a matter of joy to the people. Lakshminarayana temple, at Shukravarpet in Dharwad creates a feast to the eyes during Dasara festival, because the temple is beautifully decorated for all the ten days; a steady crowd visits the temple. The other temples are also being decorated these years. One more festival in *Ashwayuja masa* comes handy to people. It is '*Sige Hunnime*'. On this day, the farmers go to their fields to collect 'five stones' (the symbol of Pandavas) for the purpose of worshipping; and in the evening the people enjoy dinner with relatives and return home. This festival is followed by 'Deepavali' in October-November. Deepavali is the festival of lights. It brightens up hopes of people in all families. The entire Hindu society celebrates Deepavali. It begins on the thirteenth day (Trayodashi) in the second half of October or early November (Ashwayuja Bahula Trayodashi) and celebrated for five days. The houses are cleaned and the doors are decorated with tender mango leaves and 'Rangoli' designs on the floor. There is a custom of keeping two balls of cow-dung at the entrance, on the first day, and increase it by two balls (each day) for about five days. These balls symbolize 'Pandavas'; hence, they are worshipped. The fourteenth day (Chaturdashi) of Deepavali, the killing of 'Narakasura' is observed. This day begins with bathing in hot-water because the people massage their bodies with oil. It is followed by worshipping the family deity and the preparation of special food (sweets). It is also a day of wishing the people happiness in life. The last day of *Ashwayuja* is '*Amavasya*' (the new-moon day). This day is auspicious for worshipping goddess 'Lakshmi' (the presiding deity of wealth). In the evening, the people keep their ornaments to be worshipped. And for the business people, 'Lakshmi *pooje*' is extraordinarily special.

On the first day of the first half of November (Karthika Masa Shuddha Padya), emperor Bali is worshipped. The day is known as Balipadyami. As it is believed to be sacred, the people visit temples. This day is the continuation of Deepavali. Last day of the festival of lights, is observed as '*Pandava panchami*'. All the cow-dung balls collected from the thirteenth day of '*Ashwayuja Bahula*' will be

worshipped. Having prepared food at home, the people carry it to the river bank or the tank which provides water to the village. It is fun time for eating and rejoicing. They come back home in the evening. The cow-dung balls are dried in the sun on roof of the house. It will be burnt into ashes. The ash serves the people to smear on their forehead. The display of fire-works and flying sky-lamps made of coloured paper by filling air or smoke in it is very special about Deepavali. The first day of Deepavali (Padya) in 'Bahula' (latter half of the month) is a day for village or town festival at Hangal, Hirekerur, and Haveri taluks. At this time, the four faced 'Brahma' the creator is worshipped in open field. It is called 'Golakavva' in some places. Rice (charu) is offered to this deity on the Deepavali day (first day). This offering is taken to the fields. The Marathi people, during this time, (*Karthika Shuddha Bidige*) i.e. the second day of the first half of November celebrate the festival of 'Bhavubeej'. The sisters honour their brothers with lighted lamps (Arathi). They are entitled to get gifts from brothers. Again on the twelfth day, in the first half of November (Karthika Shuddha Dwadashi) Tulasi, the consort of Lord Vishnu is worshipped. Tulasi is said to have married Vishnu on this day. The people decorate the platform of Tulasi plant and worship in the evening.

On the full-moon day in December (*Margasira masa*) the people of Datta sect worship Dattatreya; it is His birthday. The new-moon day of this month (*Amavasya*) is called '*Ellu Amavasya*'. The farmers decorate their bullocks on this day. The worship of '*Pandavas*' is done; it is followed by lunch. This festival comes during the post-monsoon period in the Hindu calendar. It is believed to mark the harvesting of that season.

The full-moon day in January (Pushya masa hunnime) is the celebration of 'Banada Hunnime' ('Kaadu' or forest or nature). Banashankari deity's worship and the festival are popular. People from different parts of Dharwad district attend the festival. Another festival in January (*Pushya masa*) is 'Sankranti'. Either on the fourteenth or the fifteenth, this festival is celebrated. Til mixed with jaggery (*Ellu-Bella*) is a special preparation. People exchange '*Ellu-Bella*' with each other and wish good things in life.

*Rathasapthami* falls on the seventh day in the first half of February. It is a day for worshipping the sun. At this time, the sun's position assumes northern direction. Like-wise, the fifteenth day in the first half of February 'Bharatha Hunnime' is celebrated. On this day, Vyasa, the great sage is worshipped in the temples. Even the festival of Yellamma coincides with this date. Many people attend this festival from different parts of this district. The custom of consecrating girls to Yellavva by devotees was very common. Such girls are called '*Jogathis*'. Now, there is legal prohibition against undertaking this practice. The previous night of the new-moon day in '*Magha masa*' (February), 'Mahashivarathi' is observed. The devotees of Shiva regard this day as very significant. The people do fasting the whole day and worship Shiva at home. Later they go to Shiva temples to worship their Lord. Bhajans, (Sankeertan) music and mythological episodes are narrated throughout the night to be immersed completely in the Lord's meditation. The following day, 'Shiva pooja' is performed and a common meal is served.

On the fifteenth day of March (*Phalguna masa*) Holi is celebrated. It is the festival of 'Kama and Rati'. It tells about the death of 'love god' (Cupid) according to mythology. All the people are involved in singing and playing. A few days before the burning of 'Kama', His image is made with things that can catch up fire easily. Such images are installed in all important places. It is a field-day for people to use the language of vulgarity which otherwise is unspeakable in decent interaction. Thus, *Kama* is symbolically burnt. Males in the family go round the burning image beating their open mouths with

hands only to indicate their mock sorrow at this event. In Hubli the people install the images of '*Kama* and *Rati*' (cupid and his consort) at several places. On the fifth day of the death of *Kama*, Holi is celebrated. It is also called 'Rangapanchami'. The people rejoice wearing and splashing colours to friends and relatives. Holi playing with colour-water ('*Okali*') is the youthful spirit of the people on the occasion. There is a separate temple of '*Kama*' at Medur in Hirekerur Taluk. On the day of '*Kamana Hunnime*', people gather in very large numbers. Many organisations and institutions celebrate Sri Ramanavami, Shankara Jayanthi, Basava Jayanthi, Jnaneshwara *Saptaha*, Krishna Jayanthi, Ganesha festival etc. involving the community.

### **Jain Festival**

Jains celebrate many festivals of the Hindus according to their traditions. The first day of the month of April (Chaitra Masa Pratipada) is regarded as Ugadi. It is the day of victory for Bharata, the son of Adinatha or Vrishabhadeva who is one of the earliest Tirthankaras in the Jain order. Mahaveera Jayanthi is observed on the thirteenth day in the first half of the month of April (Chaitra Shuddha Trayodashi). It is said that the king Shreyamsa offered food to Adinatha Tirthankara to break his fasting on the third day in the month of April (Chaitra Shuddha Akshaya Tritēya). And the event is remembered by the Jains and as a custom they give charity to the people. The Gauri festival in September is celebrated in the same way like the Hindus. Gauri is regarded as the '*Yakshi*' (the woman of the heavens) serving the eleventh Tirthankara. Hence, she is to be worshipped. During '*Bhadrapada masa*', the people celebrate '*Ashtanika dasalakshana Parva*' for ten days. Similarly in September, during Dasara, on the eighth day, the Jains take to fasting and read '*Purana*' (mythological stories) to reconfirm their faiths in '*Ahimsa*' and showing sympathies to the animals. It is called 'Jeevadayashtami' (being sympathetic to 'life' on the eighth day), on the ninth day (Mahanavami). Yakshi Padmavathi is worshipped. Vijayadashami is the day for the Jains to remember Bharata's victory of crossing the border. Hence, it is a sacred day for them. It is an important festival that motivates Jains to give charity to the poor. Deepavali in November (*Karthika masa*) is the day of '*Maha Nirvana*' (leaving of this world by death) of Mahaveera. Lakshmi Pooja is performed on this day. Shivarathri is regarded as '*Jinarathri*' and the feast is a must in a Jain family. Apart from the above festivals, these people observe a number of vows and other fasting days. Charity and fasting appear to be important in Jainism. Therefore, their festivals consist of the above mentioned customs invariably.

### **Muslim festivals**

The following day of fasting in the Ramzan month is called '*Id-ul-fitr*'. Similarly, the festival on the tenth day of *Jil-Haz* is called '*Id-ul-yuha*' or 'Bakrid'. In the whole month of Ramzan Muslims observe fasting in early morning and break the same at the sun set. During these festivals, the people go to '*Idga*' – the place meant for prayers, in larger numbers. In Ramzan, the Muslim charity to the poor, is a common sight everywhere. Another festival '*Shab-e-Baraat*' is celebrated on the fifteenth day in '*Shabana*' month, in the evening. It is the sacred martyr's day and the prayers take place at the mosques. The Prophet Mohammad's birth day is celebrated as 'Milad-un-Nabi' (Id-Milad). Like-wise 'Moharrum' is also a festival of the Muslims. It is celebrated by the people having worshipped 'Tabut'; even the Hindus participate in this festival.

### **Christian festivals**

The first day of January is regarded by the Christians as the beginning of the new year. It is therefore, a great day of rejoicing. Good-Friday and Easter-Sunday (re-arrival of Christ) are the two

important festivals of the Christian community. The catholics celebrate St. Mary's Day on the eighth of September. The month of December for Christians is uniquely significant because it is the 'Christmas Day'. The infant Jesus arrived to this world on this day. It is the happiest day for all Christians. The Church is vibrantly alive on the eve of Christmas and the people gather to pray at the auspicious hour of Christ's birth. Star-shaped lamp-shades with lamps are displayed in each home (outside) to welcome the birth-day of their saviour. The 'Christmas-tree' is beautifully decorated in all homes. Christian hospitality of wishing and sharing among all, is marked by distributing 'Cakes'.

### Jatras

In the villages the farmers do not forget to show their respect and devotion to the village deities by conducting festivals during the harvesting season. Such a celebration is rather natural too, in rural areas. The people worship and conduct annual festivals in the Hindu temples, 'Jain Basadis', 'Muslim Dargahs' and other sacred places. There will be no distinction between a villager or a town-man, and caste or religion when people (men and women) joyously come together to celebrate the festival of the deities. Such of these festivals are essentially an important part of the social life of the people in the village. It is an occasion of entertainment and rejoicing. The important event of this festival is to take the deities for a procession in a palanquin or in a decorated car (Ratha) accompanied by musical instruments. At this time, in some places, the cattle festival is also conducted. Jatra time is the time for villagers to sell their produce at a place when all of them gather. The womenfolk look forward to buying vessels, bangles, clothes and other things at a festival. If there is a Catholic church in the village, St. Mary's Day is celebrated on the eighth of September. 'Urus' of Muslim saints is also conducted in some places. Such festivals and Urus are conducted throughout Dharwad district. The following table gives information about some important festivals and Urus –celebrated in the district of Dharwad.

Name of the Festival/Urus	Name of the Deity or Saint	Month of the Festival	No. of Festival days	Approximate number of people assembled at the festival (in Thousands)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. Byadgi Taluk:</b>				
Kengonda	Durga Devi festival	Pushya Bahula (January)	3	15-20
Kadarmandalgi	Kantesha deity festival	Magha Shuddha (February)	4	8-10
Kadarmandalgi	Kantesha deity festival	Karthika masa (November)	2	8-10
Guddada Mallapur	Mukappaswamy festival	Phalguna Suddha on 6th (March)	7	8-10
Mallur	Kari festival	October	1	7-8
Kaginel	Adikeshava festival	End of March	3	8-10
<b>2. Dharwad Taluk:</b>				
Alnavar	Lakshmi Durgadevi festival	April	15	20 (cattle festival also)
Kadabagatti	Dakimavva devi festival	April	7	10 (cattle festival also)
Varavanagalavi	Dadapeer Urus	March	3	10 (cattle festival also)
Mugad	Peer Badasha Urus	February	3	8 (cattle festival also)

1	2	3	4	5
Alnavar	Chamanshawali Urus	March	3	10 (cattle festival also)
Mandihala	Shivanand Swamy festival	February	2	10 (cattle festival also)
Devar Hubballi	Siddharoodha Swamy festival	February	2	5 (cattle festival also)
Garag	Madivaleshwara festival	Magha Bahula on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> (February)	5	30 (cattle festival also)
Tadakod	Veerabhadra Deity festival	February	5	5 (cattle festival also)
Lokur	Dyamvva's festival	October	5	15 (cattle festival also)
Yadawad	Hanumantha festival	May	5	5 (cattle festival also)
Kotur	Raja Baga Sawar Urus	March	2	20 (cattle festival also)
Kotur	Udachammadevi festival	June	5	5 (cattle festival also)
Shivalli	Sishunala Sharifs festival	March	1	2
Hebballi	Lord Venkatesha festival	October	1	5
Dharwad	Murugha mutt festival	Magha Suddha on 5th (October)	7	20
Ravivarapete	Lakshminarayana festival	Ashwayuja Dasera (October)	10	20
Dharwad Vidyaranya High School Road	Nizamuddin (Dargah) Shah Khadari	Rabia-ul-Aval	2	5
Dharwad Court premises	Hazarat Ismail Shah Khadri (Darga)	Jil-Haja	2	4
Dharwad Bus Stand (Near Azad park- police line)	Hazarath Madan Shah-wali (Dargah)	Shavval	2	4
Dharwad Maratha colony (APMC compound)	Hazarat-shar – Khana wali (Darga)	October	2	5
Dharwad Subhash Road	Mehaboob Subani (Dargah)	October	2	5
Dharwad (Near Jakanibhavi)	Syed Sarageer (Dargah)	(According to Moharrum)	2	5
Bara Imam Galli, Dharwad	Syed Sadat (Dargah)	Rabia-ul-Aval	2	5
U.B. Hills, Dharwad	Ulavi Basaveshwar festival	Last Monday in August (Sharavan)	1	10
Lakamana Halli	Someshwara festival	Makar Sankraman (January)	2	6
Line Bazaar, Dharwad	Hanumantha festival Chaitra Hunnime (April)		2	6
Nuggikeri village	Hanumantha festival Chaitra Hunnime (April)		2	6
<b>3. Gadag Taluk:</b>				
Kotumachagi	Huligamma devi festival	June	6	3
"	Someshwara festival	Last Monday of Shravana (August)	1	4
"	Sharana Basavanna festival	Last Monday of Shravana (August)	1	4
Lakkundi	Halagundi Basaveshwara	Last Monday of		



1	2	3	4	5
	festival	Shravana (August)	1	7
"	Jinda Peer Urus	March	1	4
"	Basavanna festival	February	1	10
"	Marula Siddeshwara festival	February	1	15
Balaganur	Eranna's festival	Last Monday of Shravana (August)	1	5
Karadi	Neelamma festival	"	1	6
Narasapur	Huchheerappa festival	February	1	4
Nagasamudra	Dandi Durgamma festival	April	1	10
Sambapur	Durgamma festival	Mahanavami Dasara (October)	1	3
Betgeri	Banashankari devi festival	Banada Hunnime	1	5
Gadag	Thontadarya festival	Chaitra Hunnime	3	50
"	Shivanandaswamy festival	Navarathri	1	5
Mulgund	Veeranarayana festival	Navarathri	9	5
"	Venkatesha festival	Navarathri	9	5
"	Mehaboob Subhani Urus	July	2	4
"	Balaleela Mahantaswami festival	Magha Suddha 13th (February)	1	5
"	Siddeshwara festival	May-June	1	5
"	Prabhuswamy festival	May	1	5
"	Syed Badshah Urus	July	2	4
Harthi	Basavanna's festival	Last Monday of Shravana (August)	1	20
Binkada Hatti	Yellamma festival	January	1	4
Asundi	Devammadevi festival	Ramanavami day	1	4
Yelesirur	Basavanna Devara festival	May	1	4
Neelagund	Eranna festival	Last Monday of Shravana (August)	1	3
Neelagund	Dyamavva festival	The first day of Bhadrapada (September)	1	3
Hulkoti	Kariammadevi festival	Chaitra Suddha 10th day (April)	1	4
"	Basavanna devara festival	Last Monday of Shravan (August)	1	8
"	Thiruchi Mahaswamy palanquin festival	January	1	25
Inam Venkattapur	Lakshmi Venkateshwara festival	Vijayadashami	10	5
<b>4. Hangal Taluk:</b>				
Bychapalli	Karibasaveshwara	March		10
Ramateerth Hosakop	Ramalingeshwara festival	April		6
Akki Alur	Veerabhadreshwara festival	March	3	6



1	2	3	4	5
"	Gundi Basaveshwara festival	April	3	5
"	Amir Shah Wali Urus	Shabaaan	3	5
Shankrikop	Banashankari festival	February	2	8
Seegihalli	Brahma Lingeshwara festival	February	2	6
Hire Hullala	Basaveshwara festival	March	2	16
Gu. Mulavalli	Basaveshwara festival	March	3	8
Shadaguppi	Gudadayya Malatesha festival	September	1	6
Bammana halli	Dyamavva festival	February	2	5
Kalkeri	Basavanna Devara festiwl	Phalguna Bahula 7th (March)	3	5
Belagalpet	Nisseemeshwara festival	May		6
Kadasetty Halli	Panchakhshari Gavai festival	April		5
Samasigi	Veerabhadreshwara festival	April	1	5
Kanchinegalur	Basannadevara festival	January	1	5
Hangal	Sri Ramalingeshwara festival	January	3	5
"	Maqbool Ahamed Shahkhadri Urus	February	2	5
<b>5. Haveri Taluk:</b>				
Havanur	Dyamavva devara festival	Magha Suddha 6th (February)	3	1
Karjagi	Bharamappa devara festival	Jyeshtha Hunnime (June)	2	35
Haveri	Hukkeri Mutt swami death anniversary	Pushya Friday 11th (January)	7	75
"	Irshad Walishah Baba Urus	October	-	-
"	Mehaboob Subhani Urus	Dastagir	3	45
Kanavalli	Parameshwara devar festival	April	3	10
Mevundi	Basavanna devara festival	April	3	8
Hosaritti	Dhirendra swami death anniversary		3	5
<b>6. Hirekerur Taluk:</b>				
Hirekerur	Durgadevi festival	Bharatha Hunnime	7	10
Buradikatte	Gangadhareshwara festival	April – May	3	5
Aladakeri	Veerabhadreshwara festival	March	4	5
Kunchura	Hanumantha Kalmeshwara festival	Chaitra Hunnime (April)	3	5
Yalavada Halli	Veerabhadreshwara festival	March	3	5
Hullatti	Basaveshwara festival	March	4	12
Neswi	Veerabhadreshwara festival	December	4	12
Medura	Chowdeshwari festival	February	1	9
"	Basavanna devara festival	April	1	8
Ratti Halli	Veerabhadradevara festival	Ugadi	2	12
Kudupale	Veeramaheshwara festival	January	2	5
Hallur	Ranganathaswami festival	April	1	6
Hire Morab	Basavanna devara festival	April	1	5
Kanvi Sidgeri	Kanvi Sidgereeshwara Devara Jatire	April	1	8

1	2	3	4	5
Maavinathopa	Basaveshwara festival	March	3	6-8
Nidanegil	Durgadevi festival	Feb-March	3	4-5
Masur	Veerabhadreshwara festival	March-April	2	5-6
Khandebagur	Kenchammadevi Kalammadevi festival	March	1	6-7
Taavargi	Marikambadevi festival	February	3	4-6
Jogihalli	Mallikarjunadevara festival	January	1	5
Yettiha halli M.K.	Kariammadevi festival		1	5
Anaji	Beeradevara festival	December	2	15
"	Basavannadevara festival	April	1	6
Guddada Madapur	Basaveshwara festival	October	1	4
"	Maheshwaradevara festival	December	1	5
<b>7. Hubli Taluk:</b>				
Keshavapur	Dyamavva festival	Once in 7 years	3	4
Unakal	Siddeshwara festival	May-June	1	5
Amaragol	Kotura Basaveshwara	March	1	5
Byridevara Kop	Shivananda swamy festival	March	1	4
"	Mohammed Khadari Urus	March	1	4
Sulla	Kalmeshwara devara festival	April	2	5
Bhandiwad	Maruthi devara festival	May	2	6
A. Aralikatti	Basavannadevara festival	February	2	8
"	Udacheshwara festival	May	1	5
Adargunchi	Doddeshwara festival	April	2	5
Varur (chabbi cross)	Chiramurtheshwara festival	Magha Suddha 6th (February)	2	5
Varur	Veereshwara festival	February	2	7
Krishnapur (Hubli)	Siddharoodhaswami festival	Shivarathri (February)	2	1 Lakh
Krishnapur	Siddharoodhaswami festival	Navarathri (October)	2	25
Palikop	Rambhapuri Jagadguru festival	Ugadi (April)	1	5
Noolvi	Kumareshwara festival	April	1	5
<b>8. Kalghatgi Taluk:</b>				
Kalghatgi	Gramadevata festival	Once in three years [first week of March]	9	10
"	Peer Rustum / Syed Dargah urus	After every Ugadi [on 5th day]	3	6
<b>9. Kundgol Taluk:</b>				
Kundagol	Hanumantadevara festival	Chaitra Hunnime (April)		1
"	Yellammadevi festival			1
"	Brahmadevara festival			1
"	Chowki Mutt festival			1
"	Thirukaneeshwara festival			1
Chakalabbi	Yellammadevi festival			1
Mattigatti	Basaveshwara festival			1 (cattle festival also)

1	2	3	4	5
Kundagol	Hyder Ali Urus	Rajab		1
"	Shambulingeshwara festival			1
Mullahalli	Chinnaveeraswami festival			1
Samshi	Siddeshwara festival			1
<b>10. Mundargi Taluk:</b>				
Mundargi	Annadanaswami festival	Magha Suddha 13th (February)		10
"	Huchha Annadana Swami festival	August		5
"	Kanakaraya festival	March		15
"	Kote Durgamma festival	August		5
"	Kote Dyamavva festival	Once in three years (August)		5
"	Kote Hanumatha devara festival	April		10
"	Mehaboob Huseni Urus	September		6
"	Jalal Udin Urus	February		5
"	Yamanur Rajabagsavar Urus	April		5
"	Moharam festival	June		10
Ramenahalli	Venkateshwara Devara festival	October		4
Bidaralli	Yellamma festival	December		8
Vithalapur	Durgamma festival	December		10
Bagewadi	Maruthi devara festival	June		10
"	Marulasiddeshwara festival	February		8
"	Gramadevatha festival	March		5
Mallikarjunapur	Maruthi devara festival	March		5
"	Habibshah Urus	March		5
Hesarur	Garudeshwara festival	September		10
Kakkur	Hanumantha Devara festival	Chaitra Hunnime (April)		15
Shingatalur	Sri Veerabhadreshwara festival	April		20
Shivanahalli	Hanumanthadevara festival	October		5
Dambal	Jagadguru Thontada Siddalinga Mahaswamy festival	February		15
"	Hazarat Jalal Urus	February		15
<b>11. Nargund Taluk:</b>				
Dandapur (Naragund)	Nittlu Basaveshwara festival	Shravana (August)		4-5
"	Sharanabasaveshwara festival	March		3-4
"	Venkateshwara festival	Mahanavami (October)		4-5
Kalkeri	Sharanabasaveshwara festival	Shravana masa (August)		3-4
Jagapur	Hanumatha devara festival	Chaitra Hunnime (April)		2-3
Chiknargund	Revanna siddeshwara festival	January		5
Kallapur	Basavannadevara festival	Last week of Shravana masa (August)		15

1	2	3	4	5
<b>12. Navalgund Taluk:</b>				
Navalgund	Siddalingeshwara festival	August	2	2
"	Nagalingaswamy festival	Ashadha Suddha (4th July)	2	2
"	Budi Basaveshwara festival	July	2	2
Yamanur	Changdevara Urus	March	15	10
Karlawad	Basaveshwara festival	August	2	4
Tirlapura	Maruthidevaru festival	April	1	6
Halakusugalla	Siddeshwara Mutt festival	August	1	5
Sirakol	Kalmeshwara festival	August	1	4.5
Amaragol	Nagaswami festival	August	2	6
Belavatgi	Ulavi Basaveshwara festival	August	1	4
Chilakawad	Maruthidevara festival	August	1	4
Annigeri	Amriteshwara festival	December	1	10
Adnuru	Rayamannesaba Ajjanavar Urus		5	11
Nalawadi	Basaveshwara devara festival	August	1	5
Tadahal	Basaveshwara devara festival	August	1	5
Kongawad	Vithobadevara festival	April	1	3
Naganur	Hazarat Davalamalik Urus	December	2	10
Gudisagar	Beeradevara festival	May	1	6
Shelawadi	Veerabhadreshwara festival	October	2	10
Shelawadi	Susangi Mutt Guru			
	Shanteshwaraswamy festival	May	2	10
Navalli	Kalmeshwara festival	August	1	4
Ibrahimpur	Siddappana festival	July	1	5
<b>13. Ranibennur Taluk</b>				
Medleri	Beereshwara festival	March	5	4
Airani	Holimutt festival	April	9	3
Nadihalli	Maruthidevara festival	April	4	4
Hulikatti	Beeradevara festival	April	4	4
Honnatti	Honnammadevi festival	April	3	5
Guddada Guddapur	Malatesha Devara festival	October	5	50 (Cattle Festival also)
<b>14. Ron Taluk</b>				
Savadi	Sangameshwara festival	Magasira Suddha 6th (December)	1	8
Itagi	Bheemamma festival	Karthika Suddha 1st (November)	1	5
Bommasagar	Durgadevi festival	Bharata Hunnime	8	15
Nellur	Shanteshwara festival	Last day in Shravana (August)	1	8
Nellur	Muppinatheshwara festival	Shivarathri	2	6
Kalliganur	Kalliganatheshwara festival	Hostila Hunnime	2	6
Ron	Veerabhadradevara festival		1	8
Ron	Shivanandaswamy festival	Vaishakha Suddha 9th (May)	1	8
Halkeri	Annadaneshwara festival	Maragashira Bahula 6th (December)	1	7

1	2	3	4	5
Rajur	Kalakaleshwara festival	July		15
Menasgi	Lingabasaveshwara festival	Davanada Hunime	5	7
"	Veerabhadreshwara festival	June		5
"	Basaveshwara festival	June		5
Hole Aluru	Umamahashwara festival	March		8
"	Echharaswamy festival	Margasira Bahula 4th December		12
"	Kalmeshwara festival	July		6
"	Mehaboob Subhani urus			
Yavagal	Hemalingeshwara festival	April		5
"	Mehaboob Subhani Urus	May		5
"	Veerabhadreshwara festival	September		10
"	Kashi Viswanatha festival	October		5
Belavaniki	Hunumanthadevara festival	Chaitra Hunnime (April)		11
"	Mehaboob Subhani Urus	May		8
Kaujageri	Hanumanthadevara festival	Margashira Bahula 8th (December)		5
"	Mehaboob Subhani Urus	May		6
Kodikop	Veerappajja festival	Magha Suddha 10th (February)		10
Hole Mannur	Durgadevi festival	May		4
Karamadi	Hanumanthadevara festival	May		8
Asuti	Phalahareshwara festival	August		6
"	Karkikatti Ajja festival	May		4
Mallapur	Hanumanthadevar festival	Chaitra Hunnime (April)		4
Hullur	Kalmeshwara festival	January		5
Benahal	Basaveshwara festival	September		5
Bhoplapur	Sangameshwara festival	September		6
Y.S. Hadagali	Kalameshwara festival	September		6
<b>15. Savanur Taluk:</b>				
Savanur	Veerabhadra festival	April	2	12
"	Muhammad Pygambar Urus	Rabia-Ul-Aval	2	5
"	Allah-din-Shah Khabri	Shaban	2	5
"	Satyabodhaswamy celebration	Phalguna (March)	4	2
Kalasur	Lakshmi deity festival	January	3	20
Mantagani	Uduchamma festival	April	2	5
Kadkol	Kada Basaveshwara festival	May	2	5
Ichhangli	Veerabhadreshwara festival	May	3	5
Yalavigi	Basavannadevara festival	May	2	8
Huvinasigli	Virakta Mutt festival	January	3	20
Hesrur	Dharmaraya festival	March	2	10
"	Mehaboob Subhani Urus	March	2	10
Shiddapur	Banashankari festival	Chaitra Hunnime (April)	3	10
Jallapur	Basavanna Devara festival	Akshaya Tritiya	2	10

1	2	3	4	5
Sirabadagi	Basavanna Devara festival	Akshaya Tritiya	2	5
Hiremugadur	Basavannadevara festival	Akshaya Tritiya	2	5
Kalakoti	Shankaralingeshwara festival	Makara Sankranti	2	8
<b>16. Shiggaon Taluk :</b>				
Hiremallur	Basaveshwara festival	Akshaya Tritiya	3	
Chikkamallur	Basaveshwara festival	Akshaya Tritiya	3	
Shisuvinal	Sharif Shivayogi festival	March	2	
Shisuvinal	Parameshwara festival	May	1	
Bankapur	Yellamma festival	February	One week	5
Kundur	Durgadevi festival	April	1 week	5
Sadashivapete	Basaveshwara festival	March	1 week	10
Narayanpur	Dhundisi Basaveshwara festival	March	1 week	5
Baada	Bankanatha devara festival	April	1 week	5
Hotana halli	Basaveshwara festival	October	3 weeks	5
Hunagund	Gramadevatha festival	March	1 week	5
Mugalikop	Basaveshwara festival	September	1 day	5
Munavalli	Durgadevi festival	January	3 weeks	20
Honnapur	Basaveshwara festival	February	5 weeks	5
Kunnuru	Chowdayya festival	February	3 weeks	4
Madli	Kalmeswra festival	March		15
Dhundsi	Virakta Mutt festival	March		5
Hosura	-	January		10
Manikatti	Swami Mutt festival	March		5
<b>17. Shirhatti Taluk:</b>				
Hulageri Bana (Lakshmeshwar)	Someshwara festival	Vaishakha Suddha 10th (May)	1 week	10
Shirhatti	Phakeeraswami festival	Vaishakha 15th (May)	1 week	10
Lakshmeshwar	Dudpeer Dargah	Shavval		10
"	Mallik Sadat Dargah	Bakrid		5

### Bravery Tradition

The government instituted bravery awards when the country got independence. Bravery awards like Ashoka Chakra, Keerthi Chakra and Shaurya Chakra are given to soldiers for showing extraordinary courage and adventure, not bothering about their own life. These awards are given after the death of a brave person. There are also awards like Parama Veera Chakra, Mahaveera Chakra, Veera Chakra, Parama Visistha Seva Medal, Ati Visistha Sena Medal, Seva Medal, Nav Seva Medal and Air-force Medals which are given to the officers and also soldiers for showing courage in saving the country. These award/medals are instituted by the Government of India. The following persons of Dharwad district are honoured with medals and awards for their unique services:

Maj. Gen. A.H.E. Michigan	–	Mahaveera Chakra (1972)
L.P. Pereira	–	Param Visishta Seva Medal
V.M. Patil	–	Ati Visishta Seva Medal
P.P. Bellubbi. S.S. Iyengar	–	Visishta Seva Medal
S. Ambedkar	–	Visishta Seva Medal
V.L. Gunjekar	–	Visishta Seva Medal
D.L. D'souza	–	Visishta Seva Medal

Pachayya and Basayya have received 'Mention in Despatch' a honour. In addition Lt. Prakash Dattatreya Upponi has received award for courage by the Navy in 1979. Naib Subedar Somappa got Army Seva Medal in 1971 and the Late Sepoy Dattatreya Bhawe received Sena Medal.



## CHAPTER 4

**AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION\***

**A**griculture is the main occupation in Dharwad district. The district has varied geographical and climatic conditions and soils and contains three agricultural zones. *The Northern Dry Agricultural Zone* consisting of Navalgund, Ron, Gadag, Nargund and Mundargi taluks forms 80 per cent black soil and gets an average rainfall of 564.2 mm. It is the main *Rabi Zone* area. *The Central Transition Zone* area consists of Byadgi, Dharwad, Haveri, Hirekerur, Hubli, Kundgol, Ranibennur, Savanur, Shiggaon and Shirhatti taluks. In this zone, red soil covers an area of 70 per cent and the average rainfall is 696 mm. This is an area where rainfall is certain and it is mainly a kharif zone. Due to the favourable climatic conditions in this zone, there is abundant scope to undertake varied cropping pattern under rainfed conditions. Kalghatgi and Hangal taluks come under the *hilly zone*. In this zone about 85 per cent of the soil is sandy clay in nature, with an average rainfall of 909 mm. The rainfed Paddy is grown in about 60 per cent of the area. After the harvest of Paddy crop, short term pulse crops are grown. As per the statistics available from 1901 to 1970, the annual normal rainfall in the district is 717 mm., out of which 422 mm comes from the South-West monsoon (*Mungari*) and 169 mm from the North-East monsoon (*Hingari*). It is found that 126 mm of rain comes before the monsoon season (pre-monsoon).

The population living in rural areas of the district was 7,35,170 in 1881 (83.2 per cent of the total population), 8,15,569 (77.5%) in 1891; 8,87,697 (79.7 per cent) in 1901; 8,23,750 (80.2%) in 1911; 7,97,120 (76.7%) in 1921; 8,20,312 (74.3%) in 1931; 9,07,228 (75.5%) in 1941 and 10,82,582 (68.6%) in 1951. The number of persons residing in the rural areas has increased by 6,82,497 during the period from 1881 to 1951. This increase is also due to the increase in area of the district by the merger of some small princely States in 1949. The number of persons living in the States merged with the district was about 1,50,000. In 1961, the rural population was 14,25,738; in 1971 it was 16,04,240; in 1981 it was 19,07,229 and in 1991 it was 22,79,259. The number of persons, residing in the rural areas has increased by 11,96,677 between the period from 1951 to 1991.

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\* In this chapter, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Fisheries sections are also included.

As per the 1991 Census Report, there were 22,79,259 persons in rural areas of which the number of males was 11,71,200. According to 1971 census, there were 2,49,756 cultivators and 3,20,187 agricultural labourers, out of the total workers. Out of the total agricultural labourers 1,93,658 persons were males and 2,07,249 persons were females out of the cultivators. It would be noted that nearly 73.1 per cent of the total population in 1961 comprised of the rural population. This figure fell to 68.5 per cent in 1971, 64.7 in 1981 and rose marginally to 65.1 in 1991.

According to the 1951 Census report, there were 6,50,698 cultivators (38.5% of the total population) who themselves owned the land; 1,42,306 tenants (9%); 2,85,227 (18.1%) agricultural labourers and 55,081 (3.5%) land lords, who did not themselves cultivate the land. The total number of persons engaged in agriculture was 10,88,312 (69.1%). In 1961, cultivators constituted 3,69,174 and agricultural labourers numbered 2,30,285. Out of 8,31,478 total main workers (those who have worked for a major part of the year *i.e.*, not less than 183 days) in 1971; 2,49,756 persons were cultivators and agricultural labourers formed 3,20,187 while the remaining belonged to other occupations. The number of cultivators living in rural areas was 2,26,665 and the number of agricultural labourers was 2,81,430. According to the census of 1981, out of the total workers (11,18,666); 3,48,038 persons were cultivators and 4,29,349 persons were agricultural labourers. Out of the cultivators, 2,97,631 persons were males. Of the total of 4,29,349 farm labourers 2,27,187 were males. According to census Report of 1991; 9,75,260 persons out of the total workers of 13,49,492 lived in rural areas. Out of them 6,48,748 were males. Out of the total cultivators (4,05,028); 3,66,377 persons lived in rural areas, of which 2,93,027 were males and 31,874 were females. Out of the total agricultural labourers (5,27,619), 4,64,757 persons belonged to rural areas, of which 2,33,011 were males and 2,31,746 were females. The total number of workers engaged in Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries and Plantations was 18,445. Of them, 13,186 persons belonged to rural areas and 12,131 persons were males. The percentage of main workers to total workers is given in the table below.

**Details of Cultivators and Agricultural workers  
( in percentage terms to the main workers in 1981 and 1991).**

		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers	
		1981	1991	1981	1991
District Total	Males	36.30	34.18	27.77	28.19
	Females	16.87	20.26	66.66	64.89
	Total	31.11	30.04	38.38	39.10
Rural Area	Males	47.66	45.33	34.85	35.96
	Females	19.35	22.58	73.84	70.70
	Total	39.20	37.65	46.49	47.69
Urban Area	Males	11.96	10.40	12.42	11.62
	Females	7.12	9.60	43.40	38.27
	Total	11.05	10.25	18.26	16.73

Out of the total female main workers it can be observed that more than 70% them were agricultural labourers. The talukwise details of rural agricultural labourers are given in Table 4.1. The percentage of agricultural workers out of the total workers has decreased from 72.71 in 1961 to 68.55 in 1971 and 66.81 in 1981. It rose marginally to 69.09 in 1991. The percentage of urban workers to total population was 34.73 in 1961; 30.35 in 1971. It rose to 32.41 in 1981 and 30.61 in 1991.

**Table 4.1 : Talukwise details of Agricultural workers – Rural Area – 1991.**

Sl.No	Taluk	Rural Population	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Forest Animal Husbandry & Plantation workers
1.	Byadgi	91,361	15,605	20,647	399
2.	Dharwad	1,78,358	30,989	34,037	1,043
3.	Gadag	1,40,093	19,909	27,106	1,112
4.	Hangal	1,83,502	29,429	35,469	628
5.	Haveri	1,75,181	23,904	39,718	1,442
6.	Hirekerur	1,91,956	31,302	29,084	701
7.	Hubli	1,13,085	18,478	23,304	585
8.	Kalgatgi	1,21,248	27,052	17,727	743
9.	Kundagol	1,23,241	20,705	30,381	204
10.	Mundargi	85,252	15,144	18,801	715
11.	Nargund	56,747	13,022	10,818	357
12.	Navalgund	1,16,794	23,982	23,510	705
13.	Ranibennur	2,01,823	25,081	38,185	1,469
14.	Ron	1,63,081	23,768	36,877	912
15.	Savanur	93,935	12,432	22,554	659
16.	Shiggaon	1,27,690	19,081	27,810	602
17.	Shirhatti	1,15,912	16,494	28,729	910
Total		22,79,259	3,66,377	4,64,757	13,186

The Cultivators were concentrated in large numbers in Hirekerur, Dharwad, Hangal, Kalghatgi and Ranibennur taluks. While agricultural labourers were found in large numbers in Ranibennur, Ron, Hangal, Dharwad, Kundgol, Hirekerur, Shirhatti and Shiggaon taluks.

#### **Agricultural Land Holdings**

The details of agricultural land holdings as per agricultural census reports in the district are given in the statement on page number 232.

Year of Agricultural census	No. of land holdings (in lakhs)	Percentage of the district out of the State Total	Area of the land holdings (in lakh ha.)	Percentage of the district out of the State Total	Average size of land holdings (in ha.)
1955-56	2.55	10.34	11.05	10.19	4.34
1970-71	2.68	7.5	11.29	9.9	4.20
1976-77	2.76	7.2	10.90	9.6	3.95
1980-81	2.92	6.8	10.51	9.0	3.60
1985-86	3.53	7.2	11.11	9.4	3.14
1990-91	3.92	6.8	11.36	9.2	2.90

In 1947-48, 1,66,171 persons held a total of 76,97,218 ha *Khalsa* and *Inam* land holdings of which 1,07,603 were own cultivators having ownership of 5,14,429 ha of land, 9,321 persons who were only supervising cultivation had 49,517 ha of land ownership and 49,247 persons who neither cultivated nor supervised held ownership of 2,06,151 ha. of land area. 72,035 persons had less than two hectares of land, 60,489 persons had holdings ranging from two to six hectares and the remaining had more than six hectares of land holdings. The average size of land holding was 4.6 hectares. In 1955-56 there were 2,54,950 land holdings in the district with a total area of 11,05,245 ha. The average size of land holding was 4.34 hectares. In most of the taluks the average area of land holding was less. When the families got separated, the land holdings were scattered in the villages, some were spread in two taluks and some others were spread over two districts. In 1955-56 the number of land holdings less than two hectares was 1,13,600, their area was 1,12,185 hectares. The number of land holdings between 2-4 ha was 60,600 and the corresponding area was 1,73,340 ha. The number of land holdings between 4-6 ha was 29,800; its extent was 1,49,040 ha; The number of land holdings between 6-12 ha, were 34,300, its relative extent was 2,90,385 ha. It is to be noted that there were 12,900 holdings of the extent between 12-24 ha and its corresponding area was 2,11,815 ha. There were 2,600 holdings of an extent of 20-40 ha; accounting to 80,595 ha. There were fewer landholdings of higher extents. While there were 900 holdings of 40 to 80 ha extending to an area of 49,815 ha, there were only 250 holdings, comprising of each holding ranging over 80 ha of land and the corresponding total area was 38,070 ha.

The district has witnessed a gradual increase in the number of land owners from one Agricultural census to the other, while compared to the 1970-71 census, the 1990-91 census revealed the fact of phenomenal increase in the number by as much as 46 per cent. However in contrast the increase in the area as per the 1991 census vis-a-vis the 1970-71 census is just of the order of 0.6 per cent only. All the census figures have thrown upon an interesting picture in the district, indicating that while the average land holding is consistently getting reduced, the average extent of the land holdings in the district has grown larger than the average area of the land holdings at the State level. According to the Agricultural census in 1990-91, out of the 3.92 lakh land owners, there were 24,000 Scheduled Caste, 15,000 Scheduled Tribes and others constituted 3.54 lakh. Their corresponding area of land holding being 47,000 ha; 34,000 ha. and 10.54 lakh hectares respectively. The average size of land holding was 1.99; 2.30 and 2.98 hectares respectively.

The average size of various land holdings in the district is as follows:

(Figures in hectares)

Sl.No.	Categories of Holding	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
1.	Very Small (< 1 ha)	0.58	0.58	0.58
2.	Small (1-2 ha)	1.50	1.50	1.50
3.	Semi-Medium (2-4 ha)	2.83	2.80	2.70
4.	Medium (4-10 ha)	6.13	6.05	5.98
5.	Large (> 10 ha)	14.14	14.37	14.22

In 1990-91 there were 3,91,000 individual holdings in the district and it was 99.7 per cent of the total holdings. The number of holdings belonging to joint holdings and Institutional holdings was one thousand (0.2%) and less than one thousand (0.1%) respectively. Their total area was 11.92 lakh ha (99.5%), two thousand ha (0.2%) and four thousand ha (0.3%) respectively. The categorywise details of 1985-86 and 1990-91 Agricultural Census are given in the ensuing table 4.2

**Table 4.2 : Distribution of number and area of operational holdings according to Social groups for major size classes 1985-86 and 1990-91**

(Area in hectares)

Sl No		Land holdings					
		Marginal	Small	Semi Medium	Medium	Large	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Scheduled Caste</b>							
1	No. of land holdings						
	1. 1985-86	4,460	6,998	4,493	1,587	160	17,698
	2. 1990-91	5,927	9,560	5,944	1,880	195	23,506
2	Area of land holdings (ha)						
	1. 1985-86	2,489	10,236	11,969	9,103	2,069	35,866
	2. 1990-91	3,267	14,005	15,728	10,866	2,957	46,823
3	Average size of land holdings (ha)						
	1. 1985-86	0.56	1.46	2.66	5.74	12.93	2.03
	2. 1990-91	0.55	1.46	2.65	5.78	15.16	1.99
<b>II Scheduled Tribes</b>							
1	No. of land holdings						
	1. 1985-86	1,427	2,871	2,341	1,302	218	8,159
	2. 1990-91	3,336	5,564	4,121	1,725	191	14,937
2	Area of land holdings (ha)						
	1. 1985-86	840	4,334	6,533	7,697	2,965	22,369

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2. 1990-91	1,827	8,235	11,383	10,134	2,705	34,284
3	Average size of land holdings (ha)						
	1. 1985-86	0.59	1.51	2.79	5.91	13.60	2.74
	2. 1990-91	0.55	1.48	2.76	5.87	14.16	2.30
<b>III Others</b>							
1	No. of land holdings						
	1. 1985-86	46,786	1,02,304	98,489	66,511	13,355	3,27,445
	2. 1990-91	51,065	1,20,312	1,07,459	63,253	11,656	3,53,745
2	Area of land holdings (ha)						
	1. 1985-86	27,280	1,53,418	2,76,310	4,03,091	1,92,368	10,52,467
	2. 1990-91	29,841	1,80,879	2,99,190	3,78,957	1,65,547	10,54,414
3	Average size of land holdings (ha)						
	1. 1985-86	0.58	1.50	2.81	6.06	14.40	3.21
	2. 1990-91	0.58	1.50	2.78	5.99	14.20	2.98
<b>IV Total</b>							
1	No. of land holdings						
	1. 1985-86	52,673	1,12,173	1,05,323	69,400	13,733	3,53,302
	2. 1990-91	60,328	1,35,436	1,17,524	66,858	12,042	3,92,188
2	Area of land holdings (ha)						
	1. 1985-86	30,609	1,67,988	2,94,812	4,19,891	1,97,402	11,10,702
	2. 1990-91	34,935	2,03,119	3,26,301	3,99,957	1,71,209	11,35,521
3	Average size of land holdings (ha)						
	1. 1985-86	0.58	1.50	2.80	6.05	14.37	3.14
	2. 1990-91	0.58	1.50	2.76	5.98	14.22	2.90

Source: Agricultural Census Report, 1990-91, Part I, D.E.S. 34 of 1993  
 Commissioner of State Agricultural Census, Bangalore – 1993

### Land Utilization

The total geographical area in the district was 11,95,980 ha in 1880-81, 11,95,883 ha in 1947-48; 13,80,686 ha in 1949-50 and 13,78,304 ha in 1950-51. The merger of minor principalities into unified Mysore State led to the increase in the area of the district from 12,023 sq km (1881) to 13,687 sq km (1951). According to village records, the total geographical area of the district was 13,78,304 ha in 1950-51. Out of this, the land available for cultivation was 11,27,246 ha; Forest area 1,09,050 ha; barren land 34,892 ha; pastures and grazing lands 40,398 ha and land used for non-agricultural purpose 40,699 ha. In 1955-56, according to village records, the total geographical area of the district was 13,77,100 ha, out of which forest area constituted 1,11,800 ha; land not available for cultivation amounted to 64,100 ha; land meant for non-agricultural purposes 7,000 ha; barren land 57,100 ha; other lands not cultivated 58,600 ha; permanent pastures 34,000 ha; Trees and groves 4,400 ha; barren land not fit for cultivation 20,200 ha; current fallow land 7,400 ha; other fallow land 32,100 ha, total fallow land 39,500 ha; net area sown 11,03,100 ha and gross area sown 11,26,600 ha. The details of land utilization from 1955-56 to 1991-92 according to annual season and crop reports are given in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.3 : Taluk-wise distribution of number and area of operational holdings according to major size classes - 1985-86**

Sl. No.	Taluk	(No. of holdings in 1000s Area in thousand Hectares)											
		Marginal Less than 1 ha		Small (1-2 ha)		Semi Medium (2-4 ha)		Medium (4-10 ha)		Large (More than 10 ha)		Total	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1.	Byadgi	2.8	1.5	5.4	8.0	4.4	12.0	1.9	10.7	0.2	2.6	14.6	34.5
2.	Dharwad	4.1	2.5	6.4	9.5	6.3	17.6	4.7	28.7	1.0	14.9	22.5	73.2
3.	Gadag	2.2	1.3	8.4	12.8	8.5	23.7	5.9	36.2	1.5	21.2	26.3	95.2
4.	Hangal	6.7	4.0	8.1	11.8	6.0	16.8	3.2	18.7	0.4	5.2	24.4	56.6
5.	Haveri	2.9	1.6	7.1	10.6	6.6	18.3	4.0	34.2	0.9	15.4	21.5	70.1
6.	Hirekerur	6.6	3.5	9.3	13.7	7.1	19.8	3.5	20.1	0.3	4.3	26.9	61.4
7.	Hubli	2.6	1.6	4.9	7.4	5.1	14.7	4.3	26.6	0.9	13.5	17.9	63.6
8.	Kalghatgi	3.2	1.9	4.6	6.8	4.6	12.8	2.7	15.8	0.4	5.2	15.4	42.5
9.	Kundgol	1.9	1.2	5.1	7.7	4.9	13.8	4.0	24.5	1.0	14.4	16.9	61.6
10.	Mundargi	1.5	0.9	6.0	9.1	6.0	17.0	4.3	25.9	0.9	12.1	18.6	65.0
11.	Nargund	1.5	1.0	3.9	5.9	3.8	10.6	2.9	19.5	0.4	5.8	12.2	40.9
12.	Navalgund	1.5	0.9	6.0	9.3	7.2	20.8	6.9	42.9	1.9	27.2	23.6	101.2
13.	Ranibennur	3.9	2.0	8.9	13.3	8.0	21.9	3.9	22.9	0.5	7.0	25.1	67.1
14.	Ron	4.6	2.8	11.4	17.3	10.9	30.5	7.0	42.3	1.4	19.2	35.3	112.0
15.	Savanur	1.7	0.9	5.0	7.5	4.5	12.6	2.8	16.7	0.5	7.2	14.5	44.8
16.	Shiggaon	2.9	1.7	5.2	7.6	4.4	12.0	2.5	14.8	0.5	6.7	13.8	43.0
17.	Shirhatti	2.2	1.2	6.4	9.7	7.1	20.0	5.2	31.3	11.1	15.5	21.9	77.7
District Total		52.7	30.6	112.2	168.0	105.3	294.9	69.4	419.9	13.7	197.4	353.3	1,110.4



Table 4.4 : Details of Land utilization according to annual season and crop reports in Dharwad district

		(Area in thousand Hectares)					
Sl. No.	Particulars	1955-56	1965-66	1979-80	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Total Geographical area						
1.1	According to Survey Department	1,376.8	1,376.9	1,378.0	1,378	1,378	1,378
1.2	According to village records	1,377.1	1,376.9	1,378.0	1,378	1,378	1,378
2.	Forest Area	111.8	110.9	113.0	115	115	115
3.	Land not available for cultivation						
3.1.	Barren and uncultivable land	57.1	57.9	31.1	22	22	21
3.2.	Land under non-agricultural use	7.0	12.3	28.9	61	61	63
4.	Land not available for cultivation other than fallow land:						
4.1.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	34.0	26.5	36.9	19	19	19
4.2.	Miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in the net sown area	4.4	9.6	4.2	2	2	2
4.3.	Cultivable Waste land	20.2	7.4	9.7	7	7	7
5.	Fallow Land						
5.1.	Current fallow land	7.4	23.5	21.3	101	169	37
5.2.	Other fallow land	32.1	20.4	11.5	11	11	11
6.	Net area sown	1,103.1	1,108.4	1,121.5	1,040	972	1,103
7.	Area sown more than once	23.5	30.2	26.7	141	156	276
8.	Total cropped area	1,126.6	1,138.6	1,148.2	1,181	1,128	1,379

During the year 1990-91 the total geographical area of the district was 13.78 lakh ha out of which forest area constituted 1.15 lakh ha (8.3%). The land not available for cultivation comprised 0.83 lakh ha (6.9%), land not cultivated other than the fallow land amounted to 0.28 lakh ha (2.3%) and fallow land formed 0.9 lakh ha (7.1%) . The land available for cultivation in the district formed 11.59 lakh ha out of which 9.72 lakh ha was sown. The area sown more than once included 1.56 lakh ha. According to the report of 1991-92, the forest area in the district included 1,15,303 ha; land not available for cultivation comprised 84,081 ha; other fallow land not cultivated formed 27,797 ha; fallow land contained 48,242 ha; Net sown area comprised 11,02,777 ha and area sown more than once formed 2,76,161 ha. Talukwise *Net Area Sown* (ha) is as follows: - Byadgi – 30,521, Dharwad – 79,365, Gadag-1, 04,494, Hangal – 48,678, Kalghatgi – 40,648, Kundgol – 61,104, Mundargi – 57,428, Nargund – 41,387, Navalgund – 1,04,831, Ranibennur – 66,822, Ron – 1,16,980, Savanur – 48,924, Shiggoan- 43,814 and Shirhatti – 73,863.

Based on *the annual season and crop report* in the district, the talukwise details of land utilization are given in tables from 4.5 to 4.7.

### SOILS

The soils of Dharwad district may be generally classified into black soil, red soil and laterite soils.

**Black Soil:** The greater part of Dharwad district (about 11.9 lakh ha) is covered by black soil. Black soil is found in the *maidan* area of Navalgund, Ron, Gadag, eastern portion of Hubli taluk, western portion of Shirhatti taluk, eastern portion of Kundgol Taluk, northern portion of Mundargi and Nargund taluks. The medium black soil is formed by the Deccan volcanic rock, schist and limestone. This type of soil can be seen in areas where there are granite, feldspar, mica and schist rocks with granite. The deep black soil is formed by the Deccan Volcanic rock, schist, lime stone etc. This type of soil can be seen in areas where there are granite, feldspar, mica and schist rocks with granite. The deep black soil is formed by gneiss rock, schist and mixture of schist and gneissic rock. Normally this soil is made of natural erosion and mostly found in river valleys. These soils are found with Brown mixed black colour, black and brown mixed grey colour, pure black colour and pure brown colour. Deep black soil types can be seen in places like western parts of Hubli, eastern parts of Dharwad, eastern parts of Shiggaon, southern and eastern parts of Hirekerur and in the taluks of the Haveri and Ranibennur in Dharwad district. In Dharwad district black soil is called as *Ere* soil and the brown soil as *Hulakeri* soil. These soils are known to be fertile soils.

Medium black soils are medium in depth, and are of deep, brown mixed black colour soils. These soils contain lime stone mixed clay. On high elevation, these soils are 180-210 cm deep. Powdering basic materials, lime crystals and in all the portions of soils profile it contains loose calcium carbonate in various proportions of dissoluble salts. For the black colour of the soil probably humus or the plant portions that has given into the soil and decomposed and the residual black or brown coloured shapeless bursting material may be the cause. In black soil, the clay factor is more than the red soil. The clay in the black soil contains montmorillonite mineral. This clay is more sticky, the pH of this soil ranges from 7 to 8.5. In alkaline condition it goes upto 10 . In this soil calcium, magnesium and potassium are found at satisfactory levels. The ion exchange capacity of black soil is twice that of red soil. When black soil absorbs water, it expands and contracts when dry. When there is no moisture this contraction will be excessive. Therefore, during the summer, deep crevices can be seen in this soil. The top soil gets into these crevices. As the soil becomes topsy-turvy the fertility will not be lost.

Table 4.5 : Taluk-wise details of Land utilization for 1990-91 (According to Annual Season and Crop Reports)

Sl.	Taluk	Geographical area according to village records	Forest	Land not available for cultivation			Other fallow land			Fallow Land			Area Sown	
				Land used for non-agricultural purposes	Barren and uncultivable land	Cultivable Waste land	Permanent pasture	Trees and Groves	Current	Other	Net	More than once		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1.	Byadgi	437	49	20	5	3	12	-	42	14	303	122		
2.	Dharwad	1,118	136	67	16	21	19	-	5	15	840	188		
3.	Gadag	1,098	17	6	13	3	11	2	417	1	616	43		
4.	Hangal	775	85	65	19	7	21	13	37	8	521	52		
5.	Haveri	800	38	50	5	12	19	-	37	5	633	140		
6.	Hirekerur	807	89	61	7	-	27	3	30	33	557	213		
7.	Hubli	737	20	49	10	1	6	-	12	1	637	86		
8.	Kalghatgi	688	195	37	10	8	7	-	9	5	417	32		
9.	Kundgol	649	1	14	7	2	3	1	14	-	608	51		
10.	Mundargi	884	176	30	14	2	3	-	267	10	382	20		
11.	Nargund	436	-	14	7	-	1	-	62	-	352	12		
12.	Navalgund	1,082	-	27	6	1	-	-	241	-	807	83		
13.	Ranibennur	905	106	58	8	8	24	1	80	6	616	52		
14.	Ron	1,291	3	23	51	4	4	-	400	-	806	187		
15.	Savanur	539	8	25	6	-	7	2	8	-	482	151		
16.	Shiggaon	589	100	33	7	3	14	-	12	-	419	21		
17.	Shirhatti	949	129	29	31	2	8	1	17	6	727	109		
		<b>13,782</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>9,721</b>	<b>1,563</b>		

NB : As the total figures of the taluks are given in hundred hectares, it will not tally with the district total



Table 4.7 : Talukwise details on land fit for cultivation out of geographical area - 1991-92

Sl.No.	Taluk	Geographical Area	Net Area sown	Percentage of net area sown in relation to total geographical area	Total area sown	Area sown more than once	Percentage of area sown more than once out of the net area sown	Fallow land	Net Cultivable land fit for cultivation	Percentage of land fit for cultivation out of total geographical area
1.	Byadgi	43,656	30,280	69.36	42,476	12,199	40.29	5,563	35,843	82.10
2.	Dharwad	1,11,788	83,946	75.09	1,02,715	18,769	22.36	2,025	85,971	76.91
3.	Gadag	1,09,751	61,619	56.14	65,965	4,346	7.05	41,775	1,03,394	94.21
4.	Hangal	77,525	52,051	67.14	57,291	5,240	10.07	4,498	56,549	72.94
5.	Haveri	79,985	63,336	79.18	77,335	13,999	22.10	4,221	67,557	84.46
6.	Hirekerur	80,694	55,684	69.01	76,967	21,283	38.22	6,279	61,963	76.79
7.	Hubli	73,707	63,662	86.37	72,248	8,586	13.49	1,431	65,093	88.31
8.	Kalghatgi	68,757	41,695	60.64	44,925	3,230	7.75	1,408	43,103	62.29
9.	Kundgol	64,859	60,774	93.70	65,893	5,119	8.42	1,435	62,209	95.91
10.	Mundargi	88,398	39,211	43.23	40,203	1,992	5.21	27,685	65,896	74.54
11.	Nargund	43,562	35,177	80.75	36,407	1,230	3.50	6,210	41,387	95.01
12.	Navalgund	1,08,218	80,700	74.57	89,043	8,343	10.34	24,131	1,04,831	96.87
13.	Ranibenur	90,475	61,599	68.08	66,761	5,162	8.38	8,591	70,190	77.58
14.	Ron	1,29,091	80,594	62.43	99,286	18,692	23.19	39,994	1,20,588	93.41
15.	Savanur	53,901	48,179	89.38	63,304	15,125	31.39	859	49,035	90.98
16.	Shiggaon	58,920	41,917	71.14	44,017	2,100	5.01	1,224	43,141	73.22
17.	Shirhatti	94,913	72,653	76.65	83,507	10,854	14.94	2,305	74,958	78.98
<b>District Total</b>		<b>13,78,200</b>	<b>9,73,077</b>	<b>70.53</b>	<b>11,28,343</b>	<b>1,56,269</b>	<b>16.08</b>	<b>1,79,634</b>	<b>11,51,708</b>	<b>83.57</b>

(Area in hectares)

These soils are subject to soil erosion to some extent. As these soils expand and contract, deep crevices are formed and the top soil falls into these crevices and the movement of the soil takes place on its own accord and this is called self-movement or self-covering. Jowar, Wheat, other minor cereals, Cotton, Safflower, Groundnut, Maize, Sesamum, Dry Chillies, Tur, Gram and other pulses grow well in this soil. Under irrigation, Paddy, Sugarcane, Vegetables, Cotton, Tobacco, Plantain etc., are the important crops that are cultivated.

The amount of water soaking/drainage in black soil is very less. Due to this factor, major portion of the rain water not only flows out of the land but also the top fertile soil gets washed out. In the black soil where soil conservation methods are not adopted, about 15 to 20% of the annual rainfall flows out of the land. It is found that about 12 to 43 tonnes of soil per hectare is washed away annually due to the water flow in this manner. In dry farming it is important that the major portion of rain water falling on the soil should be drained and it should be ensured that room is made for the excess water to flow out safely in order to grow crops successfully. To achieve this objective, construction of bunds proper management of the soil in between the bunds, and to store the excess water in farm ponds and reuse are some of the soil and water conservation methods recommended.

**Red Soil :** The sand mixed red soil can be seen in more than 40,000 hectares in the eastern parts of the district and northern portion of Ron, Gadag, Shirhatti and Mundargi taluks of the district. This soil is formed from gneiss rock and granite and granulite stones. This soil has the capacity to drain the water. In rainfed farming Jowar, Cotton, Groundnut, pulses and oil seeds are the important crops. Under irrigation Paddy, Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut, Chillies and vegetables are the chief crops. The red mixed black soil is generally found in undulated places and gneiss rock or schist areas in the district. There are places where red and black soils are found side by side. The black soils are found in low lying area and the red soil in elevated areas.

**Laterite Soil:** Laterite soil is found in hilly areas where undulated rocks are found with gneiss rock and in plain (*Maidan*) areas. On the western side of Dharwad district, this type of soil is found. The laterite soil is formed due to excessive rain and excessive temperature and the main elements are drained due to these factors and silica, iron and aluminium oxide have more influence on the soil. The laterite soil of *Malnad* is recently formed and so the layers of the soil can be seen evenly to a greater depth. These are found to be yellow mixed red to black mixed red colour. The main crops are Paddy, Sugarcane, Coconut, Plantain, Areca, Cardamom, Cashew and Pepper.

**Soil Health Centre, Gadag:** In the Soil Health Centre, Gadag, soil samples are analysed and recommendations are made about the application of correct quantity of fertilisers to the crops. The details of water and soil samples analysed recently in this centre are as follows : 1982-83 : 113 and 30,010; 1984-85 : 62 and 30,013; 1986-87 : 50 and 25,486; 1988-89 : 143 and 28,408; 1989-90 : 447 and 28,013; 1990-91 : 207 and 30,720 and 1991-92 : 213 and 22,723. (The first figure refers to water samples and the second to soil).

The soil samples are analysed in this centre and technical guidance is given as to the quantity of fertilisers to be applied, the soil minerals required and the fertility (pH) level that is essential for the crops are also provided. The items analysed in the soil samples at this centre are, pH, organic carbon, sulphur, nitrogen and potash. In addition to this, electrical conductivity will also be determined which will be helpful to know the alkaline content in that soil. Based on these factors the quantity of gypsum, salt or calcium to be added to the soil will be determined depending on the crops grown.

In addition to this the quantity of plant nutrients to be provided for each crop to be grown are given. On the basis of the results of soil testing, separate talukwise maps are prepared for the rainfed and irrigated areas. Information concerning the crops grown in the area, their yield level, relation between the crops and soils of the respective areas are collected.

If the soil is alkaline or saline, the growth of the plants will be stunted. To reduce alkaline content, the area is to be divided into small plots and bunds are to be constructed so that water can stagnate. By frequently making the water to stagnate in those plots, the alkaline content can be reduced by draining. In saline soils, gypsum salt is added and exchangeable sodium is reduced and thus the soil can be corrected. By applying farm yard manure to the soil or by growing a green manure crop like *Diancha*, the saline soil can be corrected quickly. In the soils receiving heavy rainfall the acid content will be more. The soil can be corrected by adding calcium oxide and calcium carbonate to the acid soils. The quantity of gypsum and calcium required per hectare will be determined on the basis of soil test results.

**Cropping Pattern:** The area under various types of crops grown(in hundred hectares) in the district are as follows:

Sl.No.	Particulars	1955-56	1966-67	1979-80	1983-84	1988-89
1.	Cereals	5,323	5,433	5,122	5,203	4,265
2.	Pulses	1,282	1,238	1,111	1,305	1,503
3.	Total food crops	6,605	7,085	7,137	7,537	7,124
4.	Oilseed crops	1,188	1,722	1,550	1,930	2,447
5.	Total non-food crops	NA	4,436	4,347	4,307	4,683
6.	Total cropped area	11,266	11,522	11,484	11,844	11,807

The area covered by cereals (Jowar, Paddy, Wheat, Maize, etc.) was 5.32 lakhs ha in 1955-56 and it rose to 5.35 lakh ha in 1991-92. The area sown under pulses (Gram, Tur, Horsegram, Blackgram, Green Gram, *Avare* etc.) which was 1.28 lakh hectares (1955-56), reached 1.68 lakh hectares in 1991-92. The total area of the food crops was 6.6 lakh ha in 1955-56 and it has risen to 8.68 lakh hectares in 1991-92. The area under non-food crops has gone up from 4.43 lakh ha (1966-67) to 4.93 lakh ha in (1991-92). The area of Groundnut crop has risen from 0.89 lakh hectares (1955-56) to 1.68 lakh hectares (1991-92). The Sunflower crop was grown in 81 thousand hectares (1991-92). It is newly introduced crop from 1980. The area of Cotton crop has gone down from 2.73 lakh hectares. (1955-56) to 1.96 lakh hectares; The area of Sugarcane crop has gone up from 900 hectares to 6,000 hectares. Though the hectare-wise yield of cotton has gone up due to the introduction of new varieties like *varalaxmi* etc., the area sown under Cotton has come down substantially.

The details of area (ha) and production (tonnes) of various crops grown in 1955-56 are as follows : Paddy, 83,452 (82,950), Jowar – 2,88,620 (1,03,852), Ragi – 11,279 (11,469) Maize -,17 (11), Bajra – 3,700 (946), Wheat – 1,04,094, (23,268), minor Cereals – 41,133 (11,342), Total Cereals – 5,32,307 (2,34,148) Tur- 22,820 (7,444) Gram- 19,068 (5,749), Other Pulses – 86,812, (33,947), Total Pulses 1,28,187 (46,690), Groundnut-89,812, (1,17,477), Sesame – 6,906 (1,262), Safflower 13,911 (1,860). Total Oilseeds 1,18,763 (1,22,435), Cotton 2,72,660 (50,934) Bales(bale of 180 kg. weight) and Sugarcane – 888 (55,730).



Jowar, Paddy, Wheat and Maize crops are the main cereals. Out of the pulses Gram, Tur, Horsegram, Blackgram and Greengram are important crops. Groundnut, Sunflower, Safflower and Sesamum are important pulse crops among the oilseeds. According to *the annual seasonal and crop report* of 1990-91, different crops were grown in a total of 11.28 lakh hectares in the district. Out of the total area sown in the district, food crops were grown in 7.27 lakh ha (64.45%) and other non-food crops were grown in 4.01 lakh ha (35.55%). Out of the total area under cereals (4.39 lakh ha) Paddy was grown in 0.82 lakh ha (18.68%), Jowar in 2.33 lakh ha (52.86%), Bajra in 0.02 lakh ha (0.46%), Maize in 0.28 lakh ha (6.38%), Ragi in 0.12 lakh ha (2.73%), Wheat in 0.55 lakh ha (12.53%), Navane in 0.10 lakh ha (2.28%) and *Save* 0.18 lakh ha (4.10%). Out of the pulses, Gram was grown in 0.35 lakh ha, Tur in 0.16 lakh ha, Horsegram in 0.20 lakh ha, Blackgram in 0.02 lakh ha, Greengram in 0.33 lakh ha, Avare in 0.02 lakh ha and other pulses in 0.12 lakh ha. Among the Oil seed crops, Groundnut the main crop was grown in 1.35 lakh; Sunflower in 0.45 lakh ha, Safflower in 0.17 lakh ha, Sesamum in 0.16 lakh ha, Other oilseeds in 0.04 lakh ha, and Dry Chillies in 0.82 lakh ha; Cotton in 1.71 lakh ha, and Sugarcane crop is grown in 0.06 lakh hectares.

The details of the area, production and yield per hectare of the principal crops in the district for the year 1991-92 are given in table 4.8 and the area and production of the principal crops from 1960 to 1990 are given in table 4.9 and the talukwise area of the principal crops for the year 1992-93 is given in table 4.10

**Table 4.8 : Fully Revised Estimates of Area (ha), Production (tonnes) and average yield (Kg/ha) of principal crops in Dharwad district for 1992-93**

Sl.No.	Name of the crop	Season	Area in Hectares	Production in tonnes	Yield Kg/ha
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Paddy	Kharif	83,148	1,70,703	2,154
		Summer	2,311	10,009	4,559
		Total	86,459	1,80,712	2,219
		Irrigated	33,554	89,047	2,794
2.	Jowar	Kharif	1,27,290	1,68,099	1,390
		Rabi	1,50,552	84,162	588
		Summer	178	296	1,750
		Total	2,78,020	2,52,557	956
3.	Bajra	Total	2,032	834	432
4.	Maize	Kharif	35,620	98,578	2,913
		Rabi	666	2,013	3,182
		Summer	133	372	2,944
		Total	36,419	1,00,963	2,918
		Irrigated	22,911	71,623	3,291
5.	Ragi	Kharif	11,183	9,204	866
6.	Navane	Kharif	8,888	4,602	545
7.	Save	Kharif	18,716	19,380	1,090
8.	Total minor millets	Total	27,604	23,982	915

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Wheat	Rabi	75,747	44,280	615
10.	Total Cereals	Kharif	2,87,147	4,15,556	1,584
		Rabi	2,26,965	1,30,455	605
		Summer	2,622	7,345	2,949
		Total	5,16,734	5,53,356	1,125
		Irrigated	81,404	1,69,825	2,196
11.	Tur	Kharif	20,017	11,961	629
12.	Horsegram	Kharif	7,491	4,177	587
13.	Blackgram	Kharif	1,121	649	609
14.	Greengram	Kharif	1,07,155	36,683	380
15.	Avare	Kharif	1,170	236	202
16.	Other Pulses	Kharif	9,891	1,889	191
17.	Total pulses	Kharif	1,46,845	57,895	413
18.	Bengalgram	Rabi	45,637	19,250	444
19.	Horsegram	Rabi	12,617	3,824	319
20.	Total Pulses	Rabi	65,289	24,339	392
21.	Total Pulses	Kharif and Rabi	2,12,134	81,934	407
22.	Total food grains	Annual	7,28,868	6,34,290	916
23.	Groundnut	Annual	1,59,485	1,23,497	815
		Irrigated	23,073	36,930	1,685
24.	Gingelly	Annual	18,451	5,276	301
25.	Niger	Annual	2,906	706	243
26.	Safflower	Annual	732	716	1,030
27.	Castor	Annual	24,463	16,942	729
28.	Sunflower	Annual	90,898	39,723	460
29.	Total oil seeds	Annual	2,99,137	1,87,650	660
30.	Sugarcane	Annual	5,567	4,32,092	80
31.	Tobaco	Annual	232	226	1,027
32.	Cotton	Annual	1,97,615	2,60,026	235
		Irrigated	26,873	48,205	321

**Paddy :** Paddy is one of the chief food crops of this district. This crop was found to be spread in an extent of 85,700 ha of land with an annual production of 1.8 lakh tonnes. In respect of area the district ranked fifth in the year 1991-92 and sixth in production at the state level (4.27%). The yield per hectare was 22 quintals, which was less than the State average yield (35 quintals). Paddy was grown in about 33,554 hectares under irrigation and the yield per hectare worked out to 28 quintals, it was less than the State average yield by 12 quintals. Jaya, Mandya vijaya varieties were recommended for the Kharif season. For the late Rabi season *I.R. 20, Mandya Vani, Pushpa* and *Karna* varieties were recommended and for the summer season, *Madhu, Rashi, Mangala* and *Jyoti* varieties were recommended. In some parts of the district, paddy is grown in rainfed condition in an area of about 52,000 hectares and the yield got was less than the State average by about seven quintals. For cultivating drill sown crops *Jaya* and *Abhilash* varieties in respect of low lying areas, *Avinash* variety for normal land, *Rashi* variety for high lands respectively were the recommended varieties. The irrigated crop is

(Area in hectares ; Production in Tonnes)

Source : Trends in Area, yield and production of principal crops during 1960-90 DES.No.92 of 1992

Note: Total Cereals also includes other Cereal Crops. So the total does not tally. Like wise total pulses includes other pulse crops and Total oilseeds includes other oilseed crops.

SQ - Small quantity negligible

Table 4.10 :Talukwise area of principal crops (in hectares) - 1992-93

Sl.No .	Taluk	Paddy	Ragi	Jowar	Wheat	Bengalgram	Tur	Groundnut	Sugarcane	Cotton	Highyielding varieties
1.	Byadgi	4,158	1,660	8,772	22	455	982	1,882	400	7,369	12,472
2.	Dharwad	13,118	81	21,372	8,998	3,621	2,339	12,104	1,454	13,822	11,787
3.	Gadag	139	93	28,555	9,125	7,590	1,222	19,154	20	11,931	5,494
4.	Hangal	26,520	985	4,316	27	252	210	1,912	2,129	6,722	14,898
5.	Haveri	995	866	21,258	405	275	1,994	5,280	689	18,437	12,113
6.	Hirekerur	8,540	4,146	14,718	95	852	2,258	6,005	640	14,293	22,351
7.	Hubli	2,130	73	13,574	6,222	2,182	1,382	8,879	53	16,609	5,503
8.	Kalghatgi	20,678	-	4,401	116	147	346	1,461	163	9,060	10,907
9.	Kundgol	358	248	9,120	6,982	453	557	12,032	5	17,866	1,733
10.	Mundargi	240	-	16,554	2,989	1,650	549	10,826	5	3,512	6,510
11.	Nargund	103	-	10,409	7,459	3,250	121	1,502	40	7,374	15,208
12.	Navalgund	269	-	24,613	23,971	9,003	688	19,648	-	16,166	17,529
13.	Ranibennur	2,107	533	22,692	172	93	817	3,676	67	14,159	18,646
14.	Ron	121	-	37,709	12,194	7,144	1,189	23,702	4	6,623	17,501
15.	Savanur	139	277	15,369	439	103	1,561	9,383	39	14,354	8,280
16.	Shiggaon	9,738	547	8,276	625	165	745	4,254	244	9,175	10,089
17.	Shirhatti	198	22	23,066	1,664	489	899	27,077	5	8,807	9,608
District Total		89,551	9,551	2,84,774	81,505	37,724	17,859	1,68,777	5,997	1,96,279	2,00,629

Source : Dharwad District at a glance, 1992-93 DES No.63:1993, Dharwad

sown in the months of June-July and the summer crop in January-February. *Stem-borer, leaf hopper, paddy gall-midge, case worm, swarming caterpillar, grass hopper, mealy bug, thrips and paddy leaf roller* are the commonly known pests in this region and *blast, bacterial leaf blight and leafspot* disease are the diseases affecting paddy frequently. In the irrigated crop, an yield of 60-70 quintals per hectare can be obtained from short duration varieties and 75-80 quintals of yield can be obtained from medium-duration varieties. An yield of 35-40 quintals per hectare can be expected out of drill sowing. In Hangal (27,354 ha) Kalghatgi (20,186 ha), Dharwad (11,411 ha), Hirekerur (7,989 ha) and Shiggoan taluk (7,909 ha) of the district, Paddy is particularly grown.

**Jowar :** Jowar is the major crop of the district in addition to being the staple food of the people in the district. In 1991-92, Jowar crop was grown in an area of about 2,78,020 hectares and it is estimated that a total quantity of 2,52,557 tonnes was produced. In area and production, the district has secured the fourth and the first position respectively in the State. In the kharif season, Jowar was grown in 1,27,290 hectares and in Rabi season, it was grown in 1,50,552 hectares. Under irrigation, it was cultivated in 10,175 hectares of land. The average yield per hectare is 922 kg which was above the State average yield (822 Kg). Jowar was specially grown in Ron (35,032 ha), Gadag (27,674 ha), Navalgund (26,964 ha), Haveri (24,629 ha), Shirhatti (23,354 ha), Ranibennur (21,145 ha), Dharwad (19,614 ha), and Savanur (15,963 ha) in the district. In Khariff season *CSH-1, CSH-5, CSH-6, CSH-9, CSH-10, CSH-11 Shaktiman, CSHV-4* improved variety for irrigated conditions are recommended. For rainfed conditions, *Shaktiman* and *CSV 4* improved variety and *SB 965, SB 1079 and D.S.* improved varieties along with the varieties recommended under irrigation conditions (except *CSH11*) are recommended. For the Rabi hybrid Jowar for irrigated areas *CSH 8R, CSH-5, CSH-12R* varieties and for rainfed Rabi crops *M.35-1, 5-4-1 (Muguti), CSH 12R and Annigeri-1* varieties are recommended.

The quantity of fertilizers will be decided on the basis of the results of soil testing. According to the type of soil and climate, water is provided to the irrigated crop. Especially at the time of sprouting, growth before the earhead appears and at the time of grain formation more water is required. The important pests affecting the Jowar crop are *shootfly, stem borer, earhead bug, earhead fly, shoot bug, Deccan wingless grass hopper and mite*. Among the diseases affecting the crop mention may be made of *grains smut, downy mildew, rust and sugary diseases*. The period between January 15 to June 30th is the ideal time for taking up sowing of Jowar in irrigated areas. The ideal time for sowing Rabi Crop is between September and October. Out of the crops raised by sowing Shaktiman jowar under the irrigated tracks during the kharif season, a yield of 40-50 quintals of grain per hectare and 8-10 tonnes of fodder is expected, while in the dry tracks, the expected yield is 30-38 quintals of grain and 10-15 tonnes of fodder per hectare. During the Rabi season, under the irrigated tracks a production level of 50-60 quintals of grain and 10-15 tonnes of fodder can be reaped. It is possible to grow 12-15 quintals of grain and 14 tonnes of fodder only in the dry tracts as revealed from the latest researches made in this field.

**Maize:** Maize is an important food crop introduced recently in the district and is grown in 22,911 hectares under irrigation and in 13,508 hectares as a dry crop in the year 1991. In respect of area this crop had the third place and in production, it had the fourth place in the State. It is mostly grown as a Kharif crop. The yield per hectare is 29 quintals and is less by three Kg than the State average yield. The yield per hectare is 32 quintals for an irrigated crop. Maize is especially grown in Nargund, Navalgund, Ranibennur and Bydagi taluks. This crop can be grown in all the three seasons. But, May-June, September-October and January-February months are very ideal for sowing. It is recommended

that, *Deccan-103*, *Vijaya-composite*, *Prabha (G-57)* and *Ganga-11* varieties may be grown in irrigated tracts, while *Deccan-103* and *Vijaya composite* varieties are recommended for dry tracts. *Pink stem borer*, *cut worm*, *cob caterpillar* and *root grub* are the commonly found pest affecting crop, while *downy mildew*, *rust* and *leaf blight* are the diseases affecting the Maize crop in this region. It is learnt by research that 50-60 quintals of grain and 25 tonnes of fodder per hectare can be obtained under irrigated conditions and under dry tracts 30-37 quintals of grain and 12-18 tonnes of fodder per hectare may be obtained.

**Wheat :** Wheat is an important Rabi food crop in the districts. In 1991-92, it is estimated that from the crop grown in 75,747 hectares, a production 42,280 tonnes has been obtained. The yield per hectare was 615 kg and it is less than the State average yield of 743 Kgs. Under irrigation, Wheat was grown in 14,628 hectare, and the yield was 1,053 kg per hectare. It is less than the State average (1,432 Kgs). Under irrigated conditions, it is recommended that *H.D. 2189*, *DWR 16*, *DWR 39* and *HD 502* varieties and for rainfed crop *Bijaga yellow* and *DWR 137 (Kiran)* varieties can be grown. The suitable time for sowing is from the second week of October to the first week of November. *Pink stem borer*, *white ants*, *green plant bug* and *root grub* are the commonly known pests and *stem rust*, *leaf rust* and *stripe rust* are the major diseases affecting this crop. A total of 25-37 quintals of grain per hectare from irrigated tracts and a yield of 12-15 quintals of grain can be obtained from dry tracts as revealed from the researches conducted in this region.

**Ragi :** Ragi crop was grown in 11,183 hectares in the district in 1991-92 and 9,204 tonnes of Ragi was produced. The yield got was 866 kg per hectare and it is less than the State average yield (1,386 kg). Ragi is grown only as dry crop and *Indaf-8*, *Indaf-9*, *HR 911*, *Indaf-5*, *PR202* and *Indaf-7* are the varieties recommended. This crop is restricted to parts of Hirekerur (4,420 ha), Byadgi (2,627 ha) and Hangal (1,061 ha) taluks. It is learnt by research that about 15 to 20 quintals of grain can be obtained per hectare.

**Bajra :** Though Bajra is one of the main food crops grown in the State. It is grown on a very limited extent in the district. This crop was grown in just about 2,032 hectares with a total production of 834 tonnes in the year 1991-92. The yield per hectare was 432 kg. It is less than the State average yield (501 kg). This crop was grown to a limited extent in Ranibennur (470 ha), Mundargi (47 ha) and Hirekerur (386 ha) taluks. While *HB 3* variety is recommended for dry tracts, *WCC-75* Hybrid Bajra variety is being grown under rainfed areas. Researches have revealed that about 15 quintals of grain and three tonnes of fodder can be obtained per hectare from this crop.

**Other Minor Millets :** Italian Millet (*Navane*), Kodomillet (*Haraka*), Common Millet (*Baragu*), little millet (*Same*) and Barnyard millet (*Oodalu*) are the other crops which belong to the group of minor millets of the State. Though they are not prominent crops, these crops have the capacity to withstand the dry weather conditions and even so during scanty rainy conditions these are grown. During the year 1991-92, *Navane* crop was grown in 8,888 hectares and *same (save)* crop in 18,716 hectares in the district. The other minor millets are not cultivated in the district. *Same* crop not only comes to harvest in a short time but also can withstand very acute dry climatic conditions. This district stands first in area and production in the State and the district also has more than half the area under this crop in the State. The yield is 1,090 kg per hectare and is more than the State average yield (880kg). *PM.2* and *I.C.M. 1006* varieties are being developed. More research is yet to be done about the improvement of this crop. According to the nature of crop and the variety, this crop will be ready

for harvest in 90-100 days; It is learnt that 8-10 quintals of grain and one tonne of fodder can be expected from an hectare. *Navane* is an important foodgrain crop in low rainfall area. In area it has the fourth place in the State and it is estimated that the yield per hectare is 545 kg. It is more than the State yield (392 kg). *HK-289, H-1, H-2 and K-222-2* varieties are recommended. By adopting improved methods, of cultivation 8 to 10 quintals of grain and 500-600 kg of fodder per hectare can be obtained. Usually this crop is not infected by any insect or disease.

**Pulses :** Pulses fix atmospheric nitrogen with the help of the bacteria in the soil and store it in the roots. By this, it helps to increase the fertility of the soil. In traditional cultivation and also in the present modern cultivation, it is an important cropping practice to rotate pulse crops with cereal crops. In recent years pulses are grown in about 2.12 lakh hectares and annual production is about 89,934 tonnes. The details of major pulse crops are given hereunder.

**Greengram :** Greengram is one of the short duration pulse crop. During the year 1991-92, Greengram was grown on a maximum extent of 1,07,155 ha. among the districts in the State and it is estimated that 38,683 tonnes of Greengram is produced out of this area. The yield per hectare is 380 kg but it is less than the State average yield (425 kg). During summer it was grown in an area of 2,976 hectares with a production of 588 tonnes. *P.H-16, Pusa Bysaki, Jawahar-45, T.A.P-7 and China Mung* varieties are recommended for cultivation. June and July months are ideal time for sowing in Kharif season and February March for the summer crop. *Agromyzid fly, leaf eating caterpillars and pod borer* are the commonly known pests affecting the crop, while *mosaic, powdery mildew and leaf spot* are the diseases affecting the crop.

**Bengal gram(Gram) :** Gram is an important pulse crop of the district. During 1991-92 Gram was grown in 45,637 hectares and it is estimated that 19,250 tonnes of grain has been produced . It is grown in Ron (9,400 ha), Navalgund (9,329 ha), Gadag (8,738 ha), Dharwad (7,050 ha), Nargund (4,349 ha) and Hubli (2,965 ha) taluks. *Annigeri-I* variety is recommended for dry and irrigated areas. For sowing under dry conditions, second week of October and for irrigated crop, second week of November are ideal times. Gram caterpillar is a major pest affecting the crop, while wilt is the disease that affects it. *Annigeri-I* variety will be ready for harvest in about 95-100 days. *Gram caterpillar* is an important pest and *wilt* is an important disease of Gram. By adopting modern cultivation methods 10 quintals per hectare from dry crop and 20-25 quintals from the irrigated crop can be expected. When all the pods turn brown and get dried, the crop is ready for harvest. The usual practice is to cut the whole plant and then separate the grains.

**Red Gram(Tur) :** Tur (togari) is the third important pulse crop in the district. It is being used mostly in the form of dal /split bean. During 1991-92 it is estimated that this crop was grown in 20,017 hectares and 14,809 tonnes of grain was produced. The yield got per hectare was 629 kg and it is more than the State average yield 376 kg. It is generally grown in taluks of Ron (2,194 ha), Haveri (2,152 ha), Hirekerur (2,026 ha), Dharwad (1,867 ha), Shirhatti (1,544 ha) and Gadag (1,525 ha). This crop is also grown as a mixed crop with Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut and Ragi. *K.G.T-1 and A.C.PL-87* varieties are recommended for this district. June and July months are ideal months for sowing . Early sowing gives higher yields. *Gram Caterpillar (pod borer) Plume moth, pod fly and blister beetle* are the pests affecting this crop and *wilt* and *mosaic* are the diseases commonly prevalent. When about 80-90% pods are dry the crop gets ready for harvest. One speciality of this crop is when the pods are dry, the pods will not burst and the grains will not come out. It is learnt from research that when this crop is



separately grown, it gives an yield of 15-20 quintals per hectare and 8-10 quintals of yield is obtained if it is grown as mixed crop.

**Horsegram** : During 1991-92, Horsegram was grown in 7,491 hectares in the Kharif season and in 12,617 ha during the *Rabi*. It is estimated that 4,177 tonnes of Horsegram from the Kharif crop and 3,824 tonnes from the rabi crop have been produced. From the Kharif crop 578 kg yield per hectare has been obtained and it is more than the State average yield (524 kg). It is grown both as an individual crop as well as mixed crop during kharif. It is drought resistant and definite crop. Local varieties will be ready for harvest within 90-100 days. This crop is grown as a late kharif crop in August or September or sown after the early sown kharif crops are harvested. If sown in the early parts of August yield will be more. Horsegram is considered as poor people's food. In addition it is grown in large quantities as a cattle feed.

**Other Pulses** : Among the other pulses, Blackgram was grown in about 1,121 hectares in Kharif, field bean (*Avare*) in 1,170 hectares in kharif and in 1,864 hectares in Rabi season during 1991-92. From the Kharif Blackgram (*uddu*) crop, yield of 609 kg per hectare and from the *Avare* crop 139 kg per hectare was obtained. The cowpea (*Alasande*) crop was grown in an area of 9,891 hectares. The varieties such as *C-152*, *TVX 944* and *KBC-1* are the recommended varieties for cowpea, *Maniavare* variety for *avare* and *Karagao.3* and *T-9* and *Manikya* varieties for Blackgram crop is recommended. It is known by research that an yield of 7-12 quintals of Blackgram per hectare, 10-12 quintals of cowpea per hectare and 10-12 quintals of Avare per hectare can be expected.

### Oil Seeds

**Groundnut** : Among the oilseeds grown in the district, groundnut is the main crop. During 1991-92, groundnut was grown in an area of 1,59,485 ha. The district ranks third in the State in respect of area of cultivation. It was grown in 4,017 hectares under irrigated tracts during kharif, 1,36,412 hectares in dry tracts and in 19,056 hectares in *Rabi*/Summer under irrigation. The share of the district in terms of area of cultivation and the yield amounted to 11.97% and 11.46% respectively at the State level. The total Groundnut production in the district was 1,23,497 tonnes and the yield per hectare was 815 kg as estimated. It is less by 36 kg of the State average yield. The varieties recommended are *TMV-2*, *JL-24*, *DH 3-30* *ICGS-11* (all *bunch varieties*) for irrigated crop, and *TMV -2*, *DH3-30* and *JL-24* *varieties* for dry crop. It is advised that the best season for sowing the Kharif crop is before the end of June under irrigation, and from the last week of December to the last week of January for summer crop and May and June months for dry crop. *Leafminor*, *plantlice*, *rootgrub* and *red headed hairy caterpillar* are the commonly found pests while *Tikka*, *rust* and *Collar and root rot* are some of the diseases affecting the crop. Under favourable conditions an yield of 25-30 quintals of Groundnut per hectare from irrigated crop and 10-12 quintals per hectare from rainfed crop can be obtained according to the varieties. The yield in the district under the irrigated tracts was 16.85 quintals per hectare and 6.68 quintals per hectare in dry tracts. This crop is extensively grown in the taluks of Ron (24,156 ha), Shirhatti (21,538 ha), Gadag (17,272 ha), Navalgund (12,722 ha), Dharwad (11,758 ha.), Kundgol (10,616 ha) Savanur (10,588 ha) and Mundargi (10,440 ha).

**Sunflower** : Sunflower is one of the important oilseed crops of the district. This crop was grown in 37,712 hectares in Kharif, 47,237 hectares in Rabi, and 5,949 hectares in summer during 1991-92. It is estimated that the total area of 90,898 hectares of the crop in the district produced a total tonnage of 38,723 tonnes. The yield of this crop in the district is 460 kg per hectare and it is about 11 kg more

than the State average yield. Among the districts of the State Dharwad district has secured the sixth place in area accounting for 7.66% of the State's area. *EC 68415 (Armawitsky). Morden, B.S.H.-1 (Hybrid)* varieties are recommended for irrigated crop and the same varieties can also be grown under rainfed conditions. It is recommended that the best season is the August month for Kharif crop, October-November months for Rabi crop and January-February months to commence the sowing for summer crop. The *corn ear worm, black headed hairy caterpillar and surface weavies* are the pests and *rust* is an important disease affecting Sunflower crop. An yield of 10-15 quintals per hectare can be got from an irrigated crop and 8-10 quintals from rainfed crop.

**Safflower** : Safflower (*kusube*) is an important oilseed crop of the district. This crop was grown in 24,463 hectares during 1991-92 and it is estimated that there was a production of 16,942 tonnes of Safflower seed. This district has got the third place in the State and it has 14.45% of the States area. The yield of this crop is 729 kg per hectare and it is more than the State average yield (498 kg). *Annigeri-2 and A-300* varieties are recommended and the ideal season for sowing is middle of October to middle of November. *Caterpillar and Aphids*, are the pests and *crownrot and seedling blight* are the important diseases affecting this crop. An yield of 15-20 quintals per hectare can be obtained in the irrigated tracts and 10-12 quintals of yield can be obtained under dry tracts. It is mostly grown in Gadag, Navalgund, Ron and Mundargi taluks.

**Sesame**: Sesame (*yallu*) is also one of the important oilseed crops of the district. and it is possible to grow this crop in different kinds of soil. In 1991-92, this crop was grown in 18,415 hectares in the district and 5,276 tonnes of sesame has been produced. This district ranks third in the State and has 6.17% of the State's area of sesame crop. The yield in this district is 301 kg per hectare and it is less than the State average yield (357 kg). *KDSC-1* sesame variety of 100 days duration is recommended for dry cultivation and the appropriate time for sowing is April-May months. *Pod borer, cutworm and aphids (midate)* are the pests while leaf spots and powdery mildew are the diseases affecting this crop. An yield of 400-500 kg per hectare is expected and the present estimated yield is about 300 kg. This crop is mainly grown in Shirhatti, Shiggoan and Haveri taluks.

**Linseed** : Linseed (*Agasi*) crop is mainly grown as a Rabi crop in Ron, Hirekerur, Gadag and Navalgund taluks. Normally it is sown in the month of October and harvested in February. Oil and Oil-cake are produced from this crop.

**Cotton** : This district has the largest area in cotton crop in the State and occupies the first place in production. In 1991-92 cotton was grown in 1,97,615 hectares (33.72% of the State area) and the production was 2,60,026 bales of 170 kg each (27.25%) of the State Cotton production. The yield is 235 kg per hectare. It is less than the State average yield by 56kg. Cotton grown under irrigation is 26,873 hectares and the yield of irrigated crop is 321 kg per hectare. Dr.Katarki, an agricultural scientist had found out a long stapled hybrid *varalakshmi* variety (1972) in the district and had given a new dimension to cotton cultivation. The yield from the dry crop is estimated to be 222 kg. For the dry crop, *Jayadhar, Lakshmi, Sharada (CPD 8-1), Ajanta (DB 3-12), Abadhita (JK 276-4) and DDH – 2* varieties are recommended and for the irrigated crop *Sharada (CPD 8-1) and Arunabha (JK 119)* varieties are recommended. Suitable time for sowing is from June to the end of July. *Spotted boll worm, pink boll worm, American boll worm, Aphids, Mites, Jassids, Thrips, white flies, Red cotton bug and dusky cotton bug* are the commonly found pests while *Angular leaf spot or black-arm disease and anthracnose* are the diseases affecting the crop. According to the variety and climate, it is learnt that an yield of 625-1000 kg per hectare can be got from dry crop and 20-25 quintals per hectare can be got from an

irrigated crop. This cotton crop is extensively grown in Hangal, Hirekerur, Nargund, Ranibennur, Haveri, Navalgund, Ron, Shiggaon, Shirhatti, Byadgi and Dharwad taluks.

The Cotton Control Act, 1964, and then the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act, 1925 (Central legislation), with State Amendments was enforced in 1961. The Assistant Director of Agriculture will detect the cases of violation under the above Acts and they send the reports to the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Cotton Act), Hubli for further action. Under the centrally sponsored cotton Development Plan, the variety-wise area (ha) in 1992-93 is as follows :- *Jayadhar* 1,06,030, *Renuka* 1,233, *Lakshmi* 70, *Sharada* 171; *Abadhita* 1,655, *JK 11943*, *Jayalakshmi* 80-191; *Varalakshmi* 25 and other varieties 25. Totally 370 kg of breeders Cotton seeds were distributed. Under this plan, distribution of seeds for Cotton crop and fertilizers, Plant protection measures, demonstrations, classification of cotton lint are undertaken.

**Sugarcane** : Sugarcane is an important economic crop of the district. Totally it is grown in an area of 5,567 hectares and the production of Sugarcane from that area was 4,23,092 tonnes during 1991-92. The district has the seventh place in area in the State and ninth place in production. The district has 1.94% of area of the State. The yield is 80 tonnes per hectare and it is less than the State average yield by eight tonnes. *CO-419*, *CO-7219*, *CO-740* and *CO-6415* varieties are recommended. For rainfed crop, January to March are the ideal months to start sowing of *CO 740* variety. *Seedling borer*, *Top shoot borer*, *Root grub*, *Termites*, *Sugarcane leaf hopper* and *Mealy bug* are the commonly found pests and red rot, whipsmut, rust and *helminthosporium blight* are the diseases affecting this crop. It is learnt that an yield of 80-100 tonnes per hectare can be obtained from the rainfed crop and 90 to 115 tonnes per hectare can be obtained from the irrigated crop. Under the Sugarcane Development Plan, for multiplication of seed material for sowing, the Sugarcane growers are given a grant of Rs.2,200 per hectare on the sowing cane cuttings and Rs.500 as Transport assistance grant per hectare. In 1992-93, 2280 tonnes of Sugarcane stalks were distributed. By March 1993, the new crop of Sugarcane was grown in 1973 hectares and the ratoon crop was grown in 2,187 hectares. Financial assistance is being given for the purchase of materials to fix the sprinkler irrigation system for Sugarcane crop. By 1993 March, Sprinkler irrigation materials were fitted in 16 hectares of land in the district for the Sugarcane crop. Parasites were released for an area of about 250 hectares.

### **Input Supply and Quality Control Programmes**

The success of Agricultural Production mainly depends on the supply of quality inputs like seeds, fertilisers, Chemicals, Agricultural Implements, and credit. This is the major activity of the Agricultural department in collaboration with the Government and other input agencies, so as to ensure timely supply of these inputs to all categories of farmers easily and in required quantity at right times. The demand of the inputs are worked out well in advance and arrangements are made to store them in advance at different sale points so as to ensure timely supply. The department estimates each year the requirement of breeder, foundation and certified seeds for the State and arrange for their production. Two Agricultural Universities at Bangalore and Dharwad take up breeder seed production whereas foundation seed production is organised by department, Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, Karnataka Oilseed Federation, National Seeds Corporation, and other leading private agencies. Certified seed production is organised by institutional agencies like Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, Karnataka Oilseed Federation, Central State Farm, Sindhanoor and also by private agencies like *Mahico*, *EID Parry*, *Sandoz etc.*. Karnataka State Seed Certification Agency undertakes certification of foundation and certified seeds. The department in accordance with the Central Government seed

transfer formula has taken steps to provide and undertake seed transfer programmes by providing the quality seeds, of 7 to 10% of grains out of the total seed demand, hybrid seeds 100%, Pulses 3 to 13% and oilseeds 5 to 10% quantity towards the seed transfer programme.

**Quality Control of Seeds:** The seeds play a prominent part in agricultural production. To maintain the quality of Seeds, Seed Act 1966 and Seed Rules 1968 are effectively in force in the district. The main object of the seed Act is to compulsorily put the label about the quality of sowing seeds sold to the farmers and also to maintain the quality by self certification. Therefore it is important to put a label, ensuring the minimum quality of sowing while distributing the registered variety sowing seeds to the farmers. The Seeds Inspector will inform the farmers not to use low quality seeds when he check seed samples and if they find fault with the quality, he will take action under the Seeds Act and the Seeds Rules. In 1992-93 under the service samples 2,204 and under the Seeds Act 1,050 seeds samples were collected and of them 873 samples were found to be of low quality. Showcause notices were issued to the traders who were selling low quality seeds, and by issuing stay order for sales, filing cases in the court, confiscation of the seed and such other similar actions the provision of the statutes were enforced. The seed Testing Laboratory at Dharwad has jurisdiction over Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts and the seed Act samples got from the respective districts were analysed and it helps in maintaining the quality of seeds.

**Soil Fertility and Manures:** The capacity of the soil to give crops or productivity depends on its water retaining capacity, soil porosity, the supply of nutrients by dissolving the decomposed organic matter like leaves, twigs, the remains of animals and minerals. Basic elements like Carbon, Hydrogen, Calcium, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Sulphur, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Zinc, Boron, Molybdenum and Chlorine are essential for the growth of plants. Of these Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen are got from air and water. Some plants can obtain Nitrogen from air. Excluding these all other plants nutrients are absorbed from soil. When these are not present in the required quantity in the soil it becomes inevitable to add to the soil, cow dung and urine, leaves, twigs, ash etc. which contain these nutrients to make way for growing a satisfactory crop or by adding chemical fertilizers.

The important among the Plant-Animal origin manures are a) Plant origin -manurial raw materials remains of leftout grass in farm yard, dung, urine etc. the faces of goats and sheeps etc. b) Plant remnants, c) Green manures – Sun hemp, Diancha, Cowpea, Horsegram, Bersem etc. d) Green manuring trees – *Honge*, *Gyricidia*, *Lucenna* etc. e) Town and Rural compost and f) Sub products of agriculture and industry-Oil seed cake, vegetable refuse, Cotton and silk wastes, Paddy husk, Sugar factory by products, fish powder and weeds available from sea. In recent times the method of preparation of farm yard manure in an improved way (Trench or valley method, Plaster Heap or Smeared heap method) is being practiced. Compost means putting the Farm yard waste, dry leaves, grass waste, ash, lime, chemicals in a pit or in heap and getting them decomposed.

Among the nitrogenous fertilisers, Ammonium Sulphate (21% N), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (21%) Urea (46%), Liquid Ammonia (82.4%) and Ammonium Chloride (25%) are important. Among the phosphorus fertilizers, Super phosphate (Phosphorous content dissolvable in water 16-18%) Di-calcium phosphate 35-40% phosphorus content dissolvable in Citrate), Rock phosphate (30-38% phosphorous content) are important. Among the Potash fertilisers Muriate of Potash or Potassium Chloride (60% potash) and Sulphate of Potash (50.53% potash) are important. Among the compound fertilisers, potassium Nitrate, Mono or Di-Ammonium Phosphate, Ammonium Phosphate, Sulphate, Ammonium Sulphate Phosphate, Urea Ammonium Phosphate, Nitro phosphate are important.

Many plant nutrients can be provided to the crops through leaves and stems. On the basis of research so far conducted, it is learnt that when all the important nutrients and minor nutrients are provided to the annual and fruit crops it is possible to get good results as well as good yield. As per the studies conducted in our State it is found that Zinc, Iron and Manganese are deficient in Black soils. On the basis of soil tests chemical fertilisers are used. On the basis of the quantity of plant nutrients used by the crops for production and the level of plant nutrients available in the soil and the soil fertility, chemical fertilisers are used for different crops. In recent times Gobar Gas Plant or Bio-gas units are being established in large numbers. The manure that comes out after the biogas produced is completely decomposed and it is rich with protein and humus. The manure that comes from the gobar gas plant is filled with nutrients and by using such a manure soil structure is improved and thus the yield also improves.

The bio fertilizers prepared by the micro organisms will provide plant nutrients especially Nitrogen. These micro organisms belong to Azola, Blue green algae and Rhizobium, Azola is a plant that floats on water and grows. It has got the capacity to absorb nitrogen found in the atmosphere. The Blue green algae by name '*Anabina*' found in it helps in this process. In *azola* there is 4 to 6 % nitrogen. In addition there are many minor nutrients required for plant growth. Rhizobium is a single celled bacteria which causes nodules in roots and stems of pulse crops. When the pulse seeds are treated with suitable rhizobium bacteria, they absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere directly and provide it to the plants. The blue/green Algae absorb nitrogen in the atmosphere and provide it to the crops. In wetlands this grows profusely.

There are two types in green manure. The first type are the crops that produces leaves and stems in plenty and comes to harvest in a period of 6-8 weeks prior to the main crops like Sugarcane, Paddy or other irrigated crops grown in wet lands. The second one is trees and plants that give more leaves and stems and when they are cut during seasons they bloom profusely. These trees and plants belong to the Leguminaceae group. They absorb directly the nitrogen in the air by the action of bacteria living in the nodules of their roots. Sun hemp, Horsegram and cowpea may be cited as examples for the first category while examples for second group may be made of Subabul, Glyricidia and others.

In the organic manure division, the establishment of biogas units, blue green algae production, popularising plan of Azola bio manures, rhizobium production and green leaf resources plan are being implemented in the district. In the seed testing laboratory in Dharwad, Rhizobium bio manures are being produced from 1993-94. The rhizobium bio-manures are distributed to the farmers free of cost.

Details	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Rural compost production in 1,000 tonnes	1,197	936	1,208	1,288
City compost production in 1,000 tonnes	205	146	116	121
Green leaf manure in 100 hectares	730	790	805	854
Biogas Units (no.)	425	212	307	875

In 1993-94 there were totally 3,662 biogas units in the district (for details see chapter -5 )

The organic manure is added to the soil in four different ways. Sheep and goats are flocked in dry lands during nights and make them urinate and put dung and when they are mixed to the soil, the soil fertility increases. Sheep and goats eat the remnants of crops, fallen leaves and weed and



convert them in to manure. Before growing Save and Sesame crops, the crop portion that are left in the land are burnt and they are added to the soil. Thirdly in some places the black sesame crop is grown and after it flowers it is ploughed into the soil or the practice of giving green leaf manure is in vogue. Preparation of compost manure is the fourth. In 1945-56, after the 'grow more food' programme, the preparation of compost from urban waste also came into practice. In the compost preparation, waste materials, green leaf and soil etc. are collected and put in the pit and made to decompose and in this way the compost manure is prepared. During 1949-50, 5,48,000 tonnes of compost were produced in the district. During the same year 16,580 tonnes of compost were prepared from urban wastes. The use of organic manure varies from crop to crop and place to place. Usually ten cortloads of organic manure are put to one acre of kharif Jowar crop. It is learnt that in some parts of Gadag and Ron taluks, 20 to 25 cart loads of organic manure are put once in three to four years before the cotton crop is grown.

**Quality Control of Chemical Fertilisers:** Orders regulating production of Chemical Fertilisers, quality, sale, distribution and price control was issued in 1957. To take action on the quality control of chemical fertilisers and to take action on quality, the earlier order was amended. The Chemical Fertiliser (Control) order was issued in 1985. In the said Act certain previous definitions concerning adulterated fertilisers, origin of certificate, mixtures in the form of tablets, useful nutrients of plants, wholesale business organisations, Advisory Committee, restriction of time for analysis etc. have been modified. All subject experts of the office of the principal Agricultural Officer, Assistant Directors of Agriculture, all Assistant Directors of the taluk, all agricultural officers of the cluster taluk, and the Deputy /Director of Agriculture of soil conservation division and Agricultural officer of the Sub-division, have been appointed as Fertiliser Inspectors. They have to visit the marketing centres of fertilisers and take samples of fertilisers and send them to Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratory to know their quality. Action will be taken on the sellers and manufacturers of low quality samples.

In Dharwad the Chemical Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratory was set up in 1979. The jurisdiction of this laboratory extends over Dharwad, Uttar Karnataka, Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Bidar Districts. Gypsum samples are not analysed in this laboratory. The number of fertiliser samples collected and the number of low quality samples (in brackets) from 1982-83 to 1991-92 are as follows :1982-83 – 1,317 (61), 1983-84 – 2,300 (162), 1984-85 – 2,487 (82), 1985-86 – 2,294 (130), 1986-87–2,096 (132), 1987-88 – 2,125 (122), 1988-89 – 1,931 (101), 1989-90 - 1,882 (125), 1990-91 – 1,651 (54), 1991-92 – 1,934 (113) and in 1992-93, 436 samples were collected in the district and out of them 12 were of low quality samples.

**Use of Fertilisers:** In 1984-85, 24,372 tonnes of nitrogen, 17,519 tonnes of phosphorous and 8,912 tonnes of potash fertilisers were used in the district. This quantity increased in 1992-93 as follows. Use of nitrogen fertiliser to 27,072 tonnes, Phosphorous quantity to 18,308 tonnes, Potash quantity to 17,880 tonnes. The talukwise progress of fertiliser use for 1992-93 is given in table 4.11

In 1983-84, 20.46 kg of nitrogen, 12.89 kg of phosphorous, 8.59 kg of potash fertilisers per hectare were used for the total cropped area. In 1984-85 this quantity stood at 20.58 kg of nitrogen, 14.79 kg of phosphorous and 7.52 kg of potash. In 1970-71 the total use of chemical fertiliser per hectare of cropped area worked out to 5.7 kg and even in 1990-91 it was only 5.6 kg.

**Table 4.11 : Taluk wise details of Fertilizers use (in Tonnes) 1992-93**

Sl.	Taluk	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash	Total
1.	Byadgi	1,185	945	880	3,010
2.	Dharwad	1,530	1,020	1,040	3,590
3.	Gadag	130	1,064	995	3,361
4.	Hangal	1,535	1,180	1,035	3,750
5.	Haveri	1,690	1,085	1,080	3,855
6.	Hirekerur	1,610	1,170	1,090	3,870
7.	Hubli	1,813	965	995	3,773
8.	Kalghatgi	1,760	970	1,030	3,760
9.	Kundgol	1,282	1,080	990	3,352
10.	Mundargi	998	1,002	590	2,590
11.	Nargund	1,900	1,280	1,255	4,435
12.	Navalgund	1,985	1,295	1,330	4,610
13.	Ranibennur	2,392	1,188	1,370	4,950
14.	Ron	1,860	1,084	1,060	4,004
15.	Savanur	1,640	1,040	1,050	3,730
16.	Shiggaon	1,010	910	1,050	2,930
17.	Shirhatti	1,500	1,030	1,040	3,650
Total		27,072	18,308	17,880	63,260

**Plant Protection:** As the technologies in agriculture have increased the importance of plant protection has also kept pace with it. Greater attention is to be paid to plant protection while growing more commercial crops like cotton, Paddy, vegetables and seed production crops. To control many seed borne diseases, it is an important practice to do seed treatment before sowing. After the harvest of the crop, attention has to be paid to store the grains without being exposed to pests and diseases. Usually it can be said that there will be rat menace to all crops. Their trouble will be there from the day of sowing uptill the day of harvest. To control rats, rat catch, poisonous food and fumigation are the important measures required to be taken. Weed control is an important aspect of plant protection. Weed is an unwanted plant in the crop field. By using chemicals, the growth of weed before sprouting can be checked and thereby competition of the weed with the main crop is avoided. Also weeds can be controlled by spraying weedicides. Nowadays different weedicides have been identified for different crops. It is very essential that the right quantity of weedicides is applied to a particular crop at the appropriate time.

Out of the 24 species of weeds that belong to the family of *Bilikasa*, the *Striga asiatica* is a root parasite which grows with Jowar, Bajra, Sugarcane, Paddy, Maize and some grasses. From one plant, about four lakh seeds are produced. The seeds of *Bilikasa* will be dormant for about 20 years. This can be controlled by spraying 2-4-D sodium salt. Parthenium is a poisonous weed. It flowers and produces seeds in all seasons. This weed can be controlled by spraying 2-4-D sodium salt or Ansar solution. The insects and diseases that appear every year are as follows : the *blast* disease on Paddy appear in all the areas of the district, grass hopper menace for Jowar in Haveri and Savanur taluks, the insect attack for Jowar crop in all over the district, the insect attack for Safflower and the pod borer for cotton are important. The progress of plant protection work in the district are as follows :



Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Seed Treatment ('000 ha)	265.5	319.5	215.6
Rat Control in dry lands (ha)	700	1,870	22,180
Insect control of soil and mixed crops ('000 ha)	198.5	207	206.3
Intensive control of pests and diseases (ha)	216.8	173.6	148.2
Weed control by weedicide (ha)	3,280	11,195	6,600
Integrated pest control (ha)	3,122	6,880	15,000
Total ('000 ha)	697.4	717.9	614.9

The use of pesticides in the district is as follows :

Details	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Insecticide	Dust (Kg.)	4,195	4,375	4,836
	Liquid (litre)	4,81,600	4,68,350	57,960
Fungicide	Dust	12	8	10
	Liquid	850	910	1,210
Nutrients	Dust	1	1	2
	Liquid	3	4	6
Weedicide	Dust	1	1	4
	Liquids	15	18	560

**Seed Farms :** There are several hybrid varieties grown in the district. There is a distinct method adopted in the production of hybrid variety sowing as well as in seed production. There are many organisations established for seed production which are functioning under the provisions of Acts and Rules. National Seeds Corporation, State Seeds Corporation and Seed Certification Agency are the organisations connected with it. There are many private agencies which have obtained the approval of these organisations. These private agencies have their own production and cleaning system. The total quantity of seeds to be produced will be distributed among National Seeds Corporation, State Seeds Corporation, Agricultural Universities and Agriculture department, Hybrid seeds producers and processed Seed Producers. The State Seeds Corporation has made agreement with some selected farmers and is undertaking hybrid seed production. The Community Development Centres undertake processed seed production through some farmers. The Seed Quality Certifying Agency has taken up the work of supervision of this seed production work and it does the work of issuing certificates.

To support the initiatives taken up for producing good quality, improved high yielding and hybrid crops seeds in all the seasons, seed farms have been established. There are four seed farms in the district. Seed farm has been established in Hombala of Gadag Taluk in 1963-64 with an area of 20.81 hectares, the total cultivated area is 20.23 hectares. A seed farm was established in 1961-62 in Rattihalli of Hirekerur taluk with an area of 18.51 hectares, of which dry land of 17.54 hectares and 0.20 hectares of wet land are being cultivated. In Havangi of Hangal taluk a seed farm was established in 1959-60 and 9.11 hectares of wet land is being cultivated. In Annigeri of Navalgund taluk a seed farm

has been established in 1957-58 and the area of 14.16 hectares cultivated here is dry land. As already stated many private organisations are doing this work.

**High Yielding Varieties :** From the year 1965-66, the development programme of high yielding varieties is in operation. Among the high yielding varieties, mainly Paddy, Wheat, ragi, Maize were grown in an area of 1.79 lakh ha in 1990-91. There is about 0.91 lakh hectares area under the high yielding Jowar variety in the district. The high yielding Paddy area is 0.36 lakh ha, Wheat area 0.13 lakh ha and the area of Maize is 0.13 lakh hectares. In 1966-67 the area of high yielding varieties was as follows (ha). Paddy-328, Jowar- 11,391, Maize – 368 and Wheat-132. In 1983-84 the area of Paddy reached 49,578 ha; Jowar area to 1,29,840 ha; area of Maize to 15,874 ha; area Wheat 13,520 ha and area of ragi to 19,836 ha. According to the report of 1992-93, the talukwise (ha) of high yielding crops is as follows ; Byadgi – 12,472, Dharwad 11,787, Gadag – 5,494, Hangal – 14,898, Haveri – 12,113, Hirekerur – 22,351, Hubli – 5,503, Kalghatgi – 10,907, Kundgol – 1,733, Mundargi – 6,510, Nargund – 15,208, Navalgund – 17,529, Ranibennur – 18,646, Ron – 17,501 Savanur – 8,280, Shiggaon – 10,089 and Shirhatti – 9,608 total area being 2,08,877 ha

**Soil Conservation:** Soil Conservation is an important factor in dry and rainfed cultivation. Protecting soil from erosion, conservation of water and constructing bunds against the slope and making the required moisture to stay longer in the soil and to make the crops use them, are the main responsibilities of the Agriculture department. According to the Karnataka Land Reforms Act the Soil Conservation work is undertaken by the Agriculture department through the workers directly without the involvement of middlemen. Of the extent of 11.36 lakh hectares in the district, soil conservation work has to be taken up in 8.90 lakh hectares of land. Of this bund construction was completed in 3.42 lakh hectares at a total cost of Rs.17.36 crores. There are eight soil conservation sub-divisions, in the district covering all the 17 taluks. In Dharwad sub-division, Dharwad, Hubli, and Navalgund, in Haveri sub-division, Haveri, and Byadgi; in Ranibennur sub-division, Ranibennur and Hirekerur; in Shirhatti sub-division Shirhatti and Kundgol; in Savanur Sub-division, Savanur and Shiggaon; in Gadag sub-division , Gadag and Mundargi; and in Ron sub-division, Ron and Navalgund, and in Kalghatgi sub-division, Kalghatgi and Hangal taluks are included. The total talukwise area for which soil conservation work has to be undertaken (ha) and the total area for which bund construction work completed so far in hectares, since 1988-89 are as follows ; Dharwad – 71,890 and 8,962, Hubli – 61,936 and 4,180, Shiggaon – 38,125 and 8,367, Kalghatgi – 35,270 and 2,150 , Kundgol – 62,165 and 17,643, Hangal – 37,874 and 1,109, Shirhatti – 68,800 and 38,387, Savanur – 50,200 and 34,593, Haveri – 60,703 and 30,864, Byadgi – 20,233 and 17,032, Hirekerur- 32,376 and 7,726, Ranibennur- 80,940 and 25,171, Gadag-80,940 and 35,306, Navalgund – 60,705 and 5,714, Mundargi – 54,287 and 49,246, Ron- 78,806 and 55,044 and Nargund – 14,530 and 655.

National Watershed Development Project for rainfed lands started in 1986-87 in the district. Upto the end of 1990-91 works have been undertaken in Gadag, Ron, Kundgol, Kalghatgi, Shirhatti, and Haveri taluks under this programme. In 1992-93 the programme was undertaken in Doddahalli Command area of Kundgol taluk (4,725 ha), Kanavihosur command area of Gadag taluk (4,482 Ha), Maidur command area of Herikerur taluk (4,860 ha), Kadakol command area of Savanur taluk (4,215 ha), Hammigi Command area of Mundargi taluk (4,796 ha) and Lendihalli command area of Navalgund taluk (4,108 ha) with a financial grant of Rs.150 lakhs. Under this programme special attention is being paid to soil conservation methods by using plants and management of inter bunds, programmes like

crop production, horticulture, forest development to give knowledge to farmers and women farmers in rural areas about the improved cultivation practices and on rural industries are being undertaken.

Drought Prone Area Development Programme is in operation in Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Kundgol, Shiggaon, Haveri, Byadgi, Hirekerur, Ranibennur, Savanur, Shirhatti, Mundargi, Gadag and Ron taluks, in 1992-93 and construction of bunds, prevention of erosion by planting trees on bunds across slopes, canal bunds, check dam, farm ponds, Paddy strip, cross drainage etc. have been programmed to be undertaken in an area of 4,725 hectares in the above taluks by spending Rs.105 lakhs.

Western Ghat Development Plan is in operation in Dharwad taluk. The Karnataka Command area Development Plan under DANIDA Aid is in operation in Dharwad (Harobelavadi watershed), Hubli (Bommanasamudra command area), Shiggaon (Shishuvinahala Command area), Hangal (Hirehalla Command area), Haveri (Edagoor command area), and Byadgi (Motebennur command area) taluks. Under the million well programme, soil conservation work is being undertaken with a grant of Rs.32 lakhs in 14 taluks of the district for the small and marginal farmers of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In 1993-94 the command areas selected for development are as follows : Byadgi taluk – Motebennur, Kalledevaru, Kotehalli and Gundenahalli; Dharwad taluk – Harobelavadi, Veerapura, Kallekabbennur and Kanavihonnapur; Gadag taluk – Kanavihosur, Eachalahalli, Kurtakoti, Haveri taluk – Didagur and Hombaradi ; Hirekerur taluk – Mydur and Mavinatopu, Hangal taluk- Hirehullyala; Hubli taluk – Bommasamudra, Kolivada and Mantur; Kalghatgi taluk – Mukkala, Kundgol taluk – Doddahalli, Samshi, Yareboodihal and Ingali; Mundargi taluk – Hammigi, Shingatarayanakere and Dambala; Navalgund taluk – Lendihalli; Ranibennur taluk – Mankanur ; Ron taluk – Itagi ; Naregal and Jigeni; Savanur taluk – Kadakola and Madapura, Shiggaon taluk – Shishuvinal, Belagali and Hanakanahalli and Shirhatti taluk – Madalli.

### **Agricultural University, Dharwad**

The Agricultural University at Dharwad came into existence in October 1986. Prior to this the Agricultural College here was under the jurisdiction of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, established in 1964. Even prior to this, the Agricultural College, Dharwad established in 1947 at Dharwad, was under the Karnataka University. This college is imparting degree education in Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation and Forest Science subjects. Along with this post graduate education in twelve divisions are being given. The Rural Home Science College at Dharwad is giving degree in Home Science. Here food and nutrition, child growth, clothes and dress, Home management and Home extension subjects are taught. The Veterinary college at Bidar is giving degree education in Veterinary Science since 1984-85. The Agricultural Engineering College at Raichur is imparting a four-year degree courses in Agricultural Engineering. The National Service Scheme was started in the Agricultural University in 1987. It has undertaken service like planting trees in the yard of the schools, digging drains, conducting camps for the health of people and animals in the adopted villages throughout the year. In addition they do conduct demonstrations for digging ditches for green manure, bio-gas system, sprinkler irrigation, method of giving fertilisers and medicines etc.

The Extension Directorate of the University has under its control two extension education units, two agricultural science centres, one National Demonstration plan, and one bakery training unit.

Besides it has National Agricultural Extension project phase II. On first and on the third Sunday of every month broadcasts will be made on various agricultural matters through the radio. Various trainings are arranged to the Officers of the Agricultural department and Horticultural department. Under the plan of adopting villages in Farm experiment, holding demonstrations, on the use of Chemical fertiliser based on the soil tests, plant protection and nutrients in dairying and such other enterprise activities, field demonstration and cattle health camps, planting seedlings, film shows etc., are undertaken.

In order to respond to the problems of the farmers two Krishi Vignana Kendras are functioning at Hanumanahatti and Bidar. These centres are conducting training to farmers and farm women in crop production, poultry, sheep, rabbit rearing, silk farming, bee keeping, bio-gas production. Sprinkler irrigation, Home science, water management and other topics both in house as well as outside the house trainings. One bakery training centre is at Dharwad and in that in-house training is organised and women are given training. Outside camp training is also arranged.

In recent years, the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad has released three Jowar varieties (S.B.-1066, S.B.-1079, S.B.-905) and one Kharif hybrid Jowar variety (D.S. H. 1). It has released R.S.H.1 and S.P.H.-318 Rabi Hybrid Jowar varieties and I.S.-8283 improved Jowar variety. In cotton hybrid varieties, this University has released *Varalaxmi*, *Jayalaxmi*, mixed (J.K.176-4) varieties and has improved the local hybrid cotton variety (D.D.H.-2). The improved Wheat varieties *CWR-19* and *DWR-39* are improved by this University. The only Dry Paddy Research Centre in the State is in Mugud and it has improved A-67, A-200, Vanara, Grama-318 (Avinash) and *IET 5882* (Abhilash) varieties and released them.

#### **Rural Development Training Centre, Dharwad**

The Rural Development Training Centre was established in October 1952 as Grama Sevak Training Centre under Community Development Plan. This Centre was started to give training to the Grama Sevaks in modern agricultural technology, Animal husbandry etc., in the Social Extension Plan areas. Out of the five Rural Development and Training Centres in the State, this is one. The main objectives of this are to give education in pre-occupation and reorientation education to Agricultural Assistants and farmers and welfare of the women and children. It is also conducting training for the staff of command Area Development Authority and other Departments. In 1962 Gram Sevaks who had put in three or more years of service were given reorientation training in working capacity in technical knowledge about research in agriculture and the methods of increasing work efficiency. In the same way in 1963 Cooperative Farming Division Training was started and in this division training is given to the Secretaries of Agricultural Cooperative Societies, members of the Managing Committee in Co-operative farming. In 1971, because of the various training programmes and educational activities it was conducting, this centre was named as Rural Development Training Centre. From 1975 onwards training is given to Anganawadi Workers and Assistants of the Women and Children Welfare department on various aspects like care of children, rearing Children, food and health of children, pre-primary education and health of mothers. During the period, training is given like "do and learn, see and learn, hear and learn" in various aspects like agriculture extension, social extension, Panchayat Raj, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Public health. As per the National Agricultural Extension Plan (II stage) Re-orientation training is given to Agricultural Assistants and Assistant Agricultural Officers and for Agricultural Assistant who are in service for three years and more (for two months and one month) on the recent agricultural research, technically and increasing the working capacity and efficiency.

In 1982 DANIDA WYTEP plan was started in the Rural Development Training Centre with the assistance of International Development Agency of Denmark. Under this plan training is given for 10 days to women farmers and for 14 days to young Yuvak farmers in the modern agriculture technology and other agriculture based subjects such as Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Sericulture etc. In the second stage of this plan Link Workers Training Programme for women farmers and two days training workshop in rural areas and seminar for women farmers in Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture sectors are arranged.

With the collaboration of Malaprabha Command Area Authority, training is given to farmers for seven days and five days training to women farmers and also training is given in water management. The training programmes of this centre is not limited in this centre and several mobile Agricultural training programmes are also conducted. This training is conducted for a day at the village level to farmers and women farmers by giving guidance to them on existing problems on framing and guide them on resolving these problems.

The agricultural farm of the Rural Development Training Centre is having a cultivable area of 152 hectares of which irrigation facility is provided for only 1.2 hectares. This agricultural land which belonged to the Agricultural University, Dharwad was transferred to this centre in 1970. The soil of this farm is sandy and stone mixed red soil and hence the water retention capacity is very low. The agricultural farm is used for demonstration of modern agricultural practices to the trainees who come to this centre. Seed production work is also undertaken. In 1991-92, 81.9 quintals of Maize, 116 quintals of Groundnut and 10.4 quintals of Soya bean seeds were produced. Also production of seeds of Greengram, Jowar, Sunflower, Cowpea, Tur, Safflower, Horsegram is also taken up.

The number of beneficiaries who were benefited by the various programmes sponsored by the Rural Development Training Centre from 1982-83 to 1991-92 are as follows :- Pre-service training to Agricultural Assistants of one year duration – 437, Reorientation training of Agricultural Assistants of two months duration – 446 (This programme ceased to be in operation since in 1984-85); Reorientation training of one month duration to Agricultural Assistants – 873, Reorientation training to Assistant Agricultural Officers – 95, Introductory training to Agricultural Assistants – 37, Experimental Efficiently training to Assistant Agricultural Officer – 47, Training on soil and water management to farmers of Malaprabha command Area – 1,437; Mobile Training Camps to the members of the Co-operative Agricultural Societies – 2,370, Training to farmers on dry farming – 148, Agricultural Mobile camps to farmers on bio fertilizers – 14,038, Training to Schedule Tribes under the special Unit Plan – 260, Training in Poultry farming – 298, Training in Dairying and Poultry farming to small and marginal land holders – 343, Training to women farmers of Malaprabha Command Area- 133; Training to Women Farmers on High-yielding Varieties – 272; Agricultural Mobile Camps for women farmers – 8,623, Training to women users of Gobar Gas Plant- 1,509, Training Anganawadi workers-926; training to Anganawadi Assistants – 82; Training to Young farmers under DANIDA plan – 4,336, Training to women Farmers – 4,374, Training for the entire season to women farmers at village level – 1,455; Training to Link workers (Assistant Workers) – 310, Special Training to women farmers – Dairying- 161, Horticulture – 88, and Sericulture – 157.

### **Agricultural Development Centres**

Out of the four Agricultural Development Centres situated in various agricultural zones of the State, two centres are situated at Konnur (Nargund Taluk) of Dharwad District and the other at

Dharwad. The main objectives of these centres are production and multiplication of improved and hybrid seeds, finding out suitable varieties for different areas, finding suitable irrigation practices, undertaking farm experiments and to work as advisory centres to the farmers of the command area.

An Agricultural Development centre is functioning in Belleri Farm in Konnur of Dharwad district. It is situated on the road side of Belleri village on the road going to Ramdurg at a distance of three km. to the west of Konnur of Nargund taluk. This centre was started as an Experimental – cum-Demonstration Farm in 1971 at first and in 1978 it was converted as an Agricultural Development Centre. The total area of this Centre is 38 ha, of which 29.7 ha is under cultivation. Water is provided to this centre through a D-6 sub canal of Kolchi canal and water facility is provided to a total area of 27.6 ha. The main objectives of this centre are to find out suitable cropping pattern to the areas coming under Malaprabha irrigation project, to conduct experiments on the main irrigated crop and to provide information for implementation to the farmers of the Malaprabha irrigation area, to demonstrate to the farmers experimentally by growing successfully suitable crops and to provide information to the farmers of Malaprabha Irrigation area, to arrange demonstration of the use of good seeds. Also to conduct experiments on the use of chemical fertilisers to irrigated crops and production of Hybrid varieties and other varieties (original and certified) and to provide complete and detailed information about them. The annual average rainfall at this farm is 489 mm. In this centre seed production is being made on cowpea (*C.152*), Green Gram (*P.S.16* and *China Mung*), Sunflower (*EC-68415*, *B.S. H* and *Morden*), Hybrid Maize (*Deccan*), Soya Bean (*H.,S.B. and Hardi*), Sesam (*E-8*), Cotton (*D.C.H.32*), Tur (*I.C.P.L.16*), Safflower (*A-100* and *A-1*), Bengalgram (*A-1*), Jowar (*5-4-1* and *M-35-1*), Wheat (*H.D.2189*, *Keerti*, *Dharwad -39*, *U.P. 301* and *Beejagow*) and cotton (*Sharada*) varieties. In 1990-91 Seed production was undertaken in 2.5 ha in Kharif and 18 ha in Rabi seasons. During the current year expenditure of Rs. 1.51 lakhs was incurred and the yield fetched a revenue of Rs. 2.70 lakhs which resulted in a profit of Rs.1.29 lakhs.

The second Agricultural Development centre in Dharwad district is situated in the compus of Rural Development Training Centre and its details are included in the Rural Development Training Centre, Dharwad

#### **Agricultural Research Station, Dharwad Farm**

The Agricultural Research Station Dharwad was established in 1904 and it is one of the oldest research centres in India. This is the main research centre on cotton cultivation in Karnataka State. This centre is at a distance of about four km in Dharwad-Navalgund Road, east of Dharwad city and this centre has a total area of 33 ha out of which the cultivated area is 28.75 ha. Cotton crop research is conducted and many important varieties are released from this centre. In 1951 *Jayadhar* and *Lakshmi* cotton varieties were developed and released. In 1972 *Varalaxmi* Hybrid cotton variety and *Bhagya* varieties were released. *Sharada* in 1980, in 1981 *DB-3-12*, in 1982 *Soubhagya*. In 1981, *D.C.H.32* hybrid variety, in 1988 *Abhadita* (*G.K.-276-4*), *J.K.-119* and *D.D.H.-12*, local hybrid varieties and in 1993 *D.H.B.-105* varieties were released. Research is carried on varietal improvement finding out improved agricultural practices and finding out methods of pests and diseases control. Also to find out resistant varieties to *pod borer* and *sucking insects*, intensive research is being done. Not only the cotton varieties but also *Nandyal* and *Bilichigan* Jowar varieties and *Spanish Improved* Groundnut varieties were also released from this centre. The ordinary cotton variety (original), hybrid cotton (original) seed and cowpea, *mung*, Blackgram, Soya bean, Safflower, Wheat and Bengal Gram seeds are produced in this centre.



**Agricultural Research Station, Prabhunagar :** The main objective of the Agricultural Research Station at Prabhunagar in Dharwad is to give technical training in Agriculture forestry and forest farms to the workers of the development departments, and farmers and also to conduct research in Agricultural forestry and forestry division. This centre was started in 1976. Out of the total area of 213.6 hectares of the centre only five hectares have the facility for irrigation. Out of the total plantations the natural forest raised in an extent of 98.5 ha and forest plantation in 80 ha and horticultural crops are grown in nine hectares.

**Main Research Station :** The main Research Station situated in Krishinagar, Dharwad, was established in 1947 and it was transferred to Dharwad Agricultural University in 1986. It has a total area of 441 ha of which irrigation facility is provided only to 90 hectares. The seed production programme is undertaken in a total area of 50 hectares. The objectives of establishing this station are as follows :- 1) To conduct research in development of varieties in Agricultural Science, Horticulture and Dairying, Entomology, Pathology and Microbiology, Agronomy Agricultural Engineering etc. 2) To undertake production of seeds of various crops and seedlings. 3) To grow profitably the commercial crops by adopting modern agricultural practices and to show to the farmers by arranging field days and to encourage them to grow commercial crops. 4) To take up extension work, by arranging demonstrations and field days to the farmers on the modern technology in crop production. 5) To give training to farmers, departmental officers and other concerned institutions, seed production of Jowar, Gram Cowpea, Soyabean, Cotton, Wheat and other crops are undertaken.

**Agricultural Research Station, Mugad :** The Agricultural Research Station in Mugad was established in 1923 and was transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences , Dharwad in 1986. The total area of this station is 14 hectares and only an area of two hectares is provided with irrigation facility. The main objectives of establishing this station are : 1) To develop suitable drill sowing varieties for Paddy to high altitude lands in valleys, middle land and shallow lands of the low lying areas of agricultural zones 8,9 and 10 ; 2)To undertake evaluation work of agricultural practices.; 3) To evolve cropping patterns based on Paddy; 4) Research on weed control and management practices in drill sown Paddy.; 5) Developing the disease resistant varieties and to conduct studies on plant protection methods.; 6) To undertake seed production work of Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Safflower and Pulses.

**Agricultural Research Station, Hanumanamatti:** The agricultural Research Station was established in Hanumanamatti in 1974 and the total area of this station is 108 hectares, of which only four hectares have irrigation facility. The objectives of establishing this station are as follows :- 1. To introduce modern high yielding varieties of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, commercial crops like chilly, and cotton ; 2. Production of breeder seeds and to distribute them through various seed production institutions.; 3. To conduct research on agricultural practices which are economically profitable to this zone and 4. To arrange cultivation and demonstration of improved crop varieties. Training is given in this centre to the farmers who visit this centre about dairying, poultry farming, sheep and goat rearing, rabbit rearing, apiculture and other agricultural related activities.

**Agricultural Research Station, Gadag :** Agricultural Research Station was established in Gadag in 1906. This station is having an area of 1.78 hectares.

**Agricultural Research Station, Annigeri :** The Agricultural Research Station at Annigeri was established in 1947 and was transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences Dharwad in 1986. The total area of this station is 22 hectares. There is no irrigation facility in this station. The main



objectives of this station are to develop improved and hybrid varieties in the Rabi season under dry farming and to undertake seed production for kharif and rabi crops. Seed production of Groundnut, Mung, Soyabean, Blackgram, Gram, Sesame, Cotton and other crops is undertaken.

#### **Water Management Research Station, Belavatagi**

The water Management Research Station was established in 1974 in Belavatagi of Navalgund taluk in the year 1974. The total area of this centre is 18.84 hectares. Out of this, there is canal irrigation facility covering four hectares. Seed production is undertaken for cotton, Gram, Greengram, other crops. The main objectives of establishing this station are :- 1. To conduct research on water requirement and water management practices on crops like Cotton, Safflower, Wheat, Gram, Greengram, Safflower, Jowar, Maize, onion, chillies and other crops.; 2. To undertake studies on such issues as, water contents in moisture, the relation between the various crops and the need for water, the quality of water supply needed, and the methods to be adopted to provide waterings under irrigation, to sustain the above mentioned crops.; 3. To conduct research to find out suitable cropping patterns to Malaprabha Command area ; 4. Evaluation of chemical fertilisers and irrigation practices with respect to the yield of crops.; 5. Studies on dissolving and distribution of salts, the ups and downs of water level, quality of underground water and the use of drained water and the short term and long term effect of irrigation on the above ; 6. Weed management and 7. To take up studies on suitable irrigation practices especially of black soil.

#### **Agricultural School, Devihosur**

The Agricultural School at Devihosur in Haveri taluk was established in 1914. As S.J. Desai of Shirasangi donated the land required for it, it was named as Shirasangikar Memorial Agricultural School. Programmes like giving training to disseminate modern agricultural practices to the farmers and to arrange demonstration were taken up by this school. This school has lands of an extent of 68.8 hectares, Jowar, Groundnut, Paddy, Cotton, Chillies, minor grains, pulses, Sugarcane, Betel leaves, Banana and other crops are grown. Training is being given to about 40 students every year through the medium of Kannada. Now the main objective of this school is to attract youth who intend to become good farmers and after they are given training in modern agricultural methods, they are to return to rural areas as good farmers. Training is given for one year on modern agricultural methods. The short term (three months) training programme is also conducted. Under the short term training programme, 62 persons were trained in '1991-1992 and 72 persons in 1992-93. Seed production programme is undertaken in the land belonging to the Agricultural school. During 1992-93 original sowing seeds of *Indaf-8* ragi variety, *J.L.2* Groundnut variety, *Deccan 103*, Maize variety, *Morden* Safflower variety, *Moneta* and *Hardi* Soya bean varieties, *C.S.H.9* hybrid Jowar variety, local chillies variety, *I.C.P.L.-88631*, Tur variety and Horsegram for Kharif and for Rabi season, *M-35-1* Rabi Jowar variety, *A-1* Gram variety, *A-2* Safflower variety, *H.B. 2186* Wheat variety, *I.C.C.V.2* Gram variety, local Rabi Jowar and in summer *C-152* cowpea variety, *C.M.S.-234*, Sunflower variety and *Mandya Vijaya* Paddy variety were produced and distributed to Karnataka State Seeds Corporation and to be sold to farmers and Agricultural Producers Marketing Organisation.

#### **Agricultural Management Studies**

The objects and purposes of Agricultural Management studies are the following : 1. To find out the expenditure to be incurred for the cultivation of different crops and also to find out the expenditure

incurred for the production of every quintal of crops.; 2. To study the use of various inputs for various crops and find out the relation between production and expenditure.; 3. To undertake scientific studies such as, investments made on cultivation of various crops, and their production level, and based on such factors, work out the support prices, payable to farmers in respect of all these crops, with the ultimate object of sending these details to Government of India, through the State Government, for enabling the Government of India to determine and announce the support prices payable to the farmers. 4. To determine the profit earned after taking into consideration the expenditure incurred on cultivation on various crops and their production, under the new minor irrigation and lift irrigation projects undertaken by the Irrigation department. The information on the crop cultivation expenditure will be useful to decide the quantity of crop loan. In 1992-93 Kodikoppa of Navalgund taluk, Nidagundi of Ron taluk, Gadag of Dharwad taluk, Kolur of Haveri taluk and Masanakatte village of Hangal taluk were selected for agricultural management studies and Greengram, Tur, Paddy, hybrid Cotton crops were included in the studies.

### **Agricultural Implements**

In Dharwad district locally manufactured agricultural implements and recently improved implements are put into use. The agricultural implements required for various agricultural operation are as follows :-

1. To plough-Balarama plough which is an improved local plough made out of iron with a system of changing the worn-out shares and it is useful in ploughing of medium depth to low depth and the wear and tear is less and can be used for ploughing deep also. The iron plough turns and mixes the soil better than the wooden plough and can crush the clods. In one plough no unploughed area will be left out.;
2. To plough deep, the iron plough which ploughs deep is suitable to plough in summer in black soils. Generally, it is used once in three years, in black soil after the harvest of rabi crop. It is useful in the control of Hariyali grass and retaining more water. Grubber is suitable for all types of soil and it is an useful implement instead of a plough for all seasons.;
3. Foot cultivator used in the black soil and it puts soil in an undulating like manner on the bunds and is useful to conserve moisture;
4. Log to break clods – it is a swadeshi implement made out of wood to crush clods;
5. Harrow for harrowing – It is suited for all types of soils. Usually after the plough is used it is used to make the soil better and to remove weeds and other waste material;
6. Ridger is used in all types of soils to make furrows and ridges. In a properly prepared field, it is used to make ridges and furrows of various measurements. The soil can be raised with the help of ridger;
7. Bund former is an implement to form bunds for irrigation and conserve soil moisture in properly prepared soils. It is a useful implement in line crops having more distance.

Adjustable seed cum fertilizer drills are used for sowing Safflower, Redgram, Jowar, Bajra crops. There are improved desi drills and it is possible to adjust the sowing distance and the seed and fertilizer placement in different lines, In red and black soils and the drill to sow Groundnut is in use and it has four pipes and two seed cups. With this, it is advantageous to sow seed in more areas in a short time. Crop line harrow is in use to cover the seeds for all types of soils and this harrow has a long light log. The following implements are in use for intercultivation. *Ede Kunte* (Harrow) where blades can be adjusted, is used for all line crops and in red and black soils. In this *Edekunte* blades of various measurements can be joined in only one log. The *edekunte* mouth will remove the weeds near the plants of row crops. The shovel type *edekunte* will be more advantageous than the ordinary *edekunte*. The *edekunte* of the shape of duck foot will go deep into the soil and loosen the soil

effectively. Also it is very effective in weed control. In row crops it is useful to raise the level of soil. In Groundnut crop four lines are cultivated with the intercultivation implement where labour and expenditure can be saved. With the top dressing seed drill it is possible to put fertilizer deep and very near to the crop in all types of soils. The improved sickle is in use to harvest hollow stem crops like Paddy, Wheat and it has a special quality handle and the crop can be cut very close to the bottom of the crop without injury to the workers. As it has got toothed blade and the blade can be adjusted, it need not be sharpened frequently.

The tube like Maize grains removal implement can be used to remove the grains easily and better than by hand. In Sunflower crop there is a knife to thresh Sunflower. Manually operated Maize grain removal machine is in use and with that more grain can be separated in short time and with less labour. From the Groundnut removing machine more pods can be removed per unit time. The power driven Groundnut removing machine has one horse power motor and cleans pods and half pods with the blower. For all harvested crops Tungabhadra pedal and power driven winnowing machine is in use. For all types of loosened soils the *haragu kunte* with (Harrow) levelling equipment is used to level the land. The long handle soil transporting implement is useful to transport soil to the required place. The top soil can be removed and spread with buckscraper with the front implement. The small ditches can be levelled in a levelled hand. Implement for dehusking Groundnut and Castor pods, thrashing machine for threshing many crops, power driven fodder cutting machine and other implements are in use in the district. From the Seed cum fertilizer drill, the fertiliser can be sown 5 cm. deep. Puddler is in use to puddle in wet lands. Japan type sickle is prepared out of spring steel and it is useful to harvest Paddy, Ragi, Wheat and hybrid grass. In the grain storage barns designed by the Agricultural University, it is possible to protect grains from moisture, heat, rats and insects. It can be built by using the locally available bricks, stone slabs, kadapa stone. At the bottom, a slope is given as outlet and with that the grains easily slide and flow out.

**Agricultural Implements:** As per the Livestock census of 1983 the district had 1,46,600 wooden ploughs, 19,500 iron ploughs, 87,300 bullock carts, 5,000 Sugarcane crushing machines/*ganas* 11,000 diesel driven pumpsets, 1,500 persian wheels, 5,300 tractors and 7,71,400 other implements totalling 10,35,000 agricultural implements. As per the Livestock census of 1990 the details of agricultural implements recorded in the district are as follows : **Manually operated Agricultural implements** 1) Seed drill (seed and fertilizer)-4,411; 2. Seed drill – 9,705; 3. Chaff cutter – 55,875; 4. Wheel hoe – 12,278; 5. Sprayer and duster – 23,317; 6. Rice Planter – 1,134; **Animal drawn Agricultural implements** – 1. Wooden ploughes – 1,51,610; 2. Iron ploughs – 41,321; 3. Cultivators – 80,623; 4. Disc Harrow – 1,23, 576; 5. Seed and manure sowing drill – 22,286; 6. Seed drill – 98,160; 7. Leveller – 32,907; 8. Wetland Puddler – 6,945; 9. Harvesting machine 21,435; 10. Bullock Carts 91,217; 11. Sugarcane crushing machine – 1009; **plant protection equipments** – Electrically driven. Sprayers and dusters – 5,136; 2) Diesel driven pumpsets – 2,508; 3) Electrical driven pumpsets – 17,426; 4) Tractors – Agriculture power tiller – 1,199; 5) Agricultural Tractors – 4,990, 6) Mould Board plough – 2,165, Disc Harrow – 2,000 and Tractor Trailers – 3,882.

#### IRRIGATION

In Ancient Karnataka irrigation was an inseparable part of agriculture. There are many references available in inscriptions about tanks, *katte*, ponds, *kunte*, '*done*'. *Hokkarane*, (*Pushkarane*) etc., There is a chapter in "*Lokopakara*" a kannada Encyclopaedia of Chamundaraya II, about the methods adopted by the ancient people to find out the source of water. It has a list of various types of plants, trees,

vines, snakes mound etc. types of conditions indicating the source of water. It was considered a sacred thing. Kings, queens, king's officers and other rich people were constructing tanks and reservoirs with the same veneration as they constructed temples. There are a lot of inscriptions giving information about irrigation practices. In one of the inscriptions of Hampi there is a reference to a song in which a mother, while feeding her child with her milk was singing like "*Kereyam Kattisu, Baviyam savesu, Daivagarangalam Madisu*", meaning construct tanks, dig wells, construct temples. In the Shiggaon inscription of Badami Chalukyas it is mentioned that there were 14 tanks in the surroundings of Gudageri. There is a mention of a tank constructed in Kurtukoti during Rashtrakuta times and a tank repaired in Dandapura near Nargund. A Chalukya inscription states that there was a *Sethu (Katte)* in Asundi. Facilities were made to repair and desilt the tanks and to undertake other works to provide irrigation facilities. In some villages some lands were reserved as a "*Bithuvatta*". The persons who were enjoying this land were given the responsibility of repairing them. In 1125 A.D. land was given by Bommadeva on lease for repair of Honavvas tank of Mugad in the district. For the same purpose, water ways cess called (Neera Coolie) on tanks, *katte*, canal, were levied. As per 1052 inscription the entire income of house tax was utilised for keeping *Piriyagere* in good condition in Niralagi of the district. Even a better arrangement can be seen to have been made in 929 by the Alur Village near Nargund about the *Kantamagere*. A fund was made by collecting money while performing marriage, Upanayanam and other auspicious functions. Also the fines levied on offences were included to this fund and the funds were made to grow. As per the decision of the Gram Sabha of Umachagi of the district in 1102, the fund raised by fines, levied on criminals of Deyimagere was used for the repair of tanks.

Badami Chalukyas constructed many tanks. In the Alampura inscription of Vijayaditya it is stated that he constructed many tanks (*tatakas*) in his Kingdom. In his Shiggaon inscription there are names of 14 tanks around Gudigeri. In the Shiggaon inscription while naming the boundaries of Guddigere (now Gudagere) it is stated that there were *Venna (Venne)* lake, in the South, *Kuvera* lake in the west, *kodi* lake to the north-west, *Pulivara* lake in the north, *Matkere* (Matkuna) and *Arasal (Arasi)* lakes in the north-east. It is mentioned in the inscription that there were lake *Kurulehalla* near Kapatti village, *Mahishavata* lake to the north of Kanpura village and Puli lake to the north-east. From this it can be understood that there were many tanks in the southern portion of Dharwad in the beginning of the eighth century. It is recorded in the Chinchili inscription of Gadag taluk that during the reign of Rashtrakuta a private person donated the tank. In this inscription there is a reference to water cess. From about the 10th century to the 14th century innumerable tanks were constructed. It is learnt that Someshwara, the first of Chalukyas (C 1068-76) had concentrated on construction of tanks and canals in Dharwad district.

According to the Moraba Inscription of Navalgund taluk, during the period of the Kalyana Chalukya's Nolambavadi king Jayasingha Raja named the local tank as Nolamba Samudra and reserved land for its repairs. During the period of Someswara, the fourth (1184) a cess by name "*Pannaya cess*" was levied for the valve of Gonasamudra of Dambala and its repair. This cess was entrusted to the 16 traders (*Shetti*) of the place for tank repairs. Even today this tank is a very big tank in use. Many tanks like this are referred to in the inscriptions of Chalukyas. According to 1242 inscription there is a reference that Yadava Singha of the district constructed a new tank. In another inscription of Yadava Singha the boundary of the village is described this way, Herur village is in the left bank of Venna or Bennehalla. For the management of Herur tank the lands reserved were in the south of Kusugala, north of Kundgol, west of Hubli and west of Bennehalla. All the place names still exist, but the tanks

are not there. The water crisis in Kusugala might have been very acute and it may be the reason for the disappearance of tank. After the 12 years continuous famine that occurred during the end of 14th century the Vijayanagar Kings gave special attention to the repairs of tanks in the district and construction of new tanks. Their provincial kings also did the same work. "*Krishnaraya Samudra*", "*Sadashiva Samudra*", "*Rayapurakere*" are some of the examples for the construction of their times. In Dharwad itself, there are even new *Sadoonakere* (*Sadhanakeri*), *Kempugere*, *Yemmekere*, *Kelagere*, (*Kelageri*), *Attikolla* and other reservoirs. In Hubli the *Gulakavavva* tank has now become Nehru Maidan. *Thimmasagara* of Dharwad and *Unakal* tank are famous. The names of places like *Chikkerur*, *Hirekerur*, *Nuggikeri*, *Kerewada*, *Kerikoppa*, *Kerimallapura*, *Kerimathihalli*, *Gudageri*, *Musigeri*, *Thavarageri*, (derived from the word tank) *Amaragola*, *Shirakola*, *Gummagola*, , (derived from the word pond), *Haveri*, *Medleri*, (derived from the word bund) indicate that there existed reservoirs from the ancient times. The details of tanks which were irrigating more than 200 hectares are as follows: 1) Doddakere – near B.Konanakere 260 hectares, 2) Heggere near Haveri – 206 ha 3) Doddakere near Hirekerur – 306 ha, 4) Devikoppa's Doddakere of Kalghatgi taluk – 173 ha, 5) *Honnavvanakere* of Mugad – 241 ha, 6) Anikere near Holekote (Hangal taluk)-214 ha, 7) Hirekere near Naregal – 241 ha and Hirekere near Tilavalli (Hangal tq.)-344 hectares. In addition, Halekere of Dambala of Gadag taluk and the Doddakere near Masur of Hirekerur taluk were irrigating more than 200 hectares. In 1884 there were 2,979 tanks in the district and they were providing water facility for an area of 37,492 hectares. In 1901 the number of tanks were only, 2,404 and they were irrigating 32,736 hectares. Alongwith this number of *kuntas* (small tanks) were also good and their use was to provide drinking water to animals. There seems to be more dependence on tank irrigation in Hangal. Hirekerur, Kalghatgi and Kundgol taluks.

**Madag – Masur Tank :** The Madag dam was constructed in about 16th Century during the time of Vijayanagar Kings across the Kumudvati river, a tributary of Tungabhadra river. It is at a distance of 6.5 km from Masur village of Hirekerur taluk. The bottom width of the dam is 1,048 to 1,248 feet. and on top its width is 400 to 600 feet and it has a height 140 feet from the bottom of the river. The original tank breached and it was repaired during the time of Adil Shahis and again later in 1889-90. Both the left and right bank canals carry water to a total distance of 15 km when the tank is full it has an water spread area of 144 hectares. The valve (*Kodi*) is on the side and the total length of the mud dam is 1,850 ft. The total *Atchkat* area of this dam is 1,130 ha and irrigation facility can be provided to 535 hectares. The useful water storage of this dam is 567 million cubic feet. In 1950-51 irrigation facility was provided to 255 hectares. Irrigation facility was provided very near to Madag tank from Anjanapura dam (at a distance of the 36th km on the upper canal flow of the Madag tank) constructed in 1938. Between these two dams there are many small tanks.

**Dambal Tank :** Dambala Tank near Gadag was constructed 450 years ago during the Vijayanagara period. The length of the bund of this mud tank is 4,000 feet and it has a 25 feet high mud dam. Silt has accumulated in this tank and in 1824, 1849, 1860 and 1877 silt was removed and repaired. In 1877 the water storage capacity was increased to 108 million cubic feet. Now the length of the dam is 6,000 feet. and the width at the top of the dam is six feet. and its height is 48 feet. The water storage capacity is 96.7 million cubic feet. The length of the water canal is 5 km and provides irrigation facility to about 1,000 hectares.

**Medaleri Tank :** The Medaleri tank was constructed 1886-87 and an expenditure of Rs.81,392 was incurred. The length of the tank bund is 2,250 feet and the width of the bund at the top is six feet and the height of the dam is 41 feet. when the tank is full, its water spread area is 67 hectares.

The water storage capacity of the tank is 57.6 million cubic feet. The left bank canal runs up to four km and the right bank runs up to 4.5 km. The total area irrigated from this tank is about 240 ha

**Asundi Tank :** The Asundi tank was constructed in 1889 at a cost of Rs.74,995. The bund of the tank is of mud and it is 4,767 feet. long. The width at the top of the bund is six feet. and it is 34 feet. in height. When the tank is full with water its spread is 418 hectares in extent and the total water storage capacity is 74 million cubic feet. There are two water distribution canals and the right bank canal runs up to seven km and the left bank canal runs up to a km.

In 1936 irrigation facility was available to 36,136 hectares from 2,348 tanks in the district. During 1955-56 the area irrigated from tanks was 43,296 hectares and the area irrigated from river canals was 3,174 hectares. In 1950-51 water was utilised for 37,151 hectares from 2,912 tanks and it was 81.2 percent of the total irrigated area. The average irrigated area from each tank was 13 hectares. Of these, most of the tanks are very small tanks. Only 28 tanks had an *atchkat* area of more than 40 hectares. Big tanks can be seen in Dharwad, Hirekerur, Byadgi and Mundargi taluks. There were no big tanks in Nargund, Navalgund and Gadag taluks. Out of the total 2,912 tanks there were 678 tanks in Kalghatgi taluk, 605 in Hirekerur taluk, 492 in Bankapura taluk, 359 in Dharwad taluk, 355 in Ron taluk, 268 in Byadgi taluk and the remaining were spread over in other taluks. In 1992-93 there were 276 tanks having an *achkat* of more than 40 hectares and there were 2,800 tanks having less than 40 hectares of *achkat*.

As per the agricultural census of 1950-51, there were 4,300 wells in the district and of them Hirekerur taluk had 1,333, Ranibennur taluk 911, the then Bankapur Taluk 617, Shirhatti taluk 456, Gadag taluk 452, Ron taluk 293, Dharwad taluk 117 and the rest of the wells were spread over in other taluks. There were no wells useful for irrigation in Nargund, Haveri and Mundargi taluks. An area of 2,587 hectares were irrigated from 4,320 wells and it amounted to 5.6 percent of the total irrigated area. Irrigation facility was available to only half an hectare area from each well. If there was water in the nearby reservoirs the quantity of water available in wells will also be more. The depth of wells was 120 to 130 feet in *Malnad* area and in border areas 35 to 60 feet and in *maidan* areas it was 80 to 120 feet. According to the report of census of wells of 1972 there were 9,455 irrigation wells in the district. According to the 1974 census, the irrigation wells had reached 10,038. In 1984-85 there were totally, 16,653 wells and irrigation facility was available to about 16,653 hectares. In 1992-93 there were 13,764 tube wells and 13,071 other wells and out of them 7,399 were for household use.

**Dharma Reservoir Project:** A small reservoir was constructed in 1911 at Sringeri (Shiggaon tq.) across the Dharma river a main tributary of Varada river in the net work of Krishna river valley. Another reservoir was constructed in mud dam near Yamagalli village of Mundgod taluk of Uttara Kannada district. Commenced in 1957, the project work was completed in 1964. The command area of Dharma reservoir is 98 sq.km. and the water yield is 64.20 million cubic metres annually. The total height of the mud dam is 24.12 metres. Its total length of 1,448 metres. The total water storage capacity is 23 million cubic metres. Irrigation is provided to 6,482 hectare area of land in Hangal taluk of Dharwad district. The left bank canal is six km. in length and the length of the right bank canal is 27.4 km, and the length of the upper canal is 1.6 km.

**Malaprabha Project :** Under the Malaprabha Irrigation Project a dam was constructed at Naviluthirtha of Belgaum District and 37.73 TMC water is collected and canals are constructed and it is planned to provide irrigation facility to about 2,18,191 hectares of land in Belgaum. Bijapur and



Dharwad districts. All works of the dam is completed. Water is being stored since 1974. The Malaprabha right bank canal starting from the Malaprabha reservoir is 138 km. long and it has one sub main canal. The sub main canal or Nargund canal is totally 42 km. In length. It is planned to finally irrigate from the right bank canal an extent of 30,601 ha in Nargund taluk, 38,790 ha in Navalgund taluk, 40,728 ha in Ron taluk, 4,744 ha in Hubli taluk and 1,570 ha in Gadag taluk. From the Kolachi right bank canal irrigation facility is available to an area of 1,514 ha in Nargund taluk and 4,585 ha in Ron taluk, Irrigation facility is available totally to 1,22,532 ha in Dharwad district from this project. By March 1986 irrigation facility was provided to 27,416 ha in Navalgund taluk, 27,416 ha in Nargund taluk, 3,727 in Ron taluk and 4,744 ha in Hubli taluk. In 1991-92 the taluk wise area irrigated from canal irrigation was as follows :- Hangal 5,070 ha, Hubli 2,006 ha Nargund –30,819 ha, Navalgund 15,326 ha and Ron – 3,078 ha. In 1985-86 the net sown area out of the geographical area of the district was 81 percent and out of the net sown area, the net irrigated area was 14 per cent. Out of the total irrigated area 47% was from large and medium irrigation project. Upto April 1986 under the minor irrigation scheme, area of 62,469 ha from 2,021 tanks, 10,481 ha from 26 picottah irrigation. 821 ha from 8 *Bhandaras* and 7,568 ha from six small works were benefited by irrigation.

Details of irrigation in the district is as follows :

	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
1. Percentage net irrigated area out of the net sown area	5.8	7.0	8.0	8.9	14.8
2. Percentage of total irrigated area out of the Gross sown area	5.7	NA	8.8	NA	13.9

In table 4.12 details of Talukwise net irrigated area (ha) are given and in table 4.13 details of minor irrigation census (1986-87) in the district are given.

### Problem of Water Logging

As the irrigation facility has increased in the district, the problem of water logging in cultivated lands is becoming serious. In the black soil clay content is more and so draining of water is difficult. As irrigation facility is increasing, if artificial drainage system is not there, the ground water level comes up. If the underground water level is less than 1.2 metres below the ground it means that salts have accumulated. With the ground water at this level the dissolved salts come up through the capillary pores. Even if the water evaporates to the atmosphere the salts remain in the soil. In this way as the water logging increases the salt content and alkaline chemical content in the soil go on increasing. In the irrigated soils even though water logging is not more the alkaline salts may also increase. Though the source of irrigation may be well or reservoir the salts dissolved in it remain. When the irrigated water evaporates salts only remain. It is said that about 16,000 ha of land in the district are water logged and they are facing the problem of salts and alkalies. According to the 1984 report of the Agriculture department the details of water logged land are as follows :- Land having very high salt content 7,578 ha, Lands having very high alkali content 6,422 ha and heavily water logged land – 2,000ha

If water logging is accumulated in cultivated lands it requires a long duration of time and expenditure for its repairs. Not only the canals are to be constructed in land and deep from the land,



Table 4.12 :Talukwise net irrigated area (in hectares) in 1990-91

Sl.No.	Taluk	Canals (Rivers)	Tanks	Wells	Tube Wells	Others	Net total irrigated area	Net sown area	Percentage of irriga- ted area to net sown area
1.	Byadgi	-	30	590	2,050	-	2,670	30,280	8.82
2.	Dharwad	-	678	1,247	1,976	170	4,071	83,946	4.85
3.	Gadag	-	-	1,088	160	-	1,248	61,619	2.03
4.	Hangal	5,070	9,676	68	2,710	1,489	19,013	52,051	36.53
5.	Haveri	-	-	-	2,951	4,863	7,794	63,336	12.31
6.	Hirekerur	-	2,690	3,088	3,624	1,263	10,665	55,684	19.15
7.	Hubli	2,006	146	160	318	333	2,963	63,662	4.65
8.	Kalghatgi	-	2,405	145	1,211	-	3,771	41,695	9.04
9.	Kundgol	-	20	-	18	-	38	60,774	0.06
10.	Mundargi	-	-	2,414	898	2,477	5,789	38,211	15.15
11.	Nargund	30,819	-	311	63	460	31,653	35,177	89.98
12.	Navalgund	15,326	-	1,784	-	5,503	22,613	80,700	28.02
13.	Ranibennur	-	-	517	2,978	6,722	10,217	61,599	16.59
14.	Ron	3,078	364	4,571	4,416	556	13,165	80,594	16.33
15.	Savanur	-	-	323	1,671	846	2,840	48,179	5.89
16.	Shiggaon	-	26	-	982	-	1,008	41,917	2.40
17.	Shirhatti	-	119	2,016	1,849	781	4,765	72,653	6.56
District Total		56,299	16,154	18,322	27,865	25,643	1,44,283	9,72,077	14.85

Source : Dharwad District at a glance, 1991-92



Table 4.13 : Minor Irrigation Census (Cont'd)

Sl.No	Taluk	deep tube wells			Canal Irrigation Schemes				Lift irrigation schemes		
		in use	Not in use	Total irrigation capacity in ha	Net irrigated area	Total no. of schemes	Total irrigation capacity	Net irrigated area in ha	Total no. of schemes	total irrigation capacity	Net irrigated area in ha
1.	Byadgi	81	17	309	309	182	3,448	966	-	-	-
2.	Dharwad	14	-	79	79	61	10,261	298	88	238	96
3.	Gadag	1	-	2	2	3	98	18	5	7	-
4.	Hangal	62	-	146	144	517	19,382	1,921	421	1,559	1,384
5.	Haveri	26	-	89	89	44	3,374	1,018	882	4,187	3,622
6.	Hirekerur	-	-	-	-	12	12,574	985	340	2,735	2,004
7.	Hubli	21	-	52	52	12	549	28	121	385	300
8.	Kalghatgi	18	6	34	34	464	14,218	1,892	65	212	214
9.	Kundgol	1	1	2	2	-	284	-	-	-	-
10.	Mundargi	-	-	-	-	218	4,237	3,298	9	2,436	1,372
11.	Nargund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	342	342
12.	Navalgund	11	-	36	36	-	-	-	189	477	477
13.	Ranibennur	340	65	695	695	3	2,200	308	851	6,074	7,300
14.	Ron	-	-	-	-	45	977	83	116	400	388
15.	Savanur	41	6	125	93	-	1,442	-	141	1,189	284
16.	Shiggaon	38	-	114	114	255	7,404	775	-	-	-
17.	Shirhatti	20	-	157	157	23	1,651	1,122	99	948	513
Total		674	95	1,840	1,806	1,839	82,099	12,712	3,473	21,189	18,296

water has to be pumped out often to throw the water out and reduce the level of underground water. If salts and alkalies are accumulated land has to be left barren for some time. Water has to be let into the land often to wash off the chemicals gradually. By artificial methods of adding gypsum and sulphur to the soil relief works have to be undertaken. Realising the seriousness of this problem the Government of Karnataka has taken up reclamation of land through soil conservation division of the Agriculture Department as per Karnataka Land Reforms Act. As per this Act, farmers can avail 25 per cent concession out of the expenditure of removing water logging and the rest will have to be paid in 15 annual installments. An integrated programme for improvement of salts, alkali and water logged land is planned and some of the main objectives are as follows :1) To remove the obstacles in the natural way of draining water; 2)To construct main and subsidiary canals ; 3)Adding chemicals to the soil; 4) Washing off the salts by flooding the land with water; 5) Suitable demonstration is to be arranged to provide education, to the farmers and 6) Popularising green leaf manuring.

#### HORTICULTURE

Flower gardens particularly in temples and cities and the *pushpavathikas* are mentioned in ancient inscription. Jasmine, *Kedage*, *Sampige*, *Kanigala*, *Davana*, *Maruga* and other flower crops were grown in Hangal, Lakshmeshwara, Gadag, Kalghatgi, Dambala and Mundargi in the district. Flowers were not only essential for worshipping in temples, it was a part of social life. Fruit gardens were also raised. Records of growing mango, jack, lemon, *jambunera*, Coconut, and betel leaf gardens have been found. The betel leaf gardens were very common. The inscriptions mention places like *Eleya poorballi* (the present Hubli), *Eleya Siruvara (Eleshirur)* and other places. Because of the betel leaf gardens they were given that name. In the inscriptions there are mentions of *gathriga*, *Thambuligar* meaning sellers of betel leaves, '*Ugura – Munnoorvaru* ' meaning the pluckers of leaves and *Galemunnoorvaru* meaning pluckers of fruits from the fruit plantations. Out of the spices, Chillies, Coriander, Garlic, Arecanut and out of fruits, Plantain, Mango, Lime, Guava, and of vegetables, Potato, Sweet potato, Raddish, carrot, Brinjal, Lady's finger, Tomato crops are mainly grown in the district. Onion, Tomato, Potato, Chillies are the vegetables brought by the portuguese (17-18 the century)

After a separate Horticultural directorate was established in 1963, better attention is being paid to Horticulture. Due to this development in 1974, the area of Plantation and Spice crops was 42,108 ha, area of Fruit crops was 3,178 ha, area of Vegetable crops was 7,192 ha and the area of Commercial crops was 27 hectares in the district. The area under the main horticultural crops during 1977-78 was as follows : (area in hectares)

Arecanut – 214, Coconut-2,400, Cashew – 194, Betel Leaf – 1,829, Chillies – 36,334, Onions – 8,832, Coriander – 2,006, Garlic – 915, Potato – 1,931, Tomato – 2,661, Brinjal – 2,994, Beans – 1,856, Lady's finger – 857, Greens – 1,468, Gourds like Pumpkin, *sore* etc – 836, Mango – 1,810, Plantain – 1,530, Lemon – 438, Guava – 585 and Sapota-577 and total area of commercial flowers - 347, out of which the area under *Savantige* (chrysanthemum) was 274 hectares. In 1990-91, the area of the main horticultural crops in hectares was as follows : Mango – 3,226, Plantain – 638, Lemon spp. - 338, Guava – 1,000, sapota – 1,082, Grapes – 24, Pomegranate – 145, Jack – 181, Papaya-182, *Seethaphal* – 96, Total fruit crops – 7,251, Potato-3,983, Tomato – 2,548, Brinjal – 2,992, Cole crops – 650, Peas – 359, Beans – 1,997, Lady's finger – 1,594, Radish – 905, Beetroot – 159, Carrot – 214, Greens – 1,338, Capsicum 397, Pumpkin variety – 699, total vegetable crops – 20,598, Arecanut – 258, Coconut – 4,829, Cashew – 88, Betel leaves – 2,203, Chillies – 96,600, Onion – 18,758, Coriander – 2,297, Garlic – 1,250, Tamarind – 594, total area of Plantation and Spices: 1,27,143. The total area under commercial flowers

was 1,132 comprising Rose – 60, Chrysanthemum – 619, (Tube rose – 48, Aster – 3, Jasmine – 154, *Kanakambara* – 51, Marigold – 21, *sampige* – 123 and area of other flower crops being 23 hectares. The taluk wise details of the main horticultural crops grown in the district in 1992-93 are given in table 4.14 to 4.16

### Main Horticultural Crops

**Mango** : Mango is one of the important fruit crops. In 1992-93 this crop was grown in a total area of 4,591 hectares and it is estimated that the average production per hectare was 8.6 tonnes. Dharwad taluk (1,918 ha) had the highest area under this crop and mango is cultivated in Kalghatgi (640 ha), Hirekerur (296 ha) Hubli (294 ha), Hangal (276 ha), and Haveri (273 ha) taluks. *Badami (alphonso)*, *Rasapuri – (Pairi)*, *Totapuri (Bangalore)*, *Malgoba*, *Neelam*, *Bangarpalli*, *Mallika*, *Neelagoa* and *dashehari* varieties are recommended for cultivation. Four years old seedling starts bearing fruit. After 10 years there will be heavy yield. From a ten years old plant about 50 to 500 fruits per year, can be reaped from 11 to 20 years plant 500 to 1500 fruits per tree can be repeaded from more than 20 years old plant, the yield will be more than 1,500 fruits per year.

**Plantain** : During 1992-93, *Cavendish* Banana was grown in 378 hectares in the district and other varieties were grown in 263 hectares and it is estimated that on an average, the yield per hectare was 60 tonnes of fruits in Shiggaon (62 ha), Hangal (54 ha), Ranibennur (52 ha) and Nargund (51 ha) taluks and other banana varieties were grown in Ranibennur taluk (112 ha) and Haveri taluk (62 ha). *Poovan*, *Dwarf cavendish*, *rasabale*, *robust* and *nendra* banana varieties are recommended. *Puttabale Yalakkibale*, *Boodabale*, *Gujarati* and *Rajapuri* varieties are also grown. The main crop comes to harvest in 12 to 14 months and the ratoon crop in 6 to 8 months.

**Citrus Varieties** : In 1992-93 lime was grown in 363 hectares and it is estimated that the average yield is nine tonnes per hectare. It is mainly grown in Dharwad (51 ha), Hirekerur (51 ha), Hubli (50 ha) Nargund (49 ha), and Haveri (43 ha) taluks. *Kagzi lime*, *seedless lime*, *Italian Lemon*, *Lishon lemon* and *Sivelli lemon* varieties are recommended to be grown. The crop can be harvested twice a year and an eight year old lime tree yields 1,000 to 1,200 fruits per year. Other varieties yield 600 to 800 fruits.

**Grapes** : In 1992-93 *Anab-E-Shahi* grape variety was grown in five ha and other varieties in 11 hectares. It is estimated that 44 tonnes of grapes have been produced. Grape is grown in Gadag, Mundargi, Ron, and Haveri taluks.

**Guava** : Guava was grown in 1,022 hectares in the district during 1992-93 and it is estimated that an average of 13 tonnes of fruit per hectare has been produced. This crop is mainly grown in Hubli (240 ha) Dharwad (178 ha) Kalghatgi (100 ha) and Haveri (80 ha) taluks. *Allahabad safed*, *Sardar (Lucknow-49)* and *Navaloor* varieties are recommended to be grown. Economically the yield after five years is good and an average 1,000 to 1,500 fruits can be got annually from a plants of more than 10 years.

**Sapota** : Sapota crop was grown in an area of 1,454 ha in the district and it is estimated that an average yield of 18 tonnes of fruit per hectare is obtained. It is grown mostly in Hubli (345 ha), Dharwad (160 ha), Kalghatgi (186 ha), Nargund (120 ha) and Shiggaon (111 ha) taluks. Out of the Sapota varieties, *Kalipathi*, *Cricket ball* and *'Calcutta round'* varieties are recommended to be grown. It is learnt that from a plant of 10 years and above an average 1,000 to 1,500 fruits can be obtained.

Table 4.14 : Talukwise area of Spices and Plantation crops in Dharwad District in 1992-93 (in hectares)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Coconut	Chillies	Onion	Coriander	Garlic	Tamarind	Arecanut	Cashew	Betel Vines	Total spices & plantation crops
1.	Byadgi	171	3,260	37	41	130	16	-	-	34	3,687
2.	Dharwad	478	1,700	665	240	76	56	-	19	-	3,254
3.	Gadag	517	7,374	3,228	735	63	120	-	-	9	12,212
4.	Hangal	583	4,336	11	53	-	23	148	30	87	5,342
5.	Haveri	328	15,000	850	225	10	110	10	5	86	16,636
6.	Hirekerur	430	15,000	150	143	420	77	33	9	120	16,403
7.	Hubli	262	5,500	805	125	15	50	-	3	-	6,760
8.	Kalghatgi	312	20	18	5	-	5	-	-	-	36
9.	Kundgol	35	26,021	508	279	368	10	-	-	-	27,221
10.	Mundargi	150	123	264	23	5	7	-	-	3	577
11.	Nargund	248	300	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	908
12.	Navalgund	1	250	600	10	-	5	-	-	-	867
13.	Ranibennur	19	329	1,615	315	450	80	4	4	15	2,847
14.	Ron	192	25	50	5	-	55	-	-	39	366
15.	Savanur	123	9,981	244	163	4	9	17	1	98	10,657
16.	Shiggaon	61	800	300	20	5	3	7	17	10	1,243
17.	Shirhatti	324	3,872	1,500	300	208	32	-	-	8	6,246
Total Area		4,234	93,891	11,195	2,682	1,754	658	219	88	509	1,15,262
Average Production per hectare in tonnes		-	2.5	16	1	8	1	1	-	-	-

Source : Office of the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Dharwad

Note: Total Spices and Commercial crops column includes remaining crops apart from the above mentioned crops.

Table 4.15 : Talukwise area of Vegetable Crops in Dharwad District for 1992-93 (Ha.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Greens	Potato	Tomato	Brinjal	Cabbage	Peas	Avare	Ladies finger	Raddish	Sweet potato	Tapioca
1.	Byadgi	14	-	14	18	11	21	6	6	5	2	-
2.	Dharwad	275	3,274	470	201	95	305	320	250	150	50	10
3.	Gadag	545	-	224	945	85	-	1,350	400	315	-	25
4.	Hangal	20	5	50	30	10	-	25	10	5	-	2
5.	Haveri	100	300	250	20	22	-	130	160	120	80	5
6.	Hirekerur	200	300	800	575	175	20	750	525	90	45	40
7.	Hubli	140	400	300	100	13	-	30	50	32	-	-
8.	Kalghatgi	25	350	150	500	-	-	100	100	50	-	-
9.	Kundgol	20	1	30	35	-	6	18	12	4	2	7
10.	Mundargi	63	-	95	94	-	-	-	53	12	15	-
11.	Nargund	-	-	65	70	-	-	-	45	60	-	-
12.	Navalgund	5	-	45	32	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
13.	Ranibennur	220	-	436	374	35	-	70	98	46	20	7
14.	Ron	15	2	20	25	-	-	10	15	15	2	10
15.	Savanur	16	2	90	82	2	3	10	8	7	5	15
16.	Shiggaon	20	183	32	20	4	2	491	21	23	7	3
17.	Shirhatti	16	2	62	35	1	-	6	8	11	2	8
Total Area		1,694	4,819	3,133	3,156	453	357	3,316	1,763	947	230	132
Average Yield per hectare in tonnes		11	18	19	8	18	12	12	7	6	15	13

Source : Office of the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Dharwad



Table 4.16 : Talukwise area of Fruit Crops in Dharwad District for 1992-93 (Ha.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Mango	Plantain Cavandish	Others	Lime	Grapes	Guava	Sapota	Pomegra- nate	Jack	Ber	Papaya	Total fruit crops
1.	Byadgi	26	1	2	16	-	5	17	2	1	20	1	163
2.	Dharwad	1,919	12	5	51	-	178	160	17	11	17	13	2,481
3.	Gadag	165	30	-	6	5	8	46	27	1	63	5	368
4.	Hangal	276	54	21	20	-	20	60	8	71	-	30	658
5.	Haveri	273	28	62	43	2	80	107	12	20	18	6	674
6.	Hirekerur	296	30	39	51	-	50	53	14	40	10	18	669
7.	Hubli	294	8	2	50	-	240	345	50	2	2	4	1,014
8.	Kalghatgi	640	9	-	11	-	100	186	-	1	8	5	960
9.	Kundgol	51	7	-	1	-	-	12	2	1	5	3	85
10.	Mundargi	43	6	1	3	6	55	48	23	-	12	-	213
11.	Nargund	80	51	-	49	-	50	120	43	-	30	8	444
12.	Navalgund	4	-	-	4	-	5	4	12	-	12	-	41
13.	Ranibennur	158	52	113	26	-	59	70	19	13	10	5	563
14.	Ron	81	-	-	14	4	35	53	14	-	6	-	218
15.	Savanur	46	18	18	12	-	20	40	112	5	12	12	219
16.	Shiggaon	181	62	-	1	-	7	111	28	20	24	8	476
17.	Shirhatti	60	9	2	5	-	11	22	7	-	15	1	143
Total Area		4,593	377	265	363	17	923	1,454	390	186	264	119	9,389
Average Yield per hectare in tonnes		8	30	30	9	22	13	18	10	24	8	42	-

Source : Office of the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Dharwad

Note: Total fruit crops includes other fruit crops apart from the above mentioned crops.

Table 4.17 : Talukwise area of Vegetable Crops in Dharwad District for 1992-93 (Ha.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Capsicum	Pumpkin	Cauli flower	Root crops	Beetroot	Cluster beans	Cucumber	Ridge gourd	Bitter gourd	Drum stick	Other Vegetables	Total vegetables
1.	Byadgi	20	3	-	-	-	3	5	2	2	2	41	172
2.	Dharwad	-	165	55	60	64	10	200	20	-	-	-	5,974
3.	Gadag	-	70	35	35	-	300	460	380	120	5	420	5,714
4.	Hangal	5	-	1	5	5	5	5	10	15	2	-	209
5.	Haveri	70	140	5	2	5	20	20	30	10	-	50	1,539
6.	Hirekerur	106	200	50	40	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,689
7.	Hubli	-	-	-	-	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	1,090
8.	Kalghatgi	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1,300
9.	Kundgol	2	3	-	-	-	5	6	3	12	-	-	1,587
10.	Mundargi	90	-	-	-	-	18	31	15	10	5	65	566
11.	Nargund	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	290
12.	Navalgund	-	5	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	6	105
13.	Ranibennur	130	30	4	6	12	35	28	40	10	30	15	1,646
14.	Ron	5	5	-	-	-	20	15	50	2	2	20	234
15.	Savanur	6	12	2	3	1	5	3	2	1	5	2	283
16.	Shiggaon	12	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	827
17.	Shirhatti	2	4	-	-	-	4	5	3	2	-	7	178
Total Area		453	684	152	154	138	447	782	557	184	51	683	25,403
Average Yield per hectare in tonnes		7	18	18	18	15	8	10	12	8	-	16	-

Source : Office of the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Dharwad

**Pomegranate:** Pomegranate crop was grown in an area of 290 hectares during 1992-93 and it is estimated that the average production per hectare was 10 tonnes. It is mostly grown in Hubli (50 ha), Nargund (43 ha), Shiggaon (28 ha) and Gadag (27 ha) taluks. *Basin seedless, Jyothi (GKVK I) and Ganesh (GBG-I)* varieties are recommended. After 10 years from planting, 200 to 250 fruits can be obtained on an average per year per tree.

The area (ha) and average production (in tonnes per hectare given in brackets) of the other fruit crops grown in the district are as follows : *Jack* 185 (24), *Ber* 261 (18) *Ramphal* 29 (9), *Seethaphal* (66), Papaya 110 (42), other citrus var 139 (39), Fig 6 (74) Pineapple 2 (9) and other fruits 181(9).

**Potato :** Potato is a popular vegetable crop. It is grown mostly as a dry crop in the district. In 1992-93, it was grown in about 4,050 hectares and it is estimated that the average production per hectare was 18 tonnes. In Dharwad taluk. It is grown in about 3,274 hectares. Potato is grown in Haveri, Hubli and Kalghatgi taluks. *Kufri chandramukhi, Kufri Badshaw, Kufri Jyoti and Kufri Kubera* varieties are recommended. It is learnt that 10 to 13 tonnes of yield can be obtained per hectare.

**Tomato :** Tomato is another popular vegetable crop. During 1992-93 it was grown in 3,133 hectares and it is estimated that a production of 119 tonnes per hectare was obtained. It is mainly grown in Hirekerur (800 ha), Dharwad (470 ha), Ranibennur (436 ha) and Hubli (300 ha) taluks. *Pusa Ruby, Sfax , L-15, NTDR 1, Roma, Arka Sourabha and Arka Vikasa* varieties are recommended. It is learnt that an yield of 20 to 25 tonnes can be obtained.

**Brinjal :** The Brinjal crop was grown in 3,156 hectares in the district during 1992-93 and it is estimated that production of eight tonnes per hectare was obtained. It is chiefly grown in Gadag (945 ha), Hirekerur (575 ha), Kalghatgi (500 ha) and Ranibennur taluks. *Mallapura, Pusakranti, Composite 1 and 2, Arka Navaneetha* varieties are recommended. It is learnt that an yield of 25 to 40 tonnes can be obtained per hectare .

**Lady's Finger :** Lady's finger is one of the popular vegetable crop and during 1992-93, it was grown in 1,762 ha. It is estimated that an average yield of seven tonnes per hectare was obtained. *Pusa Sawani and white velvet* varieties are recommended to be grown. It is mostly grown in Hirekerur (525 ha), Gadag (400 ha) and Dharwad (250 ha) taluks.

The area (ha) and yield (tonnes per hectare given in brackets) of the other vegetable crops grown in the district are as follows : Cabbage 453 (18), Peas 357 (12), Avare 3,316 (12), Raddish 946(6), Sweet potato 233 (15), Tapioca 125 (13), Capsicum 453 (7), Gourd variety 681 (18), Cauliflower 152 (18), Knol Khol 154 (18), Beetroot 138 (15), Cucumber 783 (10), Ridge gourd 558 (12), Bitter gourd 184(8), Drumstick 52, Greens 1,694 (11) and other vegetables 682 (17).

Of the flower crops, Rose was grown in 85 hectares, Crysanthemum in 721 hectares, Tuberose in 57 hectares, Aster in 50 ha, Jasmine 203 ha, Crossandra in 93 hectares and Marigold in 223 hectares. *Champak* in 22 hectares and other flowers are grown in 45 hectares. An average of three to eight tonnes of flowers are produced per hectare.

**Chillies :** In respect of area under Chillies, this district has got the first place in the State, In 1992-93 this crop was grown in 93,882 hectares and it is estimated that the production was 2.5 tonnes per hectare from this crop. It is mostly grown in Kundgol (26,021 ha) Hirekerur (15,000 ha), Haveri

(15,000 ha), Savanur (9,981 ha) and Gadag (7,374 ) taluks. If it is grown as an irrigated crop it is suitable to sow in October-November and January-February and if it is a dry crop May-June months are suitable for sowing. Byadgi Chilli variety is grown in large area in the district and when it is dried , it will get deep red colour. The fruit is about 12 to 15 cm. long and it is less pungent and it is suitable for dry areas. Among the other improved varieties *NP 46 A*, *G-3*, *Pusa Jwala*, *G-4* and *D.H. 7-6-6* are important. To sow one hectare of area 1,250 gm of sowing seeds are required. Seedlings are raised in nurseries and then it is transplanted in dry lands. The fruits are available after 70 to 80 days of transplanting. If it is green chillies it is learnt that an yield of 7 to 10 tonnes for hectare can be obtained and if it is dry chillies 750 to 1000 kg of yield can be obtained. From an irrigated crop 2 to 2 1/2 tonnes of yield can be obtained.

Byadgi chillies have got special characteristics. It is long and has beautiful attractive colour and even if it is stored for a long time it will not be spoiled. There are two types, one being *stick* and the other being *Dabbi* chillies . The '*stick*' chillies are about 7.5 to 25 cm long and it has less seeds. It is more pungent. The '*Dabbi*' chillies are 5 to 15 cms long. Its outer cover is very thick and it will have lot of seeds. The improved *Jwala* variety is just like *Guntur* chillies and it can compete with *Guntur* variety. Byadgi chilli is not grown only in Byadgi but also in Gadag, Dharwad, Hubli, Kundgol, Shiggaon and Hirekerur taluks. Chillies are also brought from Chitradurga, Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts. Byadgi chillies are famous even in foreign countries. It was chiefly exported from Kumta port in the olden days. Usually the trade activities will be very brisk during November to February every year. For the past one or two years the disease of dropping of the pods has commenced and there are signs that the crop may have a setback.

**Onion :** Onion crop was grown in 11,200 hectares in 1992-93 and it is estimated that the average yield per hectare was 16 tonnes. In area the district has got the first place in the State. It is mostly grown in Gadag (3,228 ha), Ranibennur (1,615 ha), Shirhatti (1,500 ha) Hubli (805 ha) and Haveri (850 ha) taluks. The onion crop can be grown in all the seasons. *Bellary Red*, *Pusa Red*, *Arka Pragati*, *Arka Niketana*, *Arka Kalyana*, *Duliya (Bombay)*, *N-53*, *Telagi Red* and *Telagi white* varieties are recommended . The onion crop can be grown by growing the seedlings in the nursery and then transplanting or sown using seed drills or planting the tubers by hand or even by sowing seeds by hand. When the leaves of the plant turn yellow the crop is ready for harvest. It is learnt that an yield of 20 quintals on an average can be obtained.

**Garlic :** Garlic crop was grown in 1,754 hectares (12992-93) and it is estimated that the yield got per hectare was eight tonnes. It is mainly grown in Ranibennur (450 ha), Hirekerur (420 ha), Kundgol (368 ha) and Shirhatti (208 ha) taluks. It is recommended to grow high yielding varieties, of *fouri* and *Rajallegaddi*. About eight tonnes of yield per hectare can be expected. More than half the area in the State is in this district.

**Coriander :** Coriander crop was grown in 2,681 hectares in 1992-93 and it is estimated that the yield per hectare was one tonne. It is grown in Gadag (735 ha). Ron (300 ha), Ranibennur (315 ha), Kundgol (279 ha), Dharwad (240 ha), and Haveri (225 ha) taluks.

**Betel Leaves :** Betel leaves are grown in about 500 hectares in the district. The important places from where '*beeda*' leaves are exported are Ranibennur and Savanur of this district and Channarayapatna of Hassan district. It is learnt that in Ranibennur this enterprise will be going on briskly throughout the year. These leaves have always got heavy demand . The beautiful, medium sized betel leaves of

this place are very tasty. *Black* leaves and *Ambadi* leaves are available and if the regularly habituated pan lovers eat the black leaves, others who eat rarely only eat *Ambadi* leaves. The exporting of leaves to other places has given jobs to hundreds of people here. The transactions will be very brisk from March to June. In these months, more than 2,000 baskets are transported to various parts of the Country from Ranibennur. As the leaf gardens of this taluk cannot comply with the demand, leaves are got from Harihara and Honnavar also. Beetel leaves are transported to foreign countries especially to Karachi in Pakistan.

The area of other spices and plaintain crops of the district is as follows : Arecanut- 218, Coconut – 4,254, Cashew – 88, Tamarind – 657, Curry leaves – 133, Ginger – 59, Turmeric- 25, Cocoa-4 and other crops 127 hectares.

### Horticultural Farms and Nurseries

Multipurpose horticultural farms were started to impart knowledge to the people on horticultural crops. Identifying original plants that suit the soil, to satisfy the needs of the cultivators, regarding all horticultural crops, seedlings to be produced and providing training to the farmers children, demonstration about the improved horticultural practices to the horticulturists and to provide them knowledge through farms, are the main objectives behind the establishment of these farms and nurseries. By 1967 an office nursery of one hectare area in Dharwad city, horticultural farms at Kanavi Honnapura (1.2 ha), Dhumawada (3.2 ha), Hubli (0.8 ha), Shiggaon (0.2 ha), Haveri (0.08 ha), Hangal (4.8 ha) Ranibennur (0.08 ha), Rattihalli (0.04 ha) , Hamsabhavi (2.8 ha) and Byadgi (0.08 ha) in the district were established. The details of horticultural farms in the district during the year 1992-93 are given in the following table.

Particulars of Nurseries		Area (ha)	Year of Commencement
1		2	3
1.	Kanavi Honnapura Horti cultural Farm	1.84	1965-66
2.	Bengeri Horticultural Farm	2.57	1969-70
3.	Dastikoppa Horticultural Farm	1.22	1969-70
4.	Kundgol Nursery	0.02	-
5.	Shiggaon Nursery	0.05	1972-73
6.	Karjagi Horticultural Farm	10.13	1976-77
7.	Hansabhavi Horticultural Farm	2.57	1965-66
8.	Elivala Horticultural Farm	8.10	1976-77
9.	Chowdadanapura Horticultural Farm	4.46	1972-73
10.	Hanumanamatti Horticultural Farm	11.75	1974-75
11.	Nargund Nursery	0.83	1974-75
12.	Konnur Horticultural Farm	7.09	1974-75
13.	Belavatagi Horticultural Farm	2.27	1986-87
14.	Navalgund Nursery	1.03	1981-82
15.	Shirhatti Nursery	0.41	1975-76
16.	Hangal Horticultural Farm	7.02	1968-69
17.	Byalavadagi Horticultural Farm, Mundargi	11.67	1972-73

	1	2	3
18.	Ron Nursery	0.12	1975-76
19.	Rattihalli Horticultural Farm	3.18	1972-73
20.	District Nursery, Dharwad	0.68	1961-62
21.	Dhumavada Horticultural Farm	4.05	1967-68
22.	Savanur Horticultural Farm	5.33	1982-83
23.	Office Nursery, Savanur	0.03	1988-89
24.	Horticultural Farm, Yettinahalli	10.59	1986-87
25.	Horticultural Farm, Lakshmeshwar	1.22	1982-83
26.	Horticultural Farm, Byadgi	2.68	1968-69
27.	Office Nursery, Hirekerur	0.16	1980-81
28.	Office Nursery, Hubli	0.06	1969-70
29.	Office nursery, Haveri	0.18	1962-63
30.	Office Nursery, Mundargi	0.49	1986-87
31.	M.P.O. Nursery, Gadag	11.02	1981-82
32.	Office Nursery, Gadag	2.03	1971-72
33.	Horticultural Farm, Jagalur	7.38	1974-75

There is a capacity to produce 61,300 grafted and 3,48,200 non-grafted seedlings out of the total horticultural farms and nurseries. During 1990-91, 60,127 Coconut seedlings, 2,22,822 other seedlings and 2,100 kg of vegetable seeds were produced and distributed to the cultivators.

Developing of good quality plants, distribution of good quality grafted seedlings, giving technical guidance to extend the horticultural area, extending the area by getting loan facilities from the Primary Land Development Banks to the farmers, promoting horticultural crops giving practical training in following plant protection measures for horticultural crops and providing appropriate technical guidance and establishing good market and processing units to horticultural produces, farming plans to implement programmes for horticultural development in specific areas etc. are the major programmes of the Horticulture department. As heavy initial capital is required for the cultivation of horticultural crops arrangements are made to provide loan facilities to the farmers under "NABARD" to help the small and marginal farmers. Loans are given to 14 horticultural crops. They are Mango, Grapes, Sapota, Pineapple, Pomegranate, 'Elache', Coconut, Cardamom, Cashew, Pepper, Betel leaf, Arecanut, vegetable and Rose crops. Short duration training of one to five days duration is given to selected farmers every year. Scientific cultivation of horticultural crops, different plant production methods and the associated technology will be made known to the farmers. The children of the farmers will be made proficient in horticulture and they will be encouraged to start their own horticulture occupation. To make the farmers to be aware of the latest development in horticulture, exhibitions, seminars and many other programmes are conducted. The District Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Co-operative Society has been established. These societies arrange horticultural exhibitions and in addition they are rendering service by implementing many useful programmes.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Besides crop husbandry, trade and *handicrafts*, animal husbandry was also a main occupation in the district. In olden days elephants and horses were used in army. A division of training elephants and horses is found in the *Manasollasa*. This book makes a mention of such interesting events such as fight among the domestic animals like Ram and Fowl. Kirtivarma, King of Kalyani Chalukya (c 1100) has written a Kannada book by name "*Govaidya*" about veterinary science. In every village a *Basava* or a bull would be there, under the protection of the main temples of the village and there was no obstacles for these bulls to graze in any dry land. In many temples cows were reared. As lands were gifted for the service of Gods, It was common to give cows and sheep as grants for specific expenses. Cattle were used not only in transport but also for ploughing the land and other works. Bullocks and buffaloes were used as animals carrying heavy cargos and also to draw carts and to plough the land. Donkeys and horses were used as load carrying animals. The merchants who were travelling in hilly areas were using bullocks and donkeys to transport their trade articles. During cart festival and cattle fairs, trading of cattle was in practice. Valuable Milk and Milk products were available from some animals. Separate grassland and tanks were reserved for cattle. More attention was also paid towards the health of cattle.

It is very common to find beautiful sculptures like Bison's head in many villages of Dharwad district. By this it can be presumed that buffalo rearing was common in the district in the past. In the herostones of *Turugol*, there are sculptural carvings in many places depicting that protecting buffaloes instead of cows was preferable. There are *Gosasa* stones testifying that '*Gosahasradana*' was common in many places in the district under the Badami Chalukyas and even more, during the reign of the Rashtrakutas. There are hundreds of *Gosasa* stones in the district to give evidence that thousands of *Gosasa* gifts were given and there are inscriptions to say that *Gosahasradanas* were made in places like *Devagiri*, *Gudigeri*, *Annigeri*, *Assoti* etc., of the Badami Chalukyas and *Hiremaganur*, *Hoolihalli*, *Hirekerur*, *Holabikonda*, *Sathenahalli*, *Soratooru*, *Belahoda*, *Haleritti*, *Sangoor* etc. Therefore it may be surmised that importance for giving more attention to cattle rearing must have come only from this period. It is seen from these gifts that persons who received *godana* should give ghee as a levy to temples and Governments. The old ghee was collected and was used as medicine to those injured in war and in all the forts there were such stores.

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services department has undertaken the following programmes *viz.*, To provide improved bullocks to agriculturists, increasing the quantity of milk from every milch animal, to provide good poultry. In increasing the quantity of eggs per fowl, to provide better veterinary help, increasing the nutrition of cattle through taking up fodder production and other programmes. These activities aim at providing health care and maximising the production of milk, eggs, wool and meat. Development of cattle is an integrated part of agriculture. *Amrithmahal*, *Amritmahal-Killar*, *Krishna Valley* and *Malnad Gidda* cow breeds are famous in the district. *Killar* breed is suitable to draw heavy loads. The buffaloes of the district are superior in the production of milk.

*Amrithmahal* cows are famous for withstanding harsh conditions for their endurance. These bullocks adjust themselves to galloping and quick transport. Generally these animals are brown in colour. It is not uncommon to find white coloured cows. It has a good stature, small head., forehead with rows and deep folds, flashing red coloured eyes, long legs of equal proportion and length and small toothed animals. But they give low milk yield.



In the '*malnad*' parts the cows and bulls are mostly small sized with stunted growth and there are no definite characteristics for these breeds. So they are called '*Malnad Giddas* which are without any definite characteristics. Most of the cattle have black hairs. Though they are small in size they are mostly disease resistant and are enduring and have a good stamina. As the *Malnad Gidda* variety are not superior, their milk yielding period is only from six to seven months. These are reared for agricultural purposes, milk and getting manure.

### Livestock Census

The details of livestock census conducted in the district are seen in Tables 4.18 and 4.19

**Table 4.18 - Details of various Livestock census conducted in the district**

Sl.Particulars	Livestock census				
	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990
1. Cattle per sq. km	63	68	73	76	79
2. Cattle for every lakh of population	39,540	38,911	37,281	33,716	27,047
3. Available for one lakh population					
3.1 Milching cows	3,369	3,177	3,302	3,150	2,600
3.2 Milching buffaloes	3,828	3,524	3,593	3,250	2,800
3.3 Sheep	9,577	9,496	8,017	6,690	7,250
3.4 Goats	8,505	12,403	11,109	10,160	8,900
3.5 Pigs	143	162	164	200	230
3.6 Poultry	12,756	15,391	10,286	11,600	17,980
4. Livestock per veterinary Institution	24,859	20,137	16,710	16,205	8,232

**Table 4.19 : Details of Livestock Census (Numbers in lakhs)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	1956	1961	1960	1972	1977	1983
1.	Cows	231	241	238	268	294	310
2.	Bulls	355	378	372	396	425	436
	Total	586	619	610	664	719	746
3.	He-Buffaloes	36	35	41	42	44	48
	She-Buffaloes	203	216	218	228	244	251
	Total	239	251	259	270	288	299
5.	Sheep	172	154	205	229	218	206
6.	Goats	122	165	183	299	303	312
7.	Horses and Donkeys	6	7	7	5	5	3
8.	Pigs	4	13	3	4	4	6
9.	Total Livestock	1079	1209	1267	1462	1587	1572
10.	Poultry	186	238	279	371	282	361

The main objectives of the livestock farms are (a) to provide bulls of outstanding merit for the artificial in semi nation programme, (b) to maintain the purity of the indigenous breeds like Amrithmahal, Deoni, Khillar, Krishna valley and Hallikar, (c) to conduct studies on cross breeding of local cattle with exotic breeds like Jersey and Holstein – Friesian, (d) to supply fodder seeds, cuttings and rootslips (e) training farmers and beneficiaries in improved dairy husbandry practices, (f) production of buffalo bull-calves of Surti breed for breeding purpose.

The taluk wise Livestock in the district is given in table 4.20 and details of veterinary institutions and fisheries are given in table 4.21.

The important factor in the improvement of cattle breed is to develop mixed breeds from the semen of good quality bulls of foreign countries in large numbers. By this milk yield can be increased in a very short period. There are two key village schemes in the district and 16 sub-centres are established and through them encouragement is given to the improvement of breeds throughout the district. There are two artificial insemination centres and 77 artificial insemination sub-centres. The semen collected in these centres is processed and used for artificial insemination.

The cattle Breeding station at Bankapura (for improvement of breeds) is doing the work of producing improved bulls to improvise the local cattle. Chiefly *Killari* breed is being improved. Experiments are being conducted here with the purpose of improving the calving regularly by the cows, to come to maturity early and to improve the quality of milk yield., 28 hectares are being cultivated in this centre. There is a Rabbit breed improvement centre and good breeds are made available to rabbit rearers. Here *Ambura* of America, *Chinchira* of Russia and other rabbit breeds are developed. The buffalo breeding centre at Tegur is having an objective to bring the local buffaloes to the level of Amritmahal Cattle. In this centre 28 hectares of land are cultivated.

Sl.No.	Name of the Centre	Area in acres	No.of cattle		
			1987-88	1990-91	1993-94
1	Cattle breeding and Training centre Dharwad	63	131	112	97
2.	Killari Cattle breeding centre, Bankapura	139	73	56	150
3.	Buffalo Breeding and Training Centre, Tegur	314	144	141	198

The Intensive cattle Development scheme is being implemented in the district and it has been started with the objective of producing mixed breeds by artificially inseminating the local cattle with foreign breeds through which higher milk yield is be obtained. In this scheme Artificial insemination centres are established in Dharwad. The centralised semen collection and Bulls centre is established in Dharwad. Semen is supplied from this centre to Artificial insemination centres. The semen of draught breeds like Hallikar, Amritmahal, Khillar and Deoni is being used for selective breeding of draught animals. Semen from exotic breeds like Holstein Friesian and Jersey are being used to increase milk production through cross breeding. Semen from Murrah and Surti breeds are beeing used to increase productivity among buffaloes.

The special Livestock production programme is in operation and the main objectives of this programme are :1. To increase the production of livestock.; 2. To assist the farmers by giving grants for their feed till the mixed breed heifers come to maturity.; 3.To assist the farmers to rear a unit of

Table 4.20 : Talukwise Details of livestock, as per 1990 Livestock census (Numbers in Hundreds)

Sl.No.	Taluks	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Dogs	Other Livestock	Total Livestock	Poultry
1.	Byadgi	293	124	50	127	3	43	1	641	287
2.	Dharwad	479	237	64	216	1	68	1	1,012	440
3.	Gadag	338	171	165	236	21	72	2	1,005	259
4.	Hangal	638	171	54	153	6	64	1	1,087	424
5.	Haveri	427	190	245	253	5	77	3	1,200	661
6.	Hirekerur	632	288	167	262	1	76	-	1,426	463
7.	Hubli	238	117	25	91	-	36	-	507	324
8.	Kalghatgi	522	136	8	81	1	47	-	795	220
9.	Kundgol	271	124	72	97	-	46	1	611	203
10.	Mundargi	295	80	210	217	2	42	1	847	220
11.	Nargund	162	75	68	78	4	25	-	412	81
12.	Navalgund	367	159	89	183	7	60	2	867	119
13.	Ranibennur	402	265	591	282	6	89	4	1,639	569
14.	Ron	411	210	245	314	12	80	2	1,274	600
15.	Savanur	275	97	82	172	-	40	-	667	258
16.	Shiggaon	407	119	66	102	2	52	-	749	241
17.	Shirhatti	382	132	351	289	3	61	2	1,226	328
18.	Hubli-Dharwad Corporation	139	97	5	41	8	41	1	332	673
District Total		6,678	2,792	2,557	3,194	82	1,019	21	16,297	6,370

Source : Livestock Census, 1990 HDMC - Hubli, Dharwad Municipal Corporation

Table 4.21 : Talukwise Details of Veterinary Institutions (1993-94) and Fisheries (1992-93)

Sl.No.Taluks	Veterinary Hospitals	Veterinary Dispensaries	Primary Veterinary Clinics	Mobile Dispensaries	Artificial insemination Centres	Fish caught in tonnes	Refrigeration centres (Cold storage)	Ice Factories
1. Byadgi	1	3	7	1	-	25	-	-
2. Dharwad	1	4	10	1	16	560	1	4
3. Gadag	1	3	10	1	5	54	-	-
4. Hangal	1	2	11	1	1	273	-	-
5. Haveri	1	6	7	1	6	150	-	-
6. Hirekerur	2	6	11	1	9	58	-	-
7. Hubli	1	4	9	1	8	34	1	5
8. Kalghatgi	1	1	6	1	7	72	-	-
9. Kundgol	1	4	5	1	8	4	-	-
10. Mundargi	1	2	7	1	1	60	-	-
11. Nargund	1	-	5	1	-	5	-	-
12. Navalgund	1	2	7	1	5	2	-	-
13. Ranibennur	1	4	7	1	5	38	-	-
14. Ron	1	3	9	1	3	35	-	-
15. Savanur	1	1	5	1	-	35	-	-
16. Shiggaon	2	2	6	1	5	102	-	-
17. Shirhatti	2	-	6	1	1	30	-	-
District Total	20	47	128	17	80	1,537	2	9

Source : Dharwad District at a Glance, Dharwad District

20 of sheep and one ram.; 4. To help the farmers to establish a 50 bird poultry farming unit and to establish poultry rearing co-operative societies. ; 5.To give aid to selected farmers to establish a pig rearing unit (3 pigs). To assist small and medium farmers and landless labourers to establish sheep, pig and poultry rearing centres and grants will be given to the calves of mixed breed she-calves of 4 to 29 months for their feed. The large scale production programme, is aimed 1) To increase the production of animal based foods like milk, meat, eggs etc. 2) To provide subsidiary occupation to the farmers throughout the year and 3) to improve the economic position of farmers.

Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Development of Western Ghats, Fodder Development, Draught Prone Area Programme, Special Component Programme, Special livestock Breeding Programmes are being taken up under special economic programmes and under these schemes sheep rearing, Pig rearing, mixed breed calf rearing, rabbit rearings and other schemes are being implemented in the district.

### **Dairy Development**

The milk distribution centres in the district, by purchasing milk throughout the year from the rural milk producers, ensure and enable them to market and also ensure to provide pure and healthy milk to the milk consumers in the city. The Dairy in Dharwad collects the milk available with the milk producers and after processing it, distributes to the consumers. There is a milk producers co-operative Societies Federation in the district and in this limited company, there are 424 co-operative societies and 51,000 members. About 233 milk distribution centres are working in the district and 167 are in Hubli and 66 are in Dharwad, Dharwad Dairy which is in *Rayapura* near Dharwad has a milk processing capacity of 10,000 litres per day. Under its jurisdiction three Rural Milk Centres are working, Gadag (2,000 litres daily). *Mundgod* (4000 litres daily) and Kiruvatti (4,000 litres daily). The last two are in Uttara Kannada district and cold storage facility is also provided to them. By providing cold storage facilities the spoilage of milk is avoided . There is a milk extension centre in the district and its functions are 1) forming milk producers co-operative society, 2) to get financial aid to dairy farms from different organisations 3) to protect the health of livestock to facilitate successful rearing 4) to give guidance to milk producing farmers about the methods of marketing, 5) to suggest sources of balanced food required for cattle, 6) to help the farmers to grow green grass required by the farmers in their lands etc. These centres do preliminary work at the rural level and by developing the milk industry, they are made to involve in the activities of the development of Dairy and their welfare is looked after. In Dharwad Dairy 47 lakh litres of milk was collected during 1979-80 and during 1990-91, 130.89 lakh litres of milk were collected. As per the Milk and Milk Products order 1992, any firm or individual who procures, processes, stores, or markets in excess of 10,000 litres of milk per day or 500 metric tonnes of milk products per annum, needs to compulsorily obtain a registration certificate from either state Registering Authority or the Central Registering Authority.

*Sheep Development* : Sheep rearing is providing extensive employment and earns foreign exchange. Therefore more encouragement is given to sheep rearing and wool processing. According to the livestock census of 1990, there were 2.56 lakhs sheep. A sheep Breeding Station has been established in 1947 at *Guttala* of Haveri taluk with an area of 118 hectares. The fine and good quality wool is obtained by cross breeding of local *Deccan* with *Merino* and *Rambouillet* breeds. At present the cross breed is continued on the same basis and Rams are provided to the different Central and State Sheep Development Centres.

In the sheep Breeding Station at Guttala, 395 sheep in 1992-93 and 427 sheep in 1993-94 were reared adopting scientific methods. 159 sheep were born in 1992-93 and 191 in 1993-94. In the same years 77 and 74 mixed breed sheep respectively are distributed to the farmers. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, a sheep Development Extension Centre has been established at Ranibennur with the object of crossing the foreign breeds which have abundant meat and wool. In this extension Centre the foreign pure breeds, *Rambouillet*, *Cloridale* and *Manlenave* are crossed with local breeds and the local breeds are improved. The various quality wool samples coming from sheep breeds from different parts of the State are examined under the wool development scheme. To decide the improvement of quality of wool by breeding sheep an analytical laboratory was established in 1960-61 at Ranibennur for the development of wool as per the sheep and wool development scheme. The items of work of this centre are (a) To review the statistics of research and extension and to evaluate them (b) to examine the quality of wool among the rural flock of sheep to identify good breeds to use them as source material (c) To study the quality of wool that has developed hereditarily in the selected flocks of different villages and evaluation of improvement and to process wool as required by the processing machine or manual *charakas* by cutting wool. There is a wool utilization centre attached to the laboratory and actual experiments are demonstrated about the weaving of different kinds of wool and produce the readymade *rugs*, carpets, *waist belts* and other attractive articles. In the sheep wool processing centre at Ranibennur 415 kg of wool valued at Rs.3,320 was produced in 1993-94 and by using 1,509 kg of wool 458 kg of wool thread were produced. These threads are utilised for manufacturing wool products. Wool products worth Rs.1.15 lakhs were produced and products worth Rs.1.04 lakhs were sold. In the month of March 1994 there was a store of 8,446 kg of wool in the centre and its value was assessed at Rs. 1.67 lakhs.

During 1991-92 the details of inoculation done to livestock at veterinary institutions of the district are as follows : a) No. of livestock treated – 6,51,290, b) No. of bulls castrated – 22,994, c) Inoculation for throat disease – 2,67,841, d) Inoculation for black quarter disease – 2, e) Inoculation for intestinal disease – 2,68,369, f) Inoculation for foot and mouth disease – 18,792, g) Inoculation for Rabies – 494, h) Inoculation for sheep and goat pox – 7,463, i) Inoculation for Anthrax disease – 10,893 and j) Making the sheep to drink worm medicine – 1,12, 670.

**Poultry Rearing :** The conditions for poultry rearing activities in the district are favourable. Many schemes to provide sufficient chicks for breeding poultry in the district and health protection for poultry in private poultry farms are implemented in the district. The Regional Poultry Rearing Farm at Dharwad is involved in providing the required help and service to the poultry farms already started and also the farms to be started by the farmers. These farmers in addition to multi plying fowls, also provide good chicks to the farmers who rear poultry and are also engaged in the food production required for the concerned programme. These farms will also help in such other facilities like markets, health protection, inter-organisational finance, establishment of poultry rearing co-operative societies and to determine the required cattle feed and also provide life saving drugs to the farmers. There is the Poultry Food Quality Control Act in force to provide good poultry feed. For those who are possessing poultry rearing units training is given in the nearby Government farm about poultry feed, disease control and supervision of hatching fowls.

**Fodder Development:** In the *Intensive Cattle Development Programme*, Key village Scheme and Sheep farms fodder development activities are in progress. These farmers are made to take up fodder cultivation under the technical guidance and improved fodder seeds and cuttings and legumes are

provided from the Bankapura and Tegur Cattle rearing Farms and sheep farm at Guttala. The grass roots of hybrid *Poona Napier*, *Giant Napier*, *Rhodes grass*, *Guinea grass* etc., and fodder seeds of Maize, Bajra, Cowpea etc. are distributed. In addition to these fodder Development activities Red Dane scheme officers are giving training programmes to farmers at Dharwad centre.

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Karnataka Milk Development Corporation and Fodder Scheme Centres at Hebbal are jointly conducting research about grass and legumes and also distributing grass and grass seeds in large quantities from the Fodder Research Station centre at Dharwad.

Under the *Drought Prone Area Programme*, the development of grass and grass lands is taken up. This activity is generally conducted by the Forest department, under the *Western Ghat Area Development Programme*. The *Malaprabha Command Area Development Authority* is arranging Demonstration Plots in Farmers lands for the development of Fodder

#### FISHERIES

Irrigation tanks, reservoirs and rivers are the resources for the development of fisheries In Dharwad district, . The tanks having an area of ten hectares of water spread area and more are classified as Major tanks and tanks having less than ten hectares are classified as minor tanks. Dharwad district has 250 major tanks with a water spreading area of 4,496 hectares, 2,054 minor tanks with a water spread area of 4,655 hectares and there are two reservoirs with a water spread area of 7,644 hectares provide the necessary facilities for fisheries to develop in the districts and the district has a total of 16,795 hectares of inland water resources. Out of the total tanks 100 major tanks (10,000 ha) and 500 minor tanks (1,500 ha) are considered suitable for fisheries. The Senior Assistant Director of Fisheries is giving the major tanks on lease to the co-operative Societies. Mandal Panchayats and Yuvak Mandals through the Zilla Panchayat for the development of fisheries . If there is no demand from these organisations it will be auctioned in Public. The small tanks are given for a long lease of four to five years to the fisherman after giving training to individual beneficiaries. Tungabhadra, Varada and Kumudvati rivers are flowing in the district and their total length is about 150 kms. A portion of the river is disposed of by lease to the societies and organisations and auctioned for a living to the fisherman.

There are 12,700 fishermen engaged in fishing in tanks and rivers in the district and of them 3,000 fishermen are engaged in full time fishing. Co-operative societies are started for the fishermen to continue their profession, to improve their financial position, to solve the problem of unemployment of rural fisherman and to supply healthy fish at a reasonable cost to the rural people. Under the plans of the Fisheries department, they are given loan for purchasing fishing equipments, share capital loan and the working expenses,. Also the societies and organisations are given portions of tanks and rivers on annual lease and the department is providing supply of fishing and technical guidance etc. The talukwise fisheries co-operative societies and the number of members are as follows : Dharwad – 4, (154), Hubli –1 (30), Mundargi – 1 (401), Ron-1 (15), Shiggaon – 1(52), Savanur 3 (134), Haveri 3 (218), Byadgi (52), Hangal –8 (605), Ranibennur –2 (290), Hirekerur –3 (200), Kalghatgi –1 (77), and Dharwad district – 29 (2,228 members).During the year 1992-93, 83 tanks were given on lease to Fisheries Co-operative Societies, 53 tanks to Mandal Panchayats and Yuvak Mandals, totaling 136 tanks were given on lease and 39 tanks was auctioned in publics. The total income obtained in 1992-93 was Rs.4.15 lakhs.



*Fish breeds and Fish Rearing Farms* : *Katla*, *Rahu*, Mrigal of North India, and foreign breeds like *common carp*, '*Gross Carp*' and '*Silver crops*' brought from outside the country considered as very good for fish rearing are utilised for higher fish production. These fish breeds were brought every year from outside the State. Recently in the fishseed production centre established in the State the Fish seeds of these breeds are being produced more and more. In Dharwad, *Neerasagar* Fishing Production Centre has been established and during 1986-87 to 1990-91 thirteen, thirteen, eleven and one lakh fishseeds have been produced respectively. This Centre is managed by Fishermen Development Organisation.

In order to meet the increased demand for fisheries in the State, it is planned to take up Inland Fisheries Development Plan at a total cost of 906 lakhs with the help of *European Economic Community* in Shimoga, Dharwad and Raichur districts. This plan has been sanctioned by *European Economic Community* in April 1989. This plan has not only a programme of Fishseed production but also inland fisheries in tank and reservoirs through Fisheries Co-operative Societies.

## CHAPTER 5

**INDUSTRIES**

**D**harwad has been declared an industrially backward district by the Central Government. This has enabled the industrialists to establish different industries by availing the subsidies and other facilities like tax rebate etc., provided by the Central as well as State Governments. Dharwad is one among the three districts selected by the Central Government as Growth Centres in the State, (other two districts being Hassan and Raichur). Central government has invested Rs.3000 lakhs for the development of transport and communication network of this Growth Centre. The state government has divided all the districts of the state into four categories so as to provide them with capital, grant for the new units, rebate of sales tax etc., which are very essential for the growth of industries according to their category. Accordingly, Gadag, Ranibennur and Hubli taluks are categorised, as the second Dharwad district has no areas classified as such under category one, Hangal, Hirekerur, Kundgol, Mundargi, Nargund, Navalgund, Ron, Savanur, Shiggaon, Shirhatti, Haveri, Byadgi and Kalghatgi as the third and Dharwad growth centre as the fourth. The major industrial centres of the district are Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Nargund and Navalgund. Minerals are scarcely available in the taluks of Hangal, Mundargi, Ranibennur, and Shirhatti of the district. The production of minerals in the year 1992-93 was Iron-ore (2,311 tonnes), Moulding Sand (19,907 tonnes) and clay (2,731 tonnes). The production of minerals in the district being meagre, there is no much scope for the establishment and growth of mineral based industries. However, the agriculture products like cotton, oil seeds, paddy are produced in plenty and there is abundant scope for agro-based industries and evidently we find many more such industries through out the district. Two taluks of Ranibennur and Haveri, with their sheep rearing centres, are very famous for their woollen blankets called *Kambli*, where as Hubli and Gadag are famous for cotton mills, Nargund and Hulkoti near Gadag are famous for their spinning mills.

During the rule of the Chalukyas of Badami in the eighth century, the weavers, called pattegars at Lakshmeshwar and Varagiri were adept in silk weaving. An inscription dated 793 AD at Lakshmeshwar refers to a guild of weavers. Another inscription of 1157 AD at Annigeri also refers to a weavers' guild. Many more inscriptional evidences about the weaver's guilds are also found. In an Annigeri inscription of the 12th century, there is a reference to a guild called '*Sale Sasirvar*' (1000 weavers). And it is also

found that there was a guild of *Saligarayvadinbaru* (52 weavers) in 1062 AD in Mulgund and another guild existed in Ron as early as in 874 AD itself.

The Britishers opened their trade centre at Kadavad in Uttara Kannada district (near Karwar on the banks of the Kali river) in 1638 AD and entered into an agreement with 50,000 weavers in the hinterland to supply the cloth that they produced on their looms. They had also opened a stall at Hubli to supervise the production of the looms in the surroundings of Hubli. This cloth was transported from Hubli to Kadavad by bullock loads enroute Kadra to England by sea. Between 1650 to 1660 substantial quantity of super fine cloth was exported to England through the Karwar port. This was evidently from Hubli and it indicates that Navalgund and Annigeri were very famous for spinning as early as in the 18th century.

G.R. Kuppaswamy is of the opinion that Dharwad district was very famous for oil industry as early as in the 13th century itself and these oil traders were very rich. He also emphasizes that Kodikoppa, Gudageri, Kundgol, Lakshmeshwar, Yamanur, Konavatti (Konati), Naregal, Gadag, Amminabhavi, Abbigeri, Soratur, Lakkundi, Rattihali, and Samsi were among the famous centres of oil production in those days. Inscriptions have praised the benevolence of the oil traders of Mulgund and Gudageri and refer to their trade guilds. '*Telligaraivattokkalu*' a guild of 50 oil traders has been referred to, in a number of inscriptions found at Lakshmeshwar, Gudigeri, Dambal, Hattimattur and other places.

There are inscriptional evidences which show that there were mints of the Kalyana Chalukyan period at Lakkundi and Sudi and this Lokkigundi Gadyana, i.e., a coin produced at Lakkundi was very famous and referred to, in the inscriptions very often.

Other trades like processing of paddy, arecanut and production of salt, weaving of blankets, metal craft of iron, bronze, silver and gold, pottery, carpentry etc., were in vogue. The state had levied taxes like *Ganadere* (tax levied on oil press), *Maggadere* (tax levied on looms). There was a guild of betel leaf pickers called '*Ugura Munnurvaru*' (300 betel leaf pickers). Along with this guild, other organisations like 'Kottali', 'Shreni' of different vocations were striving always to protect the interests of their members.

Francis Buchanan an English traveller, who travelled in 1800 A.D. narrates that Khatri (the kshatriyas of Southern Gujarat), a sect which lived in Bangalore engaged in dying silk clothes were richer than the weavers. Khatri were also found at Hubli and engaged in the weaving of gold thread. At the time of advent of the British in India, paper was manufactured at Dharwad, Gadag, Guttala, Hubli, Karjagi, Navalgund and Ranibennur. They must have been existing from the Vijayanagar and the Adilshahi's period. People at Tegur were producing iron from the iron ore, using furnaces. It is learnt that Hulakop, a village in Kalghatgi taluk had six such furnaces which were engaged in iron manufacturing. Salt and potassium nitrate were also produced. Hangal was famous for its sugar and sugar candy industry. Bombay Gazetteer of 1884 narrates the above facts. Further the Gazetteer narrates how the introduction of Kerosene spoiled the prospects of the local oil industry.

Many inscriptions have reference to bronze workers who had prepared utensils, musical instruments, bells, trumpets, various types of lamps, mirrors, icons of gods and goddesses, and day-to-day utility articles, and Lakshmeshwar inscription of the 8th century A.D. is one such example. Gadag and Hubli were famous for copper and brass utensils. Hubli was one of the major centres of

this craft in Karnataka. Places like Hubli, Byadgi, Ranibennur and others in the district are known for the manufacture of incense sticks. This was started under the patronage of the Adilshahis of Bijapur. Places like Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, Dharwad and Haveri are the important lime producing centres of the district.

Dharwad is one of the major paddy growing centres and consequently one can see rice mills, parched rice and puffed rice making centres throughout the district, especially in the taluks of Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Ranibennur, Haveri, Hirekerur, Byadgi, Hangal and Shiggoan. Misrikote and Sangameshwar were well known for parched rice in large scale. Big rice mills are there at Hirekerur, Tadara, Alnavar and Dharwad.

Dharwad district is also known for leather goods, notably chappals. There is a leather tanning training centre at Ranibennur. Leather tanning experts are found at Dambal, Medleri, Negalur, Gadag, Garag, Hubli, Konnur, Lakkundi and Ranibennur. Leather workers of Haveri, Gadag, Hangal, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Navalgund and Ranibennur are famous for their artistic work. Dharwad, Hubli, Alnavar and Kalghatgi are known for woodcrafts. Alnavar is also known for bamboo crafts. Painted wooden cradles and dolls of Kalghatgi and carpets of Navalgund are very famous. The Carpenters' co-operative society at Gadag is known for the manufacturing of body buildings of motor vehicles. Plywood industry is also flourishing in Dharwad. The district is also known for pottery and soapstone utensils and their manufacturing centres are in Dharwad, Lakshmeshwar, Shiggoan, Kalghatgi, Belagalpet, Mugada and Belagatti (Shirhatti taluk).

Beedi rolling is another important cottage industry of the district. Major centres of this industry are located in Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Lakshmeshwar, Shirhatti, Haveri, Savanur, and Ranibennur. The Sindhnur beedies manufactured at Savanur have popularity over the entire state. The Shankar Beedi of shigli and Haripura Chinnappa's beedi are largely sold in the district. The branches of Narasingsa chapa sinnar beedi of Gadag, Bagi Royal Beedi and Sindhnur Beedi are engaged in manufacturing beedies in Shirhatti taluk. Faiz Beedi and A Rahman Beedi are being manufactured at Ranibennur and Dharwad respectively.

Dharwad district had played a major role in the Independence Movement. The Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum in 1905-06, which encouraged freedom loving eminent men like Alur Venkata Rao and his friends to establish industries/factories for the manufacture of match sticks, pencils, pot stone pencils (*balapa*) Mangalore tiles, Sugar and indigenous bangle industry. Though they were proved unsuccessful, they invigorated the Swadeshi Movement. Ultimately, they paved the way for the Khadi and Gramodyoga Movement in the district. In places like Uppina, Betageri, Garag, Hosarathi, Hebasur, Ron, even today it has provided employment to hundreds of people.

Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag are specially known for printing industry. Major Kannada dailies like Samyukta Karnataka, Vishwavani and Prajavani being published from Hubli are printed in their own modern printing press. Government printing press is also working there. There is a Railway Workshop at Hubli, which was started in 1888 by the Southern Maratha Railway Company. Now, it is under Southern Railway and engaged in the repairs of locomotives and wagons besides the manufacturing of the railway wagons. At Hubli, there are many more major industries like Kirloskar Electrical Industries (1966), A.K. Industries, A.K. Cosmetics and Cement industries. The Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Mills which was started in 1883, subsequently became Bharath Mill and finally christened as Mahadeva Textile Mills with a new ownership. This mill, the oldest mill of the district, was later

nationalised and is now under the ownership of the State Government. Another major industry of the district is the divisional workshop of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation stationed at Hubli. The State Government opened unit of NGEF for the manufacturing of electrical equipments during 1988. There is a unit of surgical equipments at Byredevarakoppa. Some other major industries of Hubli are Bellad and Co., Sonata Bearings, L.V.T. Products (Biscuits), Mahanth Engineering Works (Acetylene gas), Atek Engineers (Triangular and Wheel Gates), Jyothi Engineering Works (Electric Transmission, Bolts and nuts,) B.V.Chemicals at Navalur (Foundry works), Syyg plastics and chemicals, Precision Engineering of Lakkammanahalli and Dharwad Polycoats Company engaged in the production of paints, Agwafan Foods, Flour Mills and Shakti spun pipes of Sattur Estate. Whereas the major industries at Dharwad are Tiwac watch factory, Packing sheets and Calicloth Factories. Besides it is also famous for its *pedha* called 'Dharwad Pheda'.

### Old Industries

Though the development of modern industries in Dharwad district is a recent phenomenon, many industries flourished in the pre-British period also. Cotton industry was flourishing during the advent of the British in India. During the America Civil War of 1860, there was a cotton boom in the area which gave way for the establishment of cotton ginning, spinning and weaving factories. Hubli, Gadag, Gajendragad and Betgeri were the main centres of cotton weaving. The sarees produced at Gadag and Betgeri were superior than that at Hubli. Cotton as well as woollen cloths were produced at Bankapur and Ranibennur. There were 400 looms at Nargund, producing silk sarees. The Indian Handlooms which were unable to compete with the British mills and were almost on the verge of closure. But, the looms at Hubli, Bankapur, Dharwad, Hangal and Ranibennur were flourishing. There were 2,262 looms functioning in Hubli in 1843 and their number rose to 4,982 in 1875 and were engaged in the production of fine quality sarees and choli pieces. According to the census of 1872, there were 1.14 lakh people engaged in *charaka* spinning. Due to the wrong policy of importing yarn and the establishment of Gadag Cotton and Spinning Mills, the working of handlooms were severely affected in the district, and also the dying industry had its setback.

During 1881, one ginning and two pressing mills were functioning in Hubli, whereas in 1907, under the municipal limits of Hubli, there were 19 factories, which included a Railway workshop, the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, a Bonemeal unit. Manufacturing of copper and brass utensils, were other industries flourishing in the district.

During the First World War of 1914-18, there was a rise in the price of cotton and consequently cotton industrial centres of Hubli and Gadag and trade centres of Nargund, Haveri, Ranibennur and Dharwad could make enormous profits. During 1921-22, there was a great set back to Navalgund carpet industry. But, the carpet weavers' co-operative society which was started at the time, saved the industry. Two match factories started at Dharwad and Belgaum during the first world war to give fillip to the Swadeshi Movement were to be closed due to the paucity of soft wood and the non-cooperation of the local investors. However, another match factory continued functioning at Dharwad, and was producing match sticks successfully. Another important industry of the district was leather tanning and leather craft industry.

Siddheshwara and company, another industry which was manufacturing iron safes started by the local blacksmith brothers called Siddappa, Channappa, and Neelakantappa. They started their venture with traditional machineries and other equipment and faced the competition in the market

but survived. The first iron safe was manufactured and released and it was exquisite and strong. So the trio were overwhelmed and modernised their factory with a roller machine. By 1957, they could build their own building for the factory at a cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs and had a working capital of Rs. six lakhs. The factory diversified its products and took up the setting up of strong rooms for banks, manufacturing of chairs, tables, almirah and racks. During the period, the factory produced 3,200 iron safes at the rate of 400 pieces per year. There were 250 workers employed in the factory.

In 1921, there were three cotton spinning and weaving mills in the district which provided employment to 2,037 workers. Besides this, there were 78 cotton ginning and pressing mills working in the district. Gadag had 100 handlooms with a workforce of 2000 people in 1938. In addition, there were 1000 skilled workers who were working independently. There were 50 handlooms working at Hubli. with 1000 independent skilled workers.

During 1952, there were 114 cotton ginning and pressing mills, registered under the Factory Act of 1948. Out of this, 44 factories were functioning in Hubli and Gadag. These factories were seasonal factories functioning between March to August. Rest of the period, they were engaged in the decorticating of groundnut. Since Hubli and Dharwad come under the black soil region, cotton is one of the chief crops, and there are quite a number of handlooms with considerable labour force. The number of mills which were registered under the Factory Act of 1948 were seven. Out of these, three were large scale composite mills, engaged in spinning and weaving and the remaining four were power looms engaged only in weaving. Out of the three composite mills, two were at Hubli and one at Gadag. Among the four power looms, one each was working at Hubli, Gadag, Byadgi and Karjagi. During 1951, seven mills were functioning with a labour force of 2428. There was a labour force of 108 in power looms.

During 1951, there were 14 general engineering units in the district. Among them, 13 units were engaging 471 labourers every day. Out of 14 units in the district eight units were working at Hubli and the remaining six at Gadag and were engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel articles and side by side undertaking repairs also. During 1949, there was one chemical factory and one garment factory functioning at Hubli. There was a plywood and tea box manufacturing factory at Dharwad. There were nine printing press and binding works functioning in the district and employed 176 persons daily. During 1951, there were four rice mills functioning at Alnavar, Alur, Hangal and Kalghatgi and employed 26 people. During the same period, there were also two Saw Mills stationed at Hubli and Alnavar and employed 57 labourers daily. Silk Filatures working at Holealur also provided employment daily for 25 persons. There were 16 oil mills functioning in the district and provided labour to 374 people daily. Among the 16 mills, 11 mills were concentrated in Gajendragad, Gadag and Hubli.

Among the small scale industries, Bamboo work is one of the important industries. Alnavar, Ranibennur, Kalghatgi and Gadag have been the main centres of Bamboo craft and they produced varieties of mats and furniture. During 1951, there were 1,900 Beedi manufacturing units which employed 5,800 labourers. About 1,799 people were engaged in black-smithy and were producing agricultural implements besides undertaking that their repairs. During the period, 6,100 people were engaged in carpentry and 162 people were engaged in brick and tile manufacturing.

According to the census conducted by the Provisional Textile Controller in 1946, there were 12,965 handlooms functioning under 5,220 units. Co-operative movement had striven hard to keep the industry moving. During 1952, there were 34 Cotton Handloom Weaving Co-operative Societies in



the district. The share amount and reserve fund in these societies was Rs.1,24,341 and Rs.1,95,840 respectively. Many of these societies provided cotton yarn to their members, whereas some other societies were procuring and marketing their products. During 1950, Government weaving schools were functioning at Shirol and Hosaritti and one government cotton weaving museum was located at Hebasur. The dying and printing schools were functioning at Gadag and Betageri.

Dharwad district was rated number one in handloom production in the state. According to the small scale industries census of 1951, there were 5,042 handloom units which employed 17,794 labourers. Out of 5,042 handlooms in the district, 2,008 looms were in rural areas and 3,034 in urban areas. Out of 17,794 labourers working in these looms, 4,077 males, 2,366 female and 149 children were working in the rural areas and 7,756 male, 3,061 female and 365 child labourers were working in the urban areas. The main centres of handloom weaving were Dharwad, Gadag, Agadi, Betageri, Gajendragad, Halageri, Hebsur, Hubli, Nargund, Navalgund, Ranibennur, Shirol, Shigli and Tumminakatti. Dharwad district was well known for Khadi spinning and weaving and the main centres were at Asuti and Ron in Ron taluk. There were individuals, who were experts in weaving yarn by hand in Navalgund, Gobbaragumpi and Morab in Navalgunda taluk, Nargund in Nargund taluk, Uppinbetgeri in Dharwad taluk, Byahatti in Hubli taluk and Motebennur in Haveri taluk. This industry had employed more than 5,000 people in 1951 and were producing yarn which were sufficient to meet the needs of 190 looms and 20,000 yards of Khadi cloth.

Dharwad district is also famous for the woollen blankets called Kambli and especially Medleri blankets were famous in the whole of south India. According to the 1951 Small Scale Industries census, there were 403 woollen weaving units providing employment to 1,011 people. According to Industrial and Financial Survey Report of 1938-40, there were 150 looms in Medleri and others were at Airani, Dambal, Guttal, Konnur, Kotabagi, Lakkundi, Motebennur, Nagalur and Ranibennur. About 100 wagons of wool was exported to Bombay, Mangalore and Madras every year.

As already noted, Hubli is known for its brass and copper utensils through out Karnataka. Gadag is also known for it. The centres located in Hubli were able to provide employment to 1,500 skilled workers during 1951. Siddheshwar company, started in 1918, was very famous for its iron safes and furniture.

Dharwad is also a very important centre for its oil industry. According to 1951 census, there were 64 oil industries which provided employment to 361 labourers. The other oil production centres of the districts were, Gadag, Annigeri, Hubli, Lakshmeshwar and Nargund.

Among the small scale industries of the district pottery, manufacturing of puffed rice, parched rice, leather craft, woodwork etc., were also reckoned as important. According to 1951 census, there were 1,275 skilled workers engaged in pottery, 109 workers in puffed rice and parched rice industry and 2,803 people in leather craft. Another 100 families were engaged in woodwork and dying. They were producing wooden dolls, icons of gods, palanquins, cradles and cots. As the weather of Dharwad district was congenial for sericulture, the government was providing all facilities to the growers. During 1951, 20 ryots had taken up sericulture in the district. Among these 20 ryots, 15 were the mulberry growers. Out of the remaining 5 ryots three with the help of state government and other two with the help of silk fileture Ltd, Bombay had taken up the sericulture related works.

**Table 5.1 : Details of the main industries and their**



**workers engaged in Dharwad district in 1956**

Name of the Industries	No.of Units	No.of daily labourers
A. All season industries		
1. Textile production	06	2275
2. Engineering	16	685
3. Food, soft drinks, tobacco	13	955
4. Minerals and ore	1	17
5. Paper and printing	08	249
6. Wood, stone and glass manufacturing	02	38
7. Others	03	75
Total	49	4,294
B. Seasonal Industries		
1. Food, Soft drinks and tobacco	24	623
2. Ginning and Pressing	104	5176
Total	128	5,799
Total A+B	177	10,093

Source : Large scale industries in Mysore State (1956) Government Press Bangalore

**Present Status**

In 1993-94, there were 47 large and medium scale industrial units functioning in the district, with an investment of Rs.17,553.80 lakh providing labour to 27,477 people. During the same period, 13,826 small scale industries were functioning with an investment of Rs.9436.89 lakh, providing employment to 76,441 labourers. During the period, 140 cooperative societies, 80 registered organisations and 650 individual beneficiaries were engaged in Khadi and Village industries. According to 1993-94 census, there were 2,164 powerlooms in the district, which had employed 1040 labourers. According to 1987-88 census, there were 10,006 Handlooms in the district. During 1993-94, there were 54,260 skilled workers (including weavers) engaged in different cottage and handicraft works. During the period, there were four industrial estates (Gokul and Lakamanahalli in Hubli, Gadag and Ranibennur) with 430 industrial sheds. There were industrial estates at Lakamanahalli, Sattur, Rayapura, Kelageri, Gokul, Tarihala and Belur wherein, 429 industrial sites were developed.

**Electricity**

During the pre-independence period, there were diesel generating stations at seven towns to provide electricity and were stationed at Hubli (Amte and Co., 1924), Dharwad (Desai and Co., 1933), Gadag (Manvi Electrical Power Suppliers, 1926), Ranibennur (1935), Byadgi (1937), Shirhatti and Kundgol. Amte and Company, which was supplying power to Hubli was nationalised in 1944, as the power supplied by the private company was too costly and highly uneconomical to both the household consumers as well as industries. Before the reorganisation of the State, Dharwad district was under the Pune Electrical Division. After reorganisation, hydro-electric power from Sharavathi was supplied

to the district in 1961. Karnataka State Electricity Board (KEB) came into existence in 1957 and the remaining private power companies were also nationalised. Later KEB established the receiving stations and supplied electricity through high voltage lines from Nagajhari of Kali project near Ambikanagar to Hubli. At present there are four electricity transmission lines in the district.

As the electricity supplied from Sharavathi was cheaper, it naturally gave a fillip to the industries. Many villages and houses were illuminated. New industries came into existence. During 1990-91, one circle office, four divisional offices and 20 sub-divisional offices of KEB in the district which took up the responsibility of supplying electricity to the consumers. The circle office and divisional offices No.1 & 2 were stationed at Hubli, whereas the other two divisions were stationed at Gadag and Haveri. The Hubli sub-divisional offices No.1 and 2, The Dharwad urban sub-divisional office and the Dharwad rural sub-divisional office were working under the Divisional Office of Hubli. The sub-divisional offices at Kalghatgi, Kundgol, Shiggaon, Savanur, and Lakshmeshwar were working under the Hubli Divisional Office No.2. At the same time, Gadag urban and rural, Mundargi, Nargund, Ron and Navalgund sub-divisions were working under the Gadag Divisional office. Haveri, Hangal, Ranibennur, Hirekerur, and Byadgi sub-divisions were working under the Haveri Divisional Office.

**Table 5.2 : Zone wise and unit wise total receiving centres in the district at the end of 31st March 1991**

Sl.No.	Name of the Division	220 KV	110 KV	66 KV	33 KV	Total
1.	Hubli-1	01	01	-	06	08
2.	Hubli -2	--	-	-	06	06
3.	Gadag	-	02	-	05	07
4.	Haveri	-	02	01	06	09
Total		01	05	01	23	30

Source : Annual report 1990-91 (page 31) KEB Hubli

**Table 5.3 : Talukwise Multi Electric power distribution net work and their length (in k.m.) in Dharwad district as on March 1994**

Sl.No.	Taluks	High Tension	Low tension	Sl.No.	Taluks	High Tension	Low tension
1.	Byadgi	275.765	714.819	10.	Mundargi	404.922	712.764
2.	Dharwad	633.320	1,079.290	11.	Nargund	135.850	200.950
3.	Gadag	490.499	1,194.439	12.	Navalgund	303.735	349.470
4.	Hangal	638.046	1,062.043	13.	Ranibennur	657.353	1,576.801
5.	Haveri	488.090	1,217.772	14.	Ron	537.925	1,304.511
6.	Hirekerur	556.037	1,211.883	15.	Savanur	317.270	537.350
7.	Hubli	421.920	1,354.111	16.	Shiggaon	327.850	581.125
8.	Kalghatgi	416.359	672.570	17.	Shirhatti	429.650	711.290
9.	Kundgol	287.731	300.334	Total		7,322.322	14,781.522

**Table 5.4 : Taluk wise electric supply by various units in Dharwad district at the end of March 1994**

Sl.No	Taluk	Villages and Hamlets	Houses	AEH	Commer- cial	Industries (LT)	I.P.sets	Drinking water	Street Lights	H.T. Bene- ficiaries	Bhagya Jyothi
1.	Byadgi	63	8,492	293	893	236	2,183	111	1,468	-	2,742
2.	Dharwad	110 (2)	31,749	11,378	6,074	1,829	2,530	180	7,255	40	3,102
3.	Gadag	54(6)	26,125	2,923	3,515	1,648	2,235	186	6,120	22	5,068
4.	Hangal	143	14,235	343	815	466	2,724	109	1,684	01	4,265
5.	Haveri	88	17,266	1,350	2,298	833	4,012	107	4,004	05	4,145
6.	Hirekerur	125-	15,762	297	934	422	3,967	114	3,935	-	4,229
7.	Hubli	58	51,378	19,508	13,568	4,529	1,482	147	3,361	48	2,735
8.	Kalghatgi	82-	8,728	116	787	347	1,542	92	2,740	02	3,145
9.	Kundgol	57(1)	11,463	175	893	248	205	25	1,733	-	2,132
10.	Mundargi	48(2)	6,057	165	556	175	2,670	54	6,390	03	1,463
11.	Nargund	33-	7,345	228	772	351	828	57	2,683	02	2,683
12.	Navalgund	58-	15,631	432	1,410	414	969	132	1,622	03	2,744
13.	Ranibennur	103-	19,756	959	2,217	908	6,158	158	3,153	14	4,296
14.	Ron	91 (16)	13,340	321	532	706	4,823	136	4,128	-	5,276
15.	Savanur	62(1)	7,714	257	592	305	2,606	120	1,720	02	4,000
16.	Shiggaon	92(1)	9,911	182	1,468	353	1,130	95	1,650	-	3,453
17.	Shirhatti	76(8)	12,089	242	1,363	482	2,061	97	2,583	02	3,697
Total		1343 (37)	2,77,041	39,169	38,687	14,252	42,125	1,920	56,229	144	59,175

**Table 5.5 : Talukwise electric power demand of various units at the end of March 1994**

In Mega Watts

Sl.No.	Taluk	House	AEH Houses	Commercial	Industries LT	I.P. sets	Drinking water plan	Industries H.T.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bydagi	1.69	2.10	1.32	0.78	8.92	0.52	-	15.33
2.	Dharwad	7.92	28.45	6.75	5.48	11.38	1.01	7.64	68.63
3.	Gadag	6.53	8.76	1.41	7.42	8.38	1.39	6.21	40.10
4.	Hangal	1.58	0.82	0.38	1.40	11.50	0.52	0.25	16.45
5.	Haveri	3.45	3.38	1.25	1.92	13.55	0.49	0.20	24.24
6.	Hirekerur	2.98	2.01	1.38	1.41	14.72	0.52	-	23.02
7.	Hubli	12.85	50.95	15.65	15.59	6.70	0.97	13.65	116.36
8.	Kalghatgi	1.72	0.28	0.27	1.56	6.93	0.45	0.48	11.69
9.	Kundgol	2.25	0.43	0.45	0.82	0.92	0.12	-	4.99
10.	Mundargi	1.51	0.50	0.20	0.46	10.01	0.40	1.60	14.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Nargund	1.80	0.68	0.30	0.87	3.10	0.40	1.50	8.65
12.	Navalgund	3.90	1.29	0.56	0.98	3.63	0.99	0.65	12.00
13.	Ranibennur	5.12	2.98	1.27	2.72	18.47	8.00	-	38.56
14.	Ron	3.33	0.96	0.21	2.12	14.08	1.00	-	21.7
15.	Savanur	1.81	0.72	0.17	1.85	11.72	0.55	0.50	7.32
16.	Shirhatti	3.02	0.72	0.54	1.09	7.50	0.74	0.76	14.37
17.	Shiggaon	1.98	0.41	0.35	1.02	5.08	0.41	-	9.25
Total		63.44	105.44	32.46	47.49	156.59	18.48	33.44	447.34

### Catagories of Industries

The industries in Dharwad district can be categorised as Large Scale, Medium Scale and Small Scale, Industries, Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Powerlooms, Cottage and Handicraft Industries and Sericulture.

### Large and Medium Scale Industries

During 1993-94, there were totally 47 Large and Medium Scale Industries functioning with an investment of Rs.17,533.80 lakhs. They employed 27,477 labourers, and another 9 Large and Medium Scale Industries which newly came up were in different stages. The investment on these industries was to the tune of Rs.3,875 lakh and they could provide employment to 2,335 labourers.

**Mahadeva Textile Mills :** The Mahadeva Textile Mill was started in 1898 at Hubli which was originally started by Forbes and Forbes, a British company and then handed over to Bharat Mill and later to Mahadeva Textile Mills. Later in 1979, Central government took it over and finally handed it over to State Government in 1986. The mill which has several departments like spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, ginning and pressing, is now working under the Textile Department. The mill, which was working with 12,000 spindles, was producing yarn of 120 counts. The mill also took up ginning and pressing with the raw material procured from the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Hubli with 534 labourers working in the mill. The mill produced 11.07 lakh kilograms of products costing Rs.522.90 lakhs during 1993-94. The products of this mill has its market in the neighbouring states of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

**Sangam Extracts :** It was started in Kumarapatnam in Dharwad district during 1978. By the end of March 1994, the capital invested in this factory was Rs.18.45 lakhs. The factory employed 126 labourers. The factory was procuring its raw materials like paddy husk and flakes from Dharwad district as well as from neighbouring states of Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. The factory produced 5,366 metric tonnes of oil costing Rs.1027.49 lakhs during 1993-94. The byproducts of this factory which could be used as cattle and poultry feed is sold within the state, as well as in the neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Kerala.

**A.P.S. Star Industries :** A second unit started at the Industrial Estate, Kelageri, a suburb of Dharwad in 1988. This industry was producing spindles of aluminium plumb model and twister spindles which were used in textile mills. The factory was importing N.Steel rods, ball bearing steel,

aluminium extruded rods, etc., from Bombay, Baroda, Renigunta, Nasik and Kalamasari. The factory had invested Rs.919.41 lakhs while engaging 125 labourers during the period ending March 1994. During 1993-94, the factory produced 1,56,052 spindles, costing Rs.261.03 lakhs.

**G.H. Associates Private Ltd.** : It was started at Chalamatti in Kalghatgi taluk for producing aluminium electrolithic capacitors during 1989. By the end of March 1994, there was an investment of Rs.110 lakhs and it had employed 28 labourers. The factory was procuring raw materials from the local market as well as from the foreign countries like Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Italy. The factory produced 123 lakhs capacitors worth Rs.119 lakhs in the year 1993-94. The capacitors produced here are sold in the local market.

**Bhoruka Textiles Ltd.** : Started a textile unit in 1981 at Sattur Industrial area with an intention of producing synthetic textiles. Raw material was purchased from Bombay and Nagada. The share capital invested in this factory had reached Rs. 225 lakhs by the end of March 1994. The factory had employed 1,480 people during the period. The factory produced 2,414 metric tonnes of synthetic cloth worth about Rs.3,000 lakhs. This synthetic cloth had a very good market at Bombay, Bhilwara, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Surat and Delhi.

**The Farmers' Co-operative Spinning Mills** : It was started in 1982 at Hulkoti in Gadag taluk. The raw material required for the mill was procured from its own members, member co-operative societies, and the State Co-operative Marketing Committees. By the end of March 1994, the total investment made on this mill was to the tune of Rs.437.18 lakhs and the mill provided employment to 680 people. The mill produced goods worth Rs.1032.89 lakhs during 1993-94. It has a band of consumers like Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, Karnataka Textiles and in the States of Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and others. A detailed account of the Gadag Co-operative Textile Mill Ltd. (1972) of Hulkoti, the Farmers' Co-operative Oils Ltd. (1973) of Binkadakatti in Gadag Taluk, Sri Venkatesh Co-operative Textile Mill, Annigeri (1981) and others is given in Chapter six.

**Ramco Industries Ltd.** : It was started at Karur in Ranibennur taluk in 1974 with the objective of producing AC Roofing sheets. The raw material i.e., cement was procured from Bagalkot and Malkhed cement factories, fly ash from atomic centres and the asbestos fibre being imported from Canada and America. The factory has an asset worth Rs.495 lakhs and 180 workers were working in the factory during 1994. The factory produced 38,042 metric tonnes of goods worth Rs.1,842 lakhs during 1993-94. The products of these mills have been marketed through their marketing outlets and recognised dealers.

**Karnataka Automotive Tubes Ltd.** : It was begun in Tarihala industrial estate during 1990. An investment of Rs.183 lakhs was made in this factory by the end of March 1994. It had provided employment to 82 persons. The prime raw material which was used in this factory i.e., blue tile rubber, was not available in the national market, and hence had to be imported from foreign countries. The other raw materials were procured from local market. The factory produced 9,293 tubes worth Rs.28 lakh during 1993-94. The state owned transport corporations besides the open market are the main consumers of these goods.

**Table 5.6 : Details of Large and Medium scale industries in  
Dharwad district during the period 1993-94**

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Units	Organisation	Production	Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of employees	Capacity of production On Reg-istration	At the time of Establi-ishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	The Gadag Co-operative Textile Mill Ltd.,Hulkoti, Gadag Tq. (1972)	Co-operative	Thread Production	325.34	1,220	25,056 Spindles	25,056 Spindles
2.	Mahadeva Textile Mill, Hubli (1898)	Co-operative	Cotton cloth	52.00	1,294	12,000 Spindle	12,000 Spindle
3.	Farmers Co-operative spinning Mill, Hulkoti (1982)	Co-operative	Thread production	763.00	164	26,056 Spindles	968 Spindles
4.	Nandi Textiles, Nargund	Public Share	Thread production	166.26	585	24,234 Spindles	24,234 Spindles
5.	Raita Textiles, Hulkoti	Co-operative	Thread production	234.00	250	25,000 Spindles	1,367 Spindles
6.	Davanagere Cotton Mills, Gadag, (1936)	Public Share	Thread Production	88.58	660	20,400 Spindles	20,400 Spindles
7.	Krishna Spinning Mill, Hubli pvt.Ltd.	Pvt.Ltd.	Thread Production	100.00	250	12,000 Spindles	12,000 Spindles
8.	Farmer's Oil Seed Processing Society, Binkadakatti, Gadag Tq. (1973)	Co-operative	Groundnut oil and Solvent extraction	93.70	100	257 M.T.	257 M.T.
9.	Sangam Solvent extraction Pvt.Ltd., Kumarapattanam, Ranibennur tq. (1978)	Private	Ricebran	56.46	665	2,700 MT	2,700 MT
10.	Indian plywood Manufacturing Company, Dharwad (1954)	Public Ltd.	Plywood box board	115.00	600	-	-
11.	Harihar Polyfibres Ltd. Ranibennur Tq.(1969)	Public Ltd.	Rayon pulp	2,622.47	2,462	48,000 MT	48,000 MT
12.	Gwalior Rayon Silk Weaving Co., Kumarapattanam, Ranibennur	Public Ltd.	Polishasic Hyformaser fibres	1,21,7.26	1,279	38,500 MT	30,220 MT
13.	A.K.Industries, Hubli	Pvt. Ltd.	Centrifugal Pumps	117.88	602	21,600	17,600
14.	Kirloskar Electricals Hubli 1966.	Public Ltd.	Electric Motors	120.00	650	-	-
15.	Mysore Kirloskar (unit 1) Hubli 1961	Public Ltd.	Mechine tools	602.82	630	1,800	1,800
16.	Tiwac Industries, Dharwad	Public Ltd	Alarm clocks	58.43	221	1,50,000	1,50,000
17.	Bhoruka Textiles, Dharwad (1981)	Public Ltd	Synthetic yarn	617.47	1,056	25,000	13,888
18.	Mysore Kirloskar (unit 2, Sattur, Dharwad)	Public Ltd	Castyarn castings	340.00	630	4,200 MT	4,200 MT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Precision Tool Factory, Sattur, Dharwad (1969)	Public Ltd	Microboaring Bars	82.40	139	27,400	27,400
20.	Karnataka Poly Products. Amargol, Hubli (1983)	Joint Share	Polythene lining sheets	90.00	23	-	-
21.	South Centre Railway Work shop Hubli 1888	Central Government	Locomotive	205.00	4320	—	-
22.	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation Workshop, Hubli (1956)	State Government	Body Building	96.49	1758	-	-
23.	Karnataka Rubbers, Kadankoppa, Kalghatgi Tq.	Joint Share	Rubber Component	135.00	71	-	-
24.	New government Electric Factory, Rayapur, Dharwad (1988)	Government	Electric Motors	125.00	93	-	-
25.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp., Belur, Dharad	Central Government	Liquid Gas	150.00	150	-	-
26.	Karnataka Milk Federation, Lakamanahalli, Dharwad (1984)	Co-operative Federation	Milk production	740.00	130	-	-
27.	Starwalkman, Dharwad	Public Ltd.,	Twister	106.00	50	180	100
28.	Associates Spindles, Kelageri, Dharwad	Public Ltd.,	Textiles spares	150.00	-	-	-
29.	Southern Asbestos Cement Co., Karur, Ranibennur Tq.	Public Ltd.,	Roofing Tiles	150.70	2452	48,000	48,000
30.	Tungabhadra Co-operative Spinning Mill, Ranibennur	Co-operative	Thread	1050.00	1000	-	-
31.	Karnataka Sakkare Karkhane, Sangur, Haveri Tq.	Co-operative	Sugar	507.42	100	-	-
32.	Murudeshwara Ceramics, Hubli	Public	Glazed flooring tiles	1450.00	200	-	-
33.	J H Associates, Chalanamatti, Kalghatgi Tq. (1989)	Public Ltd.	Capacitors	160.00	50	-	-
34.	Kirloskar Warness Tarihal, Hubli Tq.	Public Ltd	CNG Turning Mechine	570.00	50	-	-
35.	Gadag Co. Oils, Gadag (1959)	Co-operative	Cotton Seed oil	141.00	122	-	-
36.	Fine Banking Pvt. Ltd., Hubli	Pvt. Ltd.,	Spare parts	92.00	75	-	-
37.	Printers Mysore Ltd., Belur (1990)	Pvt.Ltd.,	News papers	150.00	50	-	-
38.	Garden City Engineers, Hubli	Pvt.Ltd.,	Industrial Ceramics Components	150.00	50	-	-
39.	Venkateshwara Roller Flour Mill, Navalgund,	Pvt. Ltd.,	Sojiatta	150.00	50	-	-
40.	Karnataka Automotive Tubes, Hubli (1990)	Government Holding	Blue Tiles Rubber Tube	105.00	140	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	Someshwara Spinning Mill, Lakshmeshwara, Shirhatti Tq.	Co-operative	Thread	1050.00	1200	-	-
42.	Kanaji Devaji Oil Refineries, Hubli	Pvt.Ltd.,	Refined Oil	98.00	50	-	-
43.	Kunthal Granites, Beluru,	Pvt.Ltd.	Granite Tiles	248.00	44	-	-
44.	Venkatesh Co-operative Textiles Mill, Annigeri	Co-operative	Cotton thread	1050.00	1200	-	-
45.	Lipton India Ltd., Belur,	Public Ltd.,	Tea packing	300.00	150	-	-
46.	Stephan Chemicals, Belur, Dharwad	Public Ltd.,	Detergent Powder	203.75	50	-	-
47.	Brook Bond Pvt.Ltd., Belur,	Pvt.Ltd.,	Tea mixing	158.81	22	-	-

Source : Progress report 1993-94, District Industrial Centre, Dharwad

**Table 5.7 : Details of Large and Medium Scale Industries at different stages of establishment in Dharwad district, during the year 1993-94**

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Production	Capital (Rs.in lakhs)	Employment opportunity
1	Karnataka Bellad Automobiles, Jodihalli, Kalghatgi Tq.	Automobile parts	200.00	50
2	Star Agro Industries, Kelgeri, Dharwad	De-cycle Agro and Animal waste Foods	475.00	150
3	Sanjay Co-operative Spinning Mills, Dharwad	Thread	1050.00	1200
4	K.Jeevanshetty, Ashoknagar, Hubli	Ceramics, Granite tiles	450.00	150
5	Rurija Technical Enterprises Pvt.Ltd., Hubli	NA	200.00	50
6	Lambodhara Granites, Belur,Dharwad	Granite	300.00	25
7	Peru Concrete Co., (steel) India Pvt.Ltd., Hubli	Ministeel plant	300.00	50
8	Steevan Polbers (India) Pvt.Ltd., Hubli	Solvent Extraction Mechine	200.00	500
9	Nandi Salvaks, Solvent, Belur	Solvent Extration Edible Oil	700.00	150

### Small Scale Industries

By the end of March 1994, there were 13,826 small scale industries registered in Dharwad district. The total investment in these industries was Rs.9,436.89 lakhs and these units had employed 76,441 labourers.

**Table 5.8 : Talukwise small scale industries in Dharwad district as on 31.3.94**

Sl. No.	Taluk	No.of Units	Sl. No.	Taluk	No.of Units	Sl. No.	Taluk	No.of Units
1.	Byadagi	310	7.	Hubli	3342	13.	Ranibennur	1125
2.	Dharwad	1924	8.	Kalaghatgi	377	14.	Ron	596
3.	Gadag	1874	9.	Kundgol	280	15.	Savanur	407
4.	Hangal	377	10.	Mundargi	405	16.	Shiggoan	395
5.	Haveri	861	11.	Nargund	314	17.	Shirhatti	552
6.	Hirekerur	395	12.	Navalgund	292		Total	13,826

Source: Action Plan, 1993-94 (Jilla Pragati chitra)

**Categories of Small Scale Industries :** The small scale industries in the district could be categorised into the following eight groups.

**Agro based industries :** In this category, cotton mills, rice mills, oil mills, production of chilli powder, processing of oil seeds, bakery items and similar products are included. From April 1988 to March 1994, as many as 1,046 agro-based industries were registered, and had employed 4,588 persons. The total amount invested in these industries was to the tune of Rs.1420.80 lakhs. Other than this, it is estimated that 10 percent of the small scale industries were functioning without registration.

**Forest based Industries :** Forest based industries in the district include production of household articles, wooden boxes, agricultural implements and others. Between April 1988 to March 1994, there were 495 industries registered and they had provided employment to 2012 labourers. The capital invested in these industries was Rs.73.84 lakhs. Apart from this, there were 10 percent of industries, which were unregistered.

**Cattle based industries :** Manufacturing of leather, leather tanning, processing of cattle feed, milk based products, bone meal, bone fertiliser and such other industries were categorised under cattle based industries in the district. Between April 1988 and March 1994, there were 590 registered cattle based industries. It provided employment to 1,968 persons. The total investment made in these units was Rs. 22.56 lakhs. Apart from this, 10 percent of industries were functioning without registration.

**Mill based industries :** Cotton mills, handlooms, hand spinning, woollen and cotton weaving and such other industries in the district were classified under this category. Between the period from 1.4.1988 to 31.3.1994, there were 1,433 industries registered and provided employment to 7,803 labourers. Rs.821.64 lakhs was invested on these industries. Apart from this, there were 10 percent of industries functioning without registration.

**Mineral based industries :** Stone polishing, brick making and production of tiles, lime baking and such other industries come under this category in the district. Between April 1988 and March 1994, 21 mineral based industries were registered under the Registration Act. They provided employment to about 151 labourers. The amount invested was Rs.24.39 lakhs.

**Demand based industries :** Beedi rolling, blacksmithy, carpentry, copper and brass utensils manufacturing were some of the demand based small scale industries. Between April 1988 and March 1994, 468 demand based industries were registered and they provided employment to 2,949 labourers.

The total amount invested in these industries was Rs.891.69 lakhs in addition to 10 percent industries which were unregistered.

**Chemical based industries** : Soap, agarbathi, paint, candles, ink, tooth powder, ice cream, polythene bags and PVC pipes were some of the important chemical and plastic based industries in the district. Between April 1988 and March 1994, there were 267 chemical based industries registered which provided employment to 1,344 persons. A total amount of 439.78 lakhs were invested in these Industries.

**Other industries** : Printing Press, T.V. repairs, Hospital need based industries, Alcoholic Beverages, tyre re-treading, ice candy, plastic buttons, photo copiers, solar stoves, scented supari and other manufacturing industries come under the other small industries category. Between April 1988 and March 1994, there were 1,248 such industries registered. They have provided labour to 5,941 people. The total amount invested in these industries was Rs.1108.87 lakhs. Gadag is famous for printing industry. Other than this, about 10 percent industries were functioning without registration.

### **Khadi and Village Industries**

Khadi and Village Industries are of considerable importance in improving the economic condition and is striving for the social upliftment of the rural artisans. Besides providing employment to rural artisans, it ensures the prevention of these people, from migrating to urban areas by giving up their hereditary occupations. Mahatma Gandhi launched a Nation wide programme to revive khadi and Village Industries keeping these issues in mind. Freedom movement accelerated the Swadeshi Movement. Khadi and Village Industries received great encouragement. Khadi includes cotton khadi, woollen khadi, silk khadi and Maslin Khadi. Besides this mineral based industries, forest based industries, agro based industries, polymer and chemical industries, general engineering and non-conventional energy, weaving, service industries and electrical industries also come under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries.

The Congress session held at Amritsar in 1919 had resolved to encourage hand spinning and handloom weaving industry as a part of the Swadeshi Movement. So, the production of khadi was accelerated throughout the country, during 1921. In 1924, the Congress Session held at Belgaum under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on the extensive use of khadi.

In the beginning, the production and sales were being done under the direct supervision of the Congress Working Committee. The District Congress Committee office was functioning at Desai Galli, Dharwad, Govindacharya Guttala was the Secretary and Vinayak Rao Joshi was the President of the committee. During 1922, a khadi centre was functioning at Uppina Betgeri under the supervision of one T.G.Kulkarni. Prior to that, one Hanumanthacharya Shirhatti was running a Centre at Yedahalli near Uppina Betgeri. He used to buy hanks at Uppina Betgeri shandy and gave it to the weavers of Yadahalli for weaving and the same was sold to District Congress Committee, Dharwad.

**Khadi Centre at Uppina Betageri** : During 1920, many teachers and students, inspired by Swadeshi Movement, left Victoria High School (the present Vidyaranya High School) and established the National School. T.G.Kulkarni was put in charge of Yadahalli Khadi Centre. Realising that there was more scope for khadi centre at Uppina Betageri, as there were many weavers, Kulkarni shifted the centre from Yadahalli to Uppina Betageri, Kulkarni along with Govindacharya took up the propaganda in the village

around Uppin Betgeri and made people go for spinning on the *charaka*. In 1922, Ramachandra Vadavi who was trained at Sabarmathi Ashram joined Uppina Betgeri centre to work with Kulkarni and Govindacharya. With their efforts, spinning *charaka* has come out of obscurity and made the weavers active. Handlooms once again started flourishing in full swing.

The Khadi and Village Industry has been spread to almost all the taluks of the district. During 1993-94, there were 140 co-operative societies, 80 registered institutions and 650 individual khadi producers in the district. Khadi Board has advanced Rs.46.5 lakhs for the production of khadi and other products in the district. Along with Uppina Betageri, other centres like Hubli, Shirhatti, B.Aralikatti were engaged in imparting training in the production of soap, *charaka*, match box, agarbathi, coir making and trades like carpentry, blacksmithy, etc. Dharwad taluk service society is imparting training in *charaka* spinning printing and book binding works. Village development society at Byahatti is providing training in oil extraction. The Centre at Garag is very famous for the manufacture of National Flags.

After independence, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at the centre and the Khadi and Village Industries Board at the state level are striving for the development of the Khadi and Village Industries. Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board through its district offices is providing financial assistance as loans and grants to village industries. Of late the board has taken up the financing of the electronic industries and one such industry is working under Women's Co-operative Society at Rayanal.

**Shirhatti Taluk Khadi and Village Industries Co-operative Society** : This is one of the important societies in the district. During 1993-94 it enrolled 555 members. It had a share amount of Rs.31,980 and has advanced Rs.63,865 to its members. The society has borrowed a loan of Rs.16,40,920 from the Khadi Board. The total amount it owes to the Board is Rs.13,40,489. Out of its members, 105 were engaged in spinning and 25 in weaving. During 1993-94 the society has paid Rs.4,60,821 to the spinning workers and Rs.2,25,055 to weavers as wages. During the said period, the society was able to produce the yarn worth Rs.13,85,205 and khadi cloth worth Rs.11,95,984. The society has sold its goods worth Rs.9,99,673 in retail outlets and Rs.14,55,483 in the wholesale market.

**Khadi Weavers' Produce Society, Uppinbetgeri** : This society was established in 1956 at Uppinbetgeri. It has given a concrete shape to the already existing khadi production. During 1993-94 there were 184 members in the society. It had a share amount of Rs.13,240 and advanced Rs.5,83,242 to its members which comprises 275 spinners and 35 weavers. During the period, the society paid wages of Rs.2,58,252 to its spinners and Rs.2,07,726 to weavers. It produced yarn worth Rs.9,32,159 and khadi cloth worth Rs.16,43,274. The society sold its goods worth Rs.9,78,158 in retail outlets and Rs.21,40,254 in wholesale market.

**Ron Taluk Khadi Workers Association** : This association came into existence in 1959 with its head office at Gadag. During 1993-94 it had 126 members with Rs.1,82,890 as share capital and has advanced Rs.14,677. The khadi board has provided Rs.10,92,445 as grants and the association repaid Rs.2,81,991 to the Board and has to repay the balance amount of Rs.8,10,454. During 1993-94, 120 spinners workers and 30 weavers were working under the purview of the association. During the same period, the association paid wages to the tune of Rs.4,21,777 to the spinners and Rs.3,03,703 to weavers. During the period the association has produced yarn worth Rs.13,95,585 and cloth worth

Rs.18,45,467. The goods produced here and sold at the retail outlets amounted to Rs.21,52,760 and on wholesale amounted to Rs.5,83,911.

**Ranibennur Taluk Khadi Workers' Society :** This society had a membership of 40 people during 1993-94. This had the trust fund of Rs.1,01,857 and share capital of 11,000 and a reserve fund of Rs. 10,000. The society borrowed a loan of Rs.8,51,159. It repaid Rs.1,62,504 towards the loan borrowed from the Khadi Board and is yet to repay the balance amount of Rs.6,89,655. There were 90 spinning workers and 10 weavers working under this society and were paid Rs.2,99,912 as wages. During 1993-94 the society produced yarn worth Rs.3,68,720 and khadi cloth worth Rs.8,02,350. The society sold goods worth Rs.8,47,572 at the retail outlets and on the wholesale amounting to Rs.2,30,794.

**Table 5.9 : Talukwise and categorywise Khadi and Village Industries in Dharwad District by the end of March 1994**

Sl.No.	Taluk	SC	ST	Minorities	Others	Total	Sl.No.	Taluk	SC	ST	Minorities	Others	Total
1.	Byadagi	3	3	1	25	32	10.	Mundargi	-	-	2	20	22
2.	Dharwad	44	15	10	115	184	11.	Nargund	2	-	2	38	42
3.	Gadag	25	8	5	58	96	12.	Navalgund	5	5	1	35	46
4.	Hangal	2	1	2	25	30	13.	Ranibennur	5	2	2	63	72
5.	Haveri	7	-	2	50	59	14.	Ron	3	-	2	45	50
6.	Hirekerur	4	2	4	60	70	15.	Savanur	2	6	1	40	49
7.	Hubli	32	10	10	91	143	16.	Shiggoan	25	12	4	45	86
8.	Kalghatgi	2	2	1	62	67	17.	Shirhatti	25	8	1	30	64
9.	Kundgol	2	-	2	44	48	Total		188	74	52	846	1160

Source : District Khadi and Village Industries Board, Dharwad.

The details of distribution of loans and grants under khadi and Village Industries Co-operative societies, Registered societies and Individual beneficiaries by the end of March 1994 are given below.

Sl. No	Units	Loan (in Rupees)	Grants (in Rupees)
1. Co-operative Societies	140	2,19,30,884	5,50,000
2. Registered Societies	80	1,33,74,441	8,00,000
3. Individual Beneficiaries	927	88,38,860	4,82,000
Total	1,147	4,41,44,185	18,32,000

**Table 5.10 : Industrywise progress in  
Dharwad District during year 1993-94. (01.04.93 to 31.03.94)**

Sl.No.	Name of the Industries	Total Production (in rupees)	Total sales (in rupees)	No.of Workers		Total Salaries (in rupees)
				Full-time Workers	Part-time Workers	
1.	Khadi	57,49,775	1,10,28,621	763	95	27,78,194
2.	Wool	56,84,980	59,93,330	1180	858	28,67,751
3.	Polyester	4,25,000	2,15,000	40	8	1,03,500
4.	Marketing	-	81,14,000	20	5	56,124
5.	Pottery	35,87,800	44,26,000	285	206	23,52,500
6.	Jaggery and Khandasari sugar	6,000	9,000	1	15	2,000
7.	Non-edible oil soap	1,09,200	1,32,300	6	2	18,000
8.	Medicinal Plants	1,10,000	1,25,000	4	6	35,000
9.	Fruit processing	1,44,000	1,98,000	2	2	25,200
10.	P.P.P.I	21,78,660	24,43,500	57	66	2,03,388
11.	Carpentry and Blacksmith	94,73,360	1,24,84,000	222	220	36,21,616
12.	Leather Industry	12,25,920	16,10,620	607	592	2,67,500
13.	Rural Oil Industry	79,33,600	1,06,15,800	109	41	3,31,200
14.	Polymer chemicals	32,500	40,000	2	1	1,000
15.	Tailoring	91,346	1,20,670	18	-	29,100
16.	Service	1,38,600	94,400	7	11	33,275
17.	Bamboo cane	5,30,000	6,90,000	8	8	752
18.	Electronics	4,30,000	1,30,000	12	3	33,000
19.	Lime	1,39,000	1,92,000	80	4	32,960
20.	Agarbathi	1,88,000	9,35,000	90	15	2,01,125
21.	Jute	1,10,000	1,80,000	20	5	15,695
22.	Aluminium	1,72,000	1,81,000	8	2	21,915
Total		3,84,59,741	5,99,58,241	3,541	2,165	1,30,30,795

Source : District Khadi and Village Industries Board, Dharwad

### Handlooms and Powerlooms

Dharwad district is famous for its handlooms. According to 1986 census, there were 10,000 handlooms in the district with an assured employment to 33,000 families. Among the handlooms in the district, the number of cotton handlooms were more whereas woollen and silk handlooms were less in number.

With a view to achieve the overall development of the handloom industry, the Karnataka Government established the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., in 1975 and set up a divisional office at Hubli along with a centralised raw material depot. The corporation has provided the raw material, technical know-how, training and marketing facilities to weaver members of the co-operative societies. Intensive handloom development programme has been taken up to help the hereditary weavers at Ranibennur. Export oriented handloom development programme has been

implemented at Gadag-Betgeri. It has also opened production centres to provide good marketing facilities to weavers. During 1989-90 the corporation has taken up a programme to revive the old type of pit handlooms at a cost of Rs.7.51 lakhs. About 500 work cum living sheds were built and allotted to weavers at Ranibennur, Tumminakatti and other places. The corporation has built a dying house at Ranibennur and through it has also made arrangements to provide colour yarn to the weavers. In order to provide training to the weavers, two training centres were opened at Dharwad. The corporation has about 5,786 handlooms under its jurisdiction. During 1989-90 the corporation has provided raw material worth about Rs.440 lakhs and enabled weavers to produce 75.70 lakh metres of cloth worth Rs.581 lakhs.

### Cottage Industries and Handicrafts

Dharwad district is also well known for its cottage industries like handloom cloth, woollen carpets (*kambli*), cotton carpets, mats, oil extraction, carpentry, smithy, pottery, leather work and the like. Handicrafts like sarees of Gadag and Hubli, blouse pieces of Gajendragad, colour cloths of Uppina Betageri, cotton carpets of Navalgund, *Kambli*s of Ranibennur, baskets of Dharwad, pottery of Mugada and cradles of Kalghatgi are also very famous. The rural artisan training centres opened at Hubli and Gadag are imparting training to rural artisans in carpentry, smithy, leather craft, weaving, etc. The trainees are also paid a stipend. Carpenters of Hole Alur belonging to Viswakarma caste, are traditional carpenters adept in making main doors of the temples, window frames, temple chariots and the like. Janatha sarees or cheap rate sarees are woven at Ranibennur and Tumminakatti. Hebsur produces very fine quality carpets. Byahatti and B.Aralikatte are known for their khadi and village industries products. Bidri work is a hereditary profession involving every member of the family in one capacity or the other. Manufacturing of agarbathi is another cottage industry of Dharwad district and the main production centres are at Dharwad, Hubli, Byadgi and Ranibennur. Earthen ware and stone ware are the main forms of pottery in the district. The district is also known for hereditary trade of leather tanning and leather goods and its main centres are Dambal, Dharwad, Gadag, Garag, Hubli, Konnur, Lakkundi, Medleri, Negalur, Ranibennur, Guttala, Kalghatgi, Mundargi, Hangal, Haveri, Navalgund and Ranibennur. Holealur in the district is known for its woodcraft. Well sculpted and decorated door frames of teak wood are known throughout our country and outside also. These frames cost Rs.500 to Rs.15,000. These door frames are decorated with dancing peacock, creepers, *gandabherunda*, parrot, *garuda*, chain, coconut, wheel, pendants and other motifs. Once this art was the hereditary craft of carpenters but of late people other than Viswakarmas also took to this craft for their livelihood. According to M.K.Hosamani and Ningappa Mudnal, more than 50 families took up carpentry especially doorframe making in Holealur itself. Manappa Badagera, Mabusab, Korabala, Ameensab, Yallappa Mangalore, Huchappa Barakere, Kasimsab Nadaf, Kalleshappa, Badagera, Kalappa, Shankarappa, Neelapadappa, Basavaraja sarkarada are among the important craftsmen who are working at surrounding villages like Holealur, Hole Mannur, Gadgolli, Muvareddykoppa, Acharakoppa and Hebballi also, where there are people who could manufacture these door frames. Teak wood, the main raw material, is brought from Dandeli, Kiruvatti, Alnavar, Sirsi, Bhatkal and Shimoga. These beautiful art pieces have their market at Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad and Raichur districts and in some parts of Maharashtra state also.

The cradles of Kalghatgi are also very famous. Cradles prepared out of teakwood with fine designs and well painted, are well known across the state. A family at Kalghatgi called Savakar is engaged in making the cradles since four generations. They prepare designed cradles according to the



choice of the buyer. Its cost ranges from Rs.800 to Rs.3000. They also prepare Chariots, images of gods, goddesses, Wooden beads, palanquin and so on. Thippanna Badigera, Mallesappa, Omkarappa, Echarappa and Ashoka Badigera are some of the famous craftsmen of the place. Another famous handicraft of the district is the cardamom garland prepared in Haveri. This is one of the hereditary works of four or five families here. It is prepared out of the natural cardamom and famous for its aroma. Hence, they are sold in large scale.

At Garag in the district the khadi cloth required for making National Flag is woven. Exclusively handmade khadi cloth is used for making the National Flag. Such cloth is woven only in Garag and nowhere else in the country. It has got many pre-requisites. It should fulfil the ISI standards. The cloth should have 175 threads lengthwise and 165 threads widthwise in one decimetre. Each square metre of cloth should weigh 205 grams. The texture of the cloth having a thickness of 50:200mm, would withstand a weight of 40 kilos at the horizontal end and 30 kilos at the vertical end, so that it may not be torn. (This is the prescribed specification to maintain the quality of the national flag.) The cloth will not be selected for making National Flag, unless it fulfils the above requirements. This is precisely the reason which makes the other Khadi Gramodyog elsewhere in the country, hesitate to take upon this task. Sometime back in Tamilnadu and at Udgir in Maharashtra, the manufacture of cloth, taken up, but later given it up. It was the Khadi Gramodyog centre of Garag, which took upon this challenge of producing these clothes, which, the other units elsewhere in the country were reluctant to undertake. It was the Dharwad Taluk Seva Sangh established in 1956, which was indeed the precursor to the Garag Khadi Centre. The architect of this centre was Shankara Malleshappa Karadigudda. It was closed down in just four years.

This Karadigudda, who was a native of Garag worked as a volunteer in Hubli and Dharwad Taluk Khadi Seva centres in 1959. He revived the society in 1966, initially with 10 *charakas* with Narashima Rasale and was producing ordinary khadi cloth. But, when the centres at Tamilnadu and Maharashtra stopped the production of cloth intended for the National Flag, the other licensee Mumbai khadi and village industries centre was successful in making the Garag society undertake the challenge in 1972. Then on, the Garag Khadi Centre with the help of the modern and improved looms took up the production of the khadi cloth for the National Flag. The centre is producing 1.5 lakh meters of Khadi cloth every year. At present, 10 villages around Garag are engaged in spinning yarn used for weaving only at the looms specially meant for weaving the National Flags at Garag and Tadakoda. There were 70 looms and 75 *charakas* at Garag and 30 looms and 60 *charakas* at Tadakoda.

Navalgund is famous in manufacturing *Jamkhanas* of varied colours. It is said that the art of weaving the *Jamkhanas* was passed on to this district by a lady who was married to a person of this district, who migrated from Bijapur to Dharwad during the times of the Adilshahis. In recent times, the district industrial centre and the Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation have come to the rescue of the craft. Ranabi, a disabled woman is the recipient of the Best Craftswoman State award.

### **Sericulture**

Both the soil and the climate are very conducive for sericulture in the district. The people of Dharwad district believe that sericulture is profitable to farmers and hence Sericulture is being extensively cultivated in the district. This industry which gained ground just before independence, got accelerated and during 1951, there were 20 farmers who took to sericulture as farming. Out of the 20,

15 farmers took up rearing of mulberry. The Agricultural University was imparting training to farmers in sericulture, especially rearing cocoons. Some of them were imparted training at Mumbai Silk filatures. The State Government has drawn up many programmes for the development of sericulture in the district.

The cultivation of mulberry is included under agriculture and rearing of cocoons and the rest of the activities under the purview of the industries department. During 1992-93, there were 13 technical centres, 78 chaki rearing centres, two seed depots, five sericulture centres, two cocoon markets, two silk filatures and one sericulture training centre in the district. During this period, 418 villages of 15 taluks of the district (except Navalgund and Kundgol taluks) had taken up sericulture, covering 1,871 families. Out of this, there were 218 families belonging to scheduled castes, four families belonging to scheduled tribes and 1,649 families belonging to other castes. Mulberry was cultivated in a total area of 1118.12 hectares during 1992-93. During this period, the quantity of the healthy seeds distributed to the beneficiaries and the quantity of cocoons they got are given as follows. The quantity of cocoons reared by the farmers are given in the brackets. Cross breed 6,10,299 (203.764); exotic 17,960 (45.611); total 7,89,900 (240.375). The yield of 100 eggs (disease free layings) (DFLs) was in respect of crossbreed 32 kg., exotic 25 kg., and the average was 31 kg.

Under the Sericulture Improvement Programme in 1992-93, there was a special component Programme wherein 249 beneficiaries were provided with mulberry seedlings, chemical manure, pesticides and worm rearing facility free of cost amounting to Rs.6.68 lakhs. Under the Western Ghats Development Programme, Rs.0.92 lakhs was spent for the rearing of 1.10 lakh mulberry saplings and this facility was availed by 20 beneficiaries. Under Drought Prone Area Programme, five lakhs of mulberry saplings were nursed and distributed to farmers at a cost of 0.98 lakhs.

**Table 5.11 : Talukwise information of sericulture in Dharwad district during the year 1993-94**

Sl.No.	Taluk	No. of villages growing mulberry	No. of families growing mulberry				Area under mulberry (in hectares)
			SC	ST	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Byadgi	27	7	1	85	93	54.8
2	Dharwad	25	7	-	34	41	28.8
3	Gadag	29	41	-	165	206	106.44
4	Hangal	34	12	-	77	89	40.8
5	Haveri	25	7	-	156	163	78.12
6	Hirekerur	35	12	2	87	101	70.08
7	Hubli	22	12	-	89	101	94.48
8	Kalghatgi	18	7	-	69	76	32.88
9	Mundargi	24	25	1	103	129	86.4
10	Nargund	6	-	-	22	22	12.0
11	Ranibennur	46	17	-	246	263	145.64
12	Ron	47	26	-	211	237	114.8
13	Savanur	23	7	-	74	81	44.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Shiggaon	21	9	-	96	105	86.8
15	Shirhatti	36	29	-	135	164	122.0
Total		418	218	4	1649	1871	1118.12

Source : Deputy Director, Sericulture Department, Dharwad

### Viswa Programme

The Viswa Programme was launched in order to rejuvenate the traditional crafts and village industries and to provide self-employment to the youth, encouraging them to make use of the raw materials available locally. This programme was named after Sir.M.Visveshvaraya. This was launched on the 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1991. The programme is intended to overcome the scarcity of raw materials and to solve the marketing problems faced by the craftsmen in rural Karnataka. This will enable them to prosper with their own traditional knowhow and some adjustments here and there inspite of the onslaught of modern technology. Regarding the implementation of the programme, Dharwad district has stood first in the state. Under this programme, it is envisaged to give institutional status to rural industries and crafts, to train the youth so as to enable them to take up proper industrial activity and to provide financial assistance to take up self-employment.

The details of the Viswa Programme in the district with the number of beneficiaries, taluk and village wise and the financial institution which provided the finance and its volume during 1993-94 are given here . 25 beneficiaries from Garag of Dharwad taluk borrowed Rs.two lakhs for the production of khadi yarn from Khadi Board. Another 25 beneficiaries from the same village borrowed Rs.88,000 for embroidery work. 40 beneficiaries from Manavalli borrowed Rs.1.20 lakhs from the Karnataka State Finance Corporation (KSFC). Likewise, 25 beneficiaries from Sherewada in Hubli taluk borrowed Rs.1.50 lakhs for the manufacturing of Bamboo products, 25 beneficiaries from Adaragunchi borrowed Rs.1.25 lakhs for the manufacture of agarabathi from Karnataka State Finance Corporation. Five beneficiaries from Ramapura borrowed Rs.50,000 for carpentry works from Khadi Board and another 10 beneficiaries from the same village borrowed Rs.One lakh for the production of pottery articles from Khadi Board. Beneficiaries numbering 12 from Moraba in Navalgund taluk borrowed Rs.96,000 for weaving work, and a single beneficiary from Annigeri borrowed Rs. three lakhs for fruit processing from Karnataka State Finance Corporation.

One unit (with 25 beneficiaries) of Hoolikatti village in Kalghatgi taluk borrowed Rs.60,000 for the manufacture of brooms and 15 beneficiaries of Bammigatti borrowed Rs.1.5 lakh for pottery from a Nationalised Bank. Four beneficiaries of Ganjigatti village borrowed Rs. three lakhs from Karnataka State Finance Corporation for lines grinding. Karnataka State Finance Corporation also advanced Rs.2.8 lakhs to one unit (with 40 beneficiaries) for the broom industry at Gadag and another Rs. two lakhs advanced to five beneficiaries for the book binding works at Gadag and advanced another Rs.18.75 lakhs to 25 beneficiaries of Narasapura in Gadag taluk for running power looms, another 20 beneficiaries from Harlapur and 30 beneficiaries of Hulkoti were advanced Rs.two lakhs and Rs. three lakhs respectively and other 10 beneficiaries from Lakkundi were advanced Rs.7.5 lakhs for the installation of powerlooms during the period.

One hundred beneficiaries from Ron taluk borrowed Rs.8 lakh from the Nationalised banks for the purpose of khadi spinning work. 35 beneficiaries of Gajendragad borrowed Rs.2.8 lakhs from KSFC for the installation of handlooms. 25 beneficiaries from Nargund borrowed Rs.2.5 lakhs for rope making works from Nationalised banks and Karnataka State Finance Corporation. Another 25 beneficiaries from Nargund borrowed Rs.3.25 lakhs for manufacturing woollen blankets from Karnataka State Finance Corporation. The same corporation lent Rs.5 lakhs to 50 beneficiaries of chikka Nargund for Kambli making. Khadi and village industries Board lent Rs.2.5 lakh to 25 beneficiaries of Konnur for blanket weaving. The Board advanced another Rs.7.50 lakhs to 10 beneficiaries of Shirol for the installation of powerlooms. The Board also advanced Rs.2.40 lakh to another 60 beneficiaries of Mundargi for khadi spinning and weaving. Another 40 beneficiaries of the same town borrowed Rs.1.60 lakh for embroidery work from a Nationalised Bank. Both Nationalised Banks and KSFC have lent together Rs.2.40 lakh in total to 30 beneficiaries of Hirevaddarahatti to take up Khadi spinning work.

Karnataka State Finance Corporation lent Rs.50,000 to 25 beneficiaries to take up embroidery work and Rs.1.25 lakh to another group of 25 beneficiaries of Ijarilakamapur for agarbathi works. Khadi Board lent Rs.2 lakhs each to two units consisting of 25 beneficiaries hailing from Guttala and Thotada Yallapura. Another 5 beneficiaries from Thotada Yallapur were advanced Rs.5 lakhs for the extraction of Safflower oil. 20 beneficiaries of Kengonda of Byadgi taluk were provided Rs.2 lakhs for pottery works and 15 beneficiaries of Budapanahalli also were provided Rs.3.75 lakhs to take up lime industries from Khadi Board. 10 beneficiaries from Byadgi were lent Rs.5 lakhs for carpentry works from a Nationalised Bank. 50 beneficiaries of Chatratanda were advanced Rs.2 lakhs for making Lambani dresses from both a Nationalised Bank and KSFC. KSFC lent Rs.5 lakhs to 2 beneficiaries of Motebennur for the manufacturing of chilli powder. Khadi Board provided an advance of Rs.1 lakh to 10 beneficiaries of Bettahalli for lime stone baking. Five beneficiaries of Hirekerur borrowed Rs.1.25 lakh for the manufacturing of brick, cement and grill from KSFC.

KSFC extended a loan amount of Rs.2.5 lakhs to two units comprising total 50 beneficiaries of Devaragudda in Ranibennur Taluk for the manufacturing of agarbathi. KSFC also advanced loan of Rs.1.6 lakhs to 20 beneficiaries of Hirebidari for spinning of wool. Khadi Board extended an advance of Rs.50,000 to 10 beneficiaries of Airani for the manufacture of leather goods like chappals. Another 20 beneficiaries of the same village borrowed Rs.2 lakhs from Khadi Board for the manufacture of chilli powder and masala powder. 25 beneficiaries from Shirhatti borrowed Rs.1.25 lakhs from Khadi Board for the manufacture of chappals. Another unit of 50 beneficiaries of the same town borrowed Rs.1.25 lakhs from the Nationalised Bank and KSFC. 25 beneficiaries from Shigli for the installation of powerlooms borrowed a loan of Rs.18.75 lakhs from the Nationalised Bank and KSFC. 50 beneficiaries from Balehosur borrowed Rs.2 lakhs from Khadi Board for spinning of wool. 25 beneficiaries of Yalavigi in Savanur Taluk borrowed Rs.1.25 lakhs from State Bank of India and KSFC for the manufacture of Agarbatti. 20 weavers from Huralikuppi borrowed Rs.2 lakhs for the wool weaving from the Nationalised Bank and KSFC. 20 beneficiaries from Savanur borrowed Rs.1.6 lakhs from Karnataka Bank and KSFC for the weaving of Khadi cloth.

Syndicate Bank extended a loan of Rs.1.lakh to 20 beneficiaries of Shiggaon for manufacturing pottery items. Another 10 beneficiaries of the same place borrowed Rs.80,000 for rope making and 20 beneficiaries borrowed Rs.60,000 for making leaf plates from the local bank. 10 beneficiaries borrowed Rs.1.8 lakhs for manufacturing of leather articles, another 10 beneficiaries borrowed Rs.1.5 for the

manufacture of parched rice at Bankapur. 25 beneficiaries of Tadasa borrowed Rs.2 lakhs from the Bank for rope making. 8 beneficiaries from Hangal and 17 beneficiaries from Tilavalli borrowed Rs.1.04 lakhs and Rs.2.21 lakhs respectively from the local bank for weaving blankets. 20 beneficiaries from Adur borrowed Rs.2 lakhs for the manufacture of Kamblis. Another 20 beneficiaries from Hirenarthi (Kundagol tq.) borrowed Rs. 2 lakhs for wool spinning and weaving, and 10 beneficiaries from Ramakoppa borrowed Rs.4 lakhs for manufacture of chilli powder from KSFC. Khadi Board financed 25 beneficiaries from Yaraguppi to manufacture pappad at an estimated cost of Rs.1.25 lakhs and another 25 beneficiaries borrowed Rs.4 lakhs for the manufacture of Masala powder.

**Table 5.12 : Action Plan of Vishwa Programme in Dharwad district during the year 1993-94**

Sl.No.	Taluk	No.of Development centres	No.of units	Beneficiaries		Total employment opportunity	Cost of training	Cost of plan
				Training	Production			
1	Byadgi	5	97	50	47	214	0.71	17.75
2	Dharwad	3	110	25	85	165	0.47	7.28
3	Gadag	5	91	100	30	350	1.23	36.05
4	Hangal	3	45	17	28	85	0.26	5.25
5	Haveri	3	9	75	30	125	1.09	10.75
6	Hirekerur	3	25	-	25	150	-	3.25
7	Hubli	3	65	50	15	150	0.32	4.25
8	Kalghatgi	3	20	25	19	140	0.13	5.50
9	Kundgol	3	42	80	10	190	0.82	19.50
10	Mundargi	2	71	-	130	130	-	6.40
11	Nargund	4	81	60	75	305	1.20	20.75
12	Navalgund	2	13	12	20	56	0.09	3.96
13	Ranibennur	3	34	25	75	160	0.16	6.60
14	Ron	2	36	35	100	215	0.50	10.30
15	Savanur	3	34	45	20	170	0.47	4.85
16	Shiggaon	3	85	-	85	170	-	7.70
17	Shirhatti	3	52	100	50	225	0.74	23.25
Total		53	910	699	844	3000	8.19	193.39

Source : District Industrial Centre, Dharwad

### Infrastructure

Industrial development of the district depends much upon the availability of infrastructure like transport, communication, banking, electricity, raw material, training centres, industrial estates and sites, market facilities, etc. All these facilities are available in Dharwad district. The details regarding the infrastructure are given in the concerned chapters.

During 1992-93 the total length of roads in Dharwad district was 9,382 km. Bangalore-Pune National Highway No.4 passes through Ranibennur, Haveri, Shiggaon,, Hubli and Dharwad connects the important taluk headquarters of the district. The total length of railway line in the district is 321 km with 41 railway stations and three junctions. This is certainly helpful to transport the raw material

to places where it is required and to transport the finished goods to the markets and to transport the labourers as well as the common man. Communication system in the district has the network of 641 post offices, 364 telegraph offices, 122 telephone exchanges and 24,900 telephone subscribers. There are three Doordarshan stations at Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag. Telex, STD and ISD facilities are also available.

Regarding Banking facility, there were 203 commercial banks, 122 rural banks, 35 Co-Operative Credit banks, 121 branches of the co-operative banks, 17 Primary Land Development Banks, 414 Agriculture Credit Co-operative Banks and 220 Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies extending banking facility to the people of the district during the period ending March 1993. During the same period co-operative banks in the district have extended credit to the tune of Rs.6,446 lakhs where as the commercial banks and rural banks together have extended a credit of Rs.39,203 lakhs. During the same period, the Land Development Banks have extended a loan of Rs.684 lakhs. KSFC having its regional office and branches in the district has extended the credit facility to the industries in the district.

Though there is no generation of electricity in the district, it is fed by Karnataka State Electricity Board. During the period ending March 1993, 20 towns, 1,320 villages, 120 hamlets, and 40,244 irrigation pumpsets have been electrified.

Though the ground water level is very low, it is tapped by borewells. Drinking water for Hubli and Dharwad town is supplied from the Malaprabha irrigation project and a portion of it is utilised by the industries in the area.

It is estimated that 1,415 metric tonnes of manganese ore, 3,275 metric tonnes of iron-ore, 3,446 metric tonnes of moulding sand are available in the district. Since their quantity is meagre, there is not much scope for any mineral based industries in the district. But, there is a lot more scope for agro-based industries such as cotton, oil seeds, paddy, etc., which are grown in abundance. Cattle based industries are having lot of scope as Dharwad *pedha*, leather tanning and manufacture of leather products are well known through out the State.

The Karnataka Small Scale Industries Marketing Corporation is extending marketing facilities for the products of the registered small scale industries. During 1993-94, as per the production cost agreement scheme, 48 units in the district could sell away their goods through the corporation worth Rs.100.58 lakhs. Some other units have availed this benefit and marketed their goods worth Rs.200.87 lakhs. Under the bill discounting scheme, five units have availed Rs.22.40 lakhs. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation has arranged for the training of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes candidates in leather tanning, footwear making, manufacture of leather articles and the like and also provide them tool kit free of cost and roadside cabins for leather craft and raw material to these people. Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation has opened its zonal office and a raw material depot in the Hubli Industrial Estate. This is supplying raw material to industrialists as per their requirement.

The State Government has categorised the district into four regions so as to provide them grants on the basis of their permanent assets, subsidy on interest, electricity etc. Accordingly, few taluks of Dharwad fall into the second region and few into the third region and the Dharwad growth centre falls into fourth region and were eligible for prescribed grant-in-aid accordingly.

**Table 5.13 : Statement of talukwise stamp duty and non-agricultural conversion penalty exemption cases for the year 1993-94**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Stamp duty exemption certificates issued	Non- Agricul- cultural conversion penalty exemption cases	Sl.No	Taluk	Stamp duty exemption certificates issued	Non-Agricul- cultural conversion penalty exemption cases
1.	Byadgi	3	1	10.	Mundargi	12	-
2.	Dharwad	45	-	11.	Nargund	6	-
3.	Gadag	65	1	12.	Navalgund	10	-
4.	Hangal	12	2	13.	Ranibennur	18	3
5.	Haveri	21	-	14.	Ron	16	-
6.	Hirekerur	18	1	15.	Savanur	8	-
7.	Hubli	87	5	16.	Shiggoan	5	-
8.	Kalghatgi	15	6	17.	Shirhatti	7	2
9.	Kundgol	9	-		Total	357	21

Source : Progress report, District Industries Centre, Dharwad 1993-94

**Table 5.14 : Talukwise details of incentives and exemptions obtained in Dharwad district for the year 1993-94**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Subsidy on immovable property		Price of immovable property certificate	
		Number	Total (in Rs.)	Number	Total (in Rs.)
1.	Byadgi	5	1,86,700	1	1,54,000
2.	Dharwad	39	1,25,31,000	15	3,23,78,000
3.	Gadag	40	45,84,200	19	1,61,48,000
4.	Hangal	7	10,26,300	-	-
5.	Haveri	20	16,45,600	3	2,85,000
6.	Hirekerur	5	3,28,200	-	-
7.	Hubli	141	1,38,15,200	14	5,75,91,000
8.	Kalghatgi	9	5,20,700	6	78,20,000
9.	Kundgol	5	66,500	-	-
10.	Mundargi	1	15,100	-	-
11.	Nargund	1	51,800	-	-
12.	Navalgund	4	58,800	-	-
13.	Ranibennur	21	55,43,500	8	1,22,00,000
14.	Ron	9	9,09,200	06	64,87,000
15.	Savanur	8	3,90,200	1	6,54,000
16.	Shiggaon	7	88,800	-	-
17.	Shirhatti	4	2,89,900	2	8,74,000
	Total	326	4,20,51,700	75	13,45,91,000

Source : Progress Report – 1993-94, District Industrial Centre, Dharwad



**Belur Growth Centre** : Belur Growth Centre was established in 1989 on the National Highway No.4 between Dharwad and Belgaum at Belur, about 13 km away from Dharwad. It is one of the three centres which was started in 1989 the two others being at Hassan and Raichur. The total area of the centre measured 1,250 acres and the land has been divided into three blocks. It is intended to spend Rs. 3000 lakhs for the development of these blocks. The first block occupies an area of 500 acres and 182 acres of this land has been developed into an industrial estate out of which 175 industrial sites have been formed. Out of 175 sites, 84 have been allotted to beneficiaries and of these 84 sites, 13 have been developed as industrial sheds and the production is in progress. Another 19 sites at the different stages of development. Out of 13 industries, which have already started production, five come under large and medium scale industries and eight others are categorized under small scale industries.

As the growth centre comes under the fourth region, it is eligible for advances upto Rs.25 lakhs and would get 25 percent of the amount as subsidy. This would be 30 percent, if the beneficiaries are from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, minorities, woman entrepreneurs, disabled and ex-servicemen and they are also eligible for the grant upto rupees one lakh. They also get tax exemption for five years from the date of production of goods by the industries. There are also special exemptions as well as subsidy for selected items of production. Those units which have provisions for pollution control measures were provided with the capital investment of Rs.5 lakhs and were entitled for 5 percent of special grant. The small scale industries started here are entitled for total exemption of stamp duty and concession in the registration fee. Industries which started production during the period ending March 1993 are eligible for the exemption of entry fee on the raw material supplied to these industries. The Growth Centre, thus availing all these benefits, is growing in an accelerated manner.

**Industrial Estate and Sites** : For the growth of industries, well developed industrial estate and sites are very important. The Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC) is developing industrial estates in selected places and allotting the industrial sheds and sites to interested entrepreneurs on lease cum sale basis. The corporation has built A, B, C, D, type of sheds and allotted them to the small industrialists. The list of industrial estates and the number of sheds built and allotted by it upto the end of 1993-94 is shown in the following table.

**Table 5.15 : Details of industrial estates in Dharwad district during the year 1993-94**

Sl.No.	Name of the Industrial estate	Types of sheds	No. of sheds constructed	No. of sheds allotted	No. of sheds allotted during 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Gokul, Hubli	B	119	110	9
		C	153	142	11
		D	99	99	-
		Mini	16	16	-
		Super mini	32	26	6
		Special	1	1	-
		Total	420	394	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Lakumanahalli	C	8	8	-
		D	8	8	-
		Total	16	16	-
3	Gadag	C	6	3	3
		D	4	4	-
		Mini	6	6	-
		Total	16	13	3
4	Ranibennur	C	2	2	-
		D	2	2	-
		Total	4	4	-
5	Ramanakoppa	C	6	-	6
		Supermini	5	-	5
		Total	11	-	11
6	Haveri	C	2	-	2
		Super mini	4	-	4
		Total	6	-	6

Source: District Industrial Centre, Dharwad

The KSSIDC has established industrial estates at Lakamanahalli, Sattur, Rayapura, Kelageri, Gokula, Tarihala and Belur. Out of the total number of sites developed by the Corporation, nine sites at Tarihal and 46 sites at Belur are yet to be allotted upto end of 1993-94. The details of the location of sites developed and the extent of land acquired (in acres) and the number of sites formed (given within brackets) are as follows. Lakamanahalli – 73.18 acres (36 sites); Sattur – 78.4 acres (21 sites); Rayapura – 10 acres (one site), Kelageri 194.5 acres (one site), Gokula 35.00 acres (4 sites), Tarihala – 256 acres (246 sites) and Belur – 50 acres (175 sites).

The details of the land acquired for the establishment of industrial estates in different taluks of the district by the end of 1993-94 are as follow : Lakmanahalli, Dharwad Taluk (29.25 hectares); Sattur (330.19 hectares); Rayapura (153.94 hectares); Mummigatti, Belur, Neralakatti and Narendra 948.36 hectares and Navalur 6.71 hectares. The land has been acquired also at Tarihal (129.80 hectares), M.T. Sagar (44.27 hectares), Gokula (0.44 hectares) and Krishnapura (10.51 hectares) in Hubli taluk and the same is allotted to some private industries as well as the KSSIDC. Another 12.60 hectares of land was also acquired at Gadag and allotted. Further 11.13 hectares of land was also acquired and distributed. The land measuring 2.02 hectares each at Ron and Umachagi has been acquired and allotted. In *Ranibennur taluk*, land measuring 364.98 hectares in total at Kavalettu, Nelavagilu and Kodyala has been acquired and allotted to beneficiaries. Further, 9.74 hectares of land at Chalamatti in Kalghatgi taluk and 6.29 hectares in *Byalavadi* was also acquired and allotted.

The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) acquired 23.21 hectares of land at Chalamatti in Kalghatgi taluk with an intention of allotting it to industrialists during 1994-95. During the same period, it was also intended to acquire land measuring 45.35 hectares at Bhairidevarakoppa, 116.63 hectares at Gamanagatti, 114.76 hectares at Sherewad in Hubli taluk, and 1.59 hectares at Ijarilakumapura in Haveri taluk, 8.37 hectares at Ramanakoppa in Kundagol taluk, 9.54 hectares at Annigeri in Navalgund taluk and at 4.47 hectares at Byadgi.

### **Training Institute**

Industrial development of any district depends upon the availability of artisans and skilled labourers. Artisan Training Centres and Industrial Training Institutes are functioning in the district to enable the artisans and labourers to enhance their ability to carry on their respective trades like blacksmithy, carpentry, leather work, cotton weaving, bamboo work, coir product etc., Artisan Training centres at Hubli and Gadag have facilities to train the candidates in carpentry, smithy, cotton weaving, leather work, coir products, etc. Only 15 candidates are admitted for training in each of these trades. Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. Artisan Training Institute at Hubli is imparting training in six trades whereas the Gadag centre has only four trades. These centres provide training under TRYSEM, RIP and RAP also.

**TRYSEM (Training Rural Youth for Self Employment)** : This scheme envisages the training of the rural youth between the age group of 18 and 35 years, below the poverty line, and helps them seek self employment. The period of training ranges from 6 months to 9 months. Each trainee is paid a monthly stipend of Rs.75 to 200 during the training period. The candidates are imparted training in automobile repairs, tailoring, wool weaving, cotton weaving, book binding, agarbathi making, television repairs, bore well repairs, spinning on the Charaka and repairs of agricultural implements. The following centres are recognised by the government, to give training under TRYSEM- Small Scale Industries Service Centre, Hubli; India Development Service, Dharwad, Medleri and Gadag; Byahatti Gramabhivrudhi Sangha, Byahatti; JSS Vocational School of Arts and Crafts, Dharwad; Artisan Training Institute, Hubli and Gadag; Aman Radio Institute, Hubli; Khadi and Gramodyoga Sangha, B.Aralikatti, Hubli; Dharwad taluk service society, Dharwad; Khadi Gramodyoga Sangha Shirhatti and Uppina Betageri; Hangal taluk Women's Federation, Hangal; Research Institute of Management, Science and Technology, Dharwad; Agriculture Missionary Centre, Gadag; Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Sangha and Vinaya Handicrafts Workers Association, Hubli.

During 1993-94, there were 22 Industrial Training Institutes working in the district and were imparting training in trades like secretarial practice, welding, sheet metal making, diesel mechanic, building construction, civil draftsmen, electrician, fitter, machine operator, grinder, turner, general electronics, cutting and tailoring. Out of 22 institutes only two are under government and the other 20 are under private sector. Out of two government institutes, one is functioning at Hubli; and other one at Gadag (for women). The following are the 20 institutes under the private sector; Shedji Chadda ITI Rajajinagar, Hubli; SGMV Society ITI (women), Hubli; KSRTC ITI, Gokul Road, Hubli; Jeeveswara Sikshana Samithi ITI, Old Hubli; SSK Hitavardhaka Sangha, YT Miskin ITI, Dajibanpet, Hubli; KH Patil ITI, Vidyanagar, Hubli; Sir Siddappa Kambli Memorial ITI, Gadag, Sri Kotturaswamy ITI Naregal, Ron Taluk, Sri Jagadguru Thontadarya ITI, Dombal, Mundargi taluk, SEA Avvappanna Annigeri ITI, Town Hall, Dharwad, Sri Jagadguru Ajathanagalinga Mahaswami Vidyapeetha ITI, Navalgunda,; Sanjaya Grameena Vidyasamsthe ITI, Holealur, TMAE Societies Tonkada Veerappa ITI, Haveri, TMAEs Sri

Maharshi Valmiki ITI, Ranibennur; Bapuji ITI, Lakshmeshwara; Shirhatti Taluk, Madara Channaiah ITI, Shirol, Nargund taluk; Dr.Ambedkar Sikshana Samithi ITI, Mishrikote, Kalghatgi taluk; Prof. K.S.Sharma ITI, Gokul Road, Hubli; Navalgund Sikshana Samithi ITI, Navalgunda and Mahila Vidyapeetha ITI, Hosur, Hubli. District Industrial Centre has a programme to impart training to industrial entrepreneurs every year in their respective fields.

### Gobar Gas and Astra Ovens

Gobar gas is produced out of cow or buffalo dung. Dharwad being a district endowed with much animal wealth, it could be used to obtain gobar gas especially in rural areas for cooking purpose and thus save fire wood. To make it more popular, central government has come out with a programme to subsidise its cost of installation and to get the beneficiaries a loan from the Nationalised Banks. Zilla Parishat and State Khadi and Village Industries Board help them to install and service the installations. There were 4,600 gobar gas plants in the district by the end of March 1994. For the installation of these plants both central and state governments have provided grants amounting to Rs. 275 lakhs.

Astra ovens are designed to get more heat with minimum fuel and smoke for cooking and they are very popular in rural areas. Each Astra oven costs Rs.120 and Chara oven costs Rs.135. Both are eligible for government subsidy.

**Table 5.16 : Talukwise gobargas units, Astra and Chara ovens in Dharwad district by the end of March 1994**

Sl.No.	Taluk	No. of Gobar gas units	No. of Astra ovens	No. of chara ovens	Sl.No	Taluk	No. of Gobar gas	No. of Astra ovens	No. of Chara ovens
1	Byadgi	514	1961	-	11	Mundargi	73	315	67
2	Dharwad	39	250	-	10	Nargund	212	1012	45
3	Gadag	13	200	-	12	Navalgund	107	495	75
4	Hangal	47	75	100	13	Ranibennur	411	850	450
5	Haveri	440	300	125	14	Ron	193	816	90
6	Hirekerur	368	350	100	15	Savanur	105	200	75
7	Hubli	408	1623	75	16	Shiggoan	369	225	70
8	Kalghatgi	288	190	75	17	Shirhatti	75	675	150
9	Kundgol	-	250	-		Total	3,662	9,787	1,497

Source: Zilla Panchayath, Dharwad

### Hotels

Prior to the State Reorganisation, only Khanavalis which were mainly run by the Veerashaivas existed in the district. The people from North Kanara and South Kanara who migrated into the district introduced the supply of coffee and tea in the hotels. Kardekar Gururao, a friend of Dr. Hardikar, started a Hotel at Hubli in 1930, which later became famous. Since then, a number of Hotels were started which gave rise to the formation of a Hotel Owner's Association. In 1949 Ucchala Anantha Bhat started the Sri Krishna Bhavan Hotel at Hubli, which catered meals, tiffin and also lodging. He in 1959 started Hotel Woodlands, another famous hotel in Hubli. During the same period Rangappa

Kamath with the association of his relatives entered the field of Hotel Industry by starting Vasantha Cafe near the Hubli railway station and a hotel near Hubli railway workshop. Besides, he also started two Kamath Hotels and a restaurant, adjacent to the Highway. Haridas Bhat of Kidiyur of the Dharwad Brahmin's Tea Club, Kidiyur Rangaraya of Tourist Hotel and their relatives namely Janardanarao and Sarvottama Rao of Dharwad restaurant by founding an union, have promoted the Hotel Industry in the district. As Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag are important both as educational and commercial centres and many places in the district are capable of attracting the tourists, Hotel industry is fast improving in the district.

### **Prospects of Industrial Growth**

A survey conducted by the Small Scale Industries Service Centre reveals that there is a lot of scope for the growth of small scale industries in Dharwad district. As the district has made big strides in agriculture, there is abundant scope for the agro based industries in the district. Agricultural produces like cotton, jowar, oil seeds, paddy, chillies and the like are grown in abundance in the district and using them as raw material, many small scale industries can be started in the district. Paddy straw can be used for making cardboards, jowar stem may be used for weaving of mats and other playthings. There is a lot of scope for the agro-based industries like cotton ginning, pressing, spinning and weaving, rice mills, oil mills, fruit juice units, wheat and soji, flour, chilli powder, potato chips etc. Mango is grown in a considerable area and thus the industries which can extract mango juice and making pickles may be started. There is abundant scope for starting such industries at Haveri, Kalghatgi, Hubli, Dharwad, Shiggaon, Konnur and Hole Alur. There is scope for leather industries in Dharwad, Ron, Hubli and Kundgol and Wood Industries, especially furniture may be started at Alnavar. As there are a number of Hospitals and Nursing Homes in Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri, there is need for good furniture. Since there are number of schools and colleges in cities and towns of this district, there is a demand for note books, drawing books, school uniforms, school bags and shoes.

Since a number of large and medium scale industries are coming up in the district, there is a need for ancillary industries to support them. There is scope for leather processing industries as the number of sheep and goats is more in the districts. Since China clay is available in plenty, there is scope for porcelain industries which make the items used in transmission of electricity and some kitchen ware. Stone polishing, glass manufacturing, making of scent out of roses, refined oil industry, making of fertilizer out of cattle feed and such other industries may be established in the district.

## CHAPTER 6

**BANKING, FINANCE, TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**A**griculture and industries are considered very important basic sources of production in formulating economic conditions of a particular region. To support them, the institutions like organised banking, finance; agencies for linking of credit with marketing, co-operative institutions organised for the benefits of public, etc., play an important role in the process of economic development.

The organised banking and finance sectors are the essential factors for the development of a region. The growth of supplementary activities like trade, commerce, marketing etc. will influence the socio-economic life of the people of the area. One can experience that during the recent decades, in the changing socio-economic and political conditions, banking activities with new dimensions have ushered in socio-economic transformation at the grass root level. This responsive banking services found all over the state could also be seen in Dharwad, which is a prominent district, in northern Karnataka.

**BANKING AND FINANCE**

The old records pertaining to the district attest that few decades before the commencement of modern banking activities, in the earlier part of the 20th century, as elsewhere, herein this district also, it was very common that private money lenders, traders, merchants, landlords, the vatandars like Zamindars, Deshpande, Kulkarni, village officers like Patil, and officials etc., had their own practices of money lending. Among the four districts of Bombay Karnataka (Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Uttar Kannada), Dharwad had the largest number of rich merchants. It is learnt that in 1884, the total number of merchants in all the above four districts with annual income ranging from Rs. 100 to 1,000 was about 42,750, the number with more than Rs. 10,000 annual income was 38. During 1884, in Dharwad district, there were 21,046 traders with an annual income between Rs. 100 and 1,000 where as the number of people with more than Rs. 10,000 annual income was 19. This data indicates the then prevailing economic prosperity of the district. From among the prominent communities of the district which were engaged in the Hundi business (Bills of exchange) and other trading activities were the Lingayats, the Jains, the Brahmins and the Komatis (the Vysyas). They had their own indigenous practices of Hundi business. The important trading centres of the district like Dharwad, Hubli and

Gadag were noted for Hundi business. The British report of 1853 mentions that, the money lenders of Hubli were issuing Bills of exchange on huge amount, on traders of Bombay, Madras and other towns of Deccan Plateau. The traders of this district were issuing Hundi to places like Bombay, Pune, Satara, Vengurle and Chipaluna etc.

Dharwad District Gazetteer of 1884 describes about money lending practices as follows: "Money lending was one of the easy means of earning money. Though, caste Hindus, do all types of business, but the first preference will be for money lending to earn interest without any efforts, and it could be carried out with whatever amount of money they have, there is no problem of keeping accounts. It does not require much skill and always there are customers who need money." The money lending was done through the Company (East India Company) rupee only. On the basis of volume of transaction, the money lenders were classified as Grade I (Rs. 1 to 2 lakh), Grade II (Rs. 5,000 to 1,00,000) and Grade III (Rs. 5,000 to 100). In the year 1884, places like Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag and Savanur of the district had good number of money lenders. The bankers (shroffs) of Belgaum and Shahpur were acting as agents of Hubli banks in 1882. In 1883, Hubli had 700 merchants and of them 300 had their capital between Rs. 5000 to 1,00,000. At Gadag, one Gujarathi merchant by name Venkatdas was dealing in Hundi upto Rs. 10,000.

#### **Rate of Interest**

During 1879-80, rate of interest payable on Post Office Savings Bank deposits (S.B. A/c) was raised from 3 3/4 percent to 4 1/8 and the maximum limit of deposit in individual Savings Bank was also raised from Rs. 3,000 to 5,000. Private rich money lenders were charging between 12 and 23 percent on such loans which were granted on personal trust and security, whereas 9 to 24 percent was charged on the security of commodities and gold ornaments. Loans on security of crops were granted on interest rates between 24 and 36 percent. Non-Professional money lenders like village Sahukars were charging between 18 and 37 percent on small loans. Thus money lending was a lucrative business of the rich society.

#### **Investment of Money**

The main avenues of investment of savings were immovable property (real estate) and investment in gold etc. Most of the people used to invest half of their savings in gold. A small percentage of people used to employ in Government Banks. They were Government servants and advocates. Of the total annual licence fee collected by the Government 75 percentage of it was contributed by money lenders. It is learnt that nearly 60 percent of the total money lenders were found concentrated in villages and the rest (40%) in big villages (urban areas). The Gazetteer of 1884, further describes that before the enforcement of legal regulatory measures on money lending activities, there used to be usurious practices and exploitation of loanees. The merchants in those days used to charge monthly interest at the rate of 8 to 12 percent on the pledge of gold ornaments. Generally lending rates were higher in rural areas than the urban. So also, in case the borrower who possessed the property, and was found to be honest and trustworthy he was charged lesser interest. The poor and the dishonest were not at all entertained by the money lenders as reported. Loans on the mortgage of the land was chargeable at one percent interest. The village money lenders were generally charging interest on the basis 'duddu'. (i.e., one 'duddu' per rupee per month). One 'Duddu' was equal to four pais. Among the borrowers, the prominent group was vokkaligas, small farmers with small holdings. According to the report, of the farming community nearly 75 percent were indebted in one way or the other.



### **Economic Survey**

Many economic surveys have been carried out pertaining to the economic conditions of the district during the last century. As recorded in the District Gazetteer of 1884, "money used to be accumulated more or less with merchants, big land holders, gold smiths, vakils, officials holding high post i.e. government services, kurubas and samagars (chammars). Among the Inamdars (families holding land granted by the Government) few appear to be well-to-do, but these inamdars do not know the value of money, since they get money without any strenuous work or risk, their family expenditure is in most disorder." Regarding the investment habit of the people, the Gazetteer mentions that lending of money, trading activities, purchase of lands and buildings, purchase of jewelry or ornaments etc. were avenues of investment. Most of the people used to invest half of their savings in gold and jewels. The district is noted for agriculture from the beginning. The conditions of the peasantry is described like this "Half of the produce of the land goes to village money lender to pay his interest for the loan, most of the farmers sell their land in order to clear the old debt and interest, rarely they sell their land on their own accord or to pay land tax to Government."

Next to farmers, the persons to incur debt were Inamdars. Since they were not permitted by law to alienate Inam Land, they used to surrender their holdings to village money lenders. The report indicates that the village craftsmen like carpenter, blacksmith, potter, uppar were free from debt.

The Report adds that since labourers did not possess any property, rarely they used to get loans from money lenders. There is an improvement in the living conditions of labourers. Before the introduction of Railways in this region in 1889, the wages paid to the male labourer was 3 ½ annas, whereas a female labourer used to get two annas. After 1891, men and women used to get daily wages not less than four annas and two and a half annas respectively. In big villages, the daily wages were five to six annas. Generally a family of labourers consisting of husband-wife and children when worked together, they were contented compared to an agriculturist with small holding as reported in the Gazetteer of 1884.

### **Recent Economic Survey**

In another economic survey conducted after nearly 8 decades (1964) one can observe altogether a change in socio-economic and cultural spheres that have taken place in the living conditions in rural areas.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee conducted economic survey of the district in 1929-30. The survey included the volume of loan, the purpose and the security offered for the loanee. The findings of the survey was that in many cases the loans were used for non-productive purposes like marriage, house hold expenses, repayment of old debt etc. In many cases, loans were obtained on promissory notes by pledging land, house and ornaments etc.

As a part of 1961 Census operations, three different villages of the district representing varied physical features, community life, socio-economic conditions, infrastructure growth etc. were selected for a comprehensive macro level, socio-economic and cultural studies. The survey included the different occupational community groups with low, middle and high income groups. The surveys of this nature generally include the aspects like the debt of the family, resources of loans, purpose of utilisation, rates of interest etc. which are considered as purely one's personal or private affairs. There are possibilities of concealment of facts and figures and hence may not bear realistic facts. Even then,

such surveys are found to be useful for academic studies to mark the socio-economic changes that have taken place in a region, in course of time.

For this socio-economic survey of the district held in (1961), three villages of the district viz., Hulkoti of Gadag taluk, Magadi of Shirahatti taluk and Kaginele of Byadagi taluk were chosen by the Census authorities. The findings of the study are as follows:

All the three villages selected are basically agrarian comprising of different castes, communities and occupational groups. The common and prominent features which came out of the survey, revealed that out of the total loanees and the volume of loan amount availed, the maximum number of families belonged to the category having the maximum monthly income of Rs. 100 per month. The low income group (Rs. 25-50 per month) had availed the least amount in the total volume of loan. In Kaginele village only large holders (more than 10 acres) were able to secure huge amount of loan and it was due to the economic security possessed by them. Another special feature of this village is that 284 families out of 399 being muslims were mainly engaged in agriculture. The number of Hindu families was 113 and of them 44 was Lingayats. Out of 399 families of Kaginele, 178 had taken loans for different purposes. Of the total volume of loans in Kaginele, 65.4 percent was the share of the families of higher income group.

Of the 521 families of Hulkoti, which are economically better placed, only 95 (18 percent) were debtors. Here also, families with higher income group alone had availed 27.10 percent of the total volume of loan. The economic conditions in Hulkoti were satisfactory because it is situated in a close proximity to Gadag (8 Km), Gadag being one of the important commercial centres of the district. From the beginning, Hulkoti has remained a very active centre of economic activities under co-operative movement. The village has imbibed co-operative culture in all its economic activities like agricultural credit, marketing, processing, storage etc. Of the 521 families of Hulkoti, majority being 125 were Kurubas, 120 Raddis and 107 Lingayats.

Magadi was under the administrative control of Sangli state before 1948. Later, it became a village of Shirahatti taluk. The economic conditions here do not differ much than two earlier villages mentioned above. Magadi, had in all, 522 families, majority (240) being Lingayats, followed by Kurubas (66) and Raddis (30). Of the total families, 252 were in debt (48.7 percent). Of the total loans availed, the families of higher income group (Rs. 100 and above) had availed 63.82 percent of the loan, whereas the least income group (Rs. 25 and less) had availed 27.45 percent of the total loans.

Regarding sources of loans, the survey reveals that in Kaginele major portion of the loan (81.7 percent) was from other than the Government and co-operative institutions (i.e. borrowed from commission agents, traders and money lenders). The loans availed through cooperatives constituted only 15.4 percent. In Magadi, it is found that most of the large land holders had availed loans from the local financial institutions like large sized agricultural credit society, Raddi Bank and Sangli Bank. But, loans from other sources like friends and relatives was in no way less in volume. The survey reveals that the co-operative societies charged 8 percent interest on crop loans, whereas Government charged 4 percent on Takavi loans and money lenders charged between 12 and 18 percent.

### **Purposes of Loans**

Among the purposes for which the credit was utilised, the study reveals that in Hulkoti, of the total loans 37.16 percent was used for household cultivation, 22.25 percent for purchase of land, 8.34

percent for house building activities. For non-productive expenses like marriage, the loan utilised was 2.43 percent and for other essentials it was 11.05 percent of the total loan. Due to good monsoon and harvest the rural debt was less in this part.

In Kaginele village 45 percent of the total loans was utilised for non-productive purposes, 28.4 percent to meet day to day agricultural expenses and 18.6 percent on land, cattle and other assets etc.

In Magadi 68.26 percent of the loan amount was spent for meeting day-to-day agricultural expenses, 16.40 percent to meet general household expenses, only 5.03 percent was used for purchase of agricultural lands. The percentage for non-productive expenses like marriage and repair of houses, medicines was 4.62 percent and 4.10 percent respectively. It is observed by the survey, that the barter system of exchange still prevailed in rural areas. Accordingly, the food grain borrowed on loan basis was to be returned with 50 percent extra grains on borrowed quantity, as per the local practices which prevailed in Kaginele.

During the course of last 34 years, in addition to these three representative villages, much economic development had taken place in other villages of the district. Many integrated rural development programmes launched by the Government in successive economic development plans are mainly responsible for this economic prosperity in rural areas. The prominent among them included increased irrigation facilities, better farming, good marketing facilities, increased financial assistance to farmers through the co-operative credit societies, Grameena banks and several poverty alleviation programmes launched by the Government pertaining to rural development like development of rural and agro-based industries and other allied activities like development of poultry, dairy, horticulture, sheep breeding, sericulture, weaving etc. which ushered in a ray of hope of prosperity in the rural economic life.

### **Regulation of Money Lending**

The age old practice of unrestricted and unregulated money lending by the money lenders and pawn brokers made a way for various kinds of exploitation of the uneducated, poor and helpless borrowers (debtors). In order to prevent these malpractices and exploitation, a number of regulatory measures were introduced by the State Government. In the 19th century itself, the Deccan Riots, 1875, i.e., revolt against ruinous rates of interest and exploitation by the Money Lenders, had made the Government to be aware of unbearable burden of interest on peasantry. The main objectives of the earlier and the present regulatory measures of money lending is to prevent and regulate usurious practices and exploitation by Money Lenders and to safeguard the interest of poor borrowers, regulation of interest rates etc. Before the introduction of unified, and comprehensive regulatory measures for money lending as applicable to the state in 1966, Bombay money lenders Act 1946, was made applicable to Dharwad district from 17th November 1947. Subsequently, it was extended to princely areas merged in Dharwad viz., Savanur, Shirahatti, Kundagol, etc. The above Act contemplated issue of licences for money lending, maintenance of accounts in the prescribed form, submission of annual accounts to the Department of Co-operation as well as to debtors and fixation of maximum rate of interest etc. In the beginning, the Revenue department was entrusted with the responsibility of its implementation.

In order to supervise and regulate brisk money lending activities in Hubli-Dharwad cities, there was a separate office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. In 1946, when the Act was implemented, the then prevailing rate of interest was 6 percent for secured loans and 9 percent for

unsecured. By 1952, these rates increased to 9 and 12 percent respectively based on lending rates prevailing in the money market. The administrative report of the Department of Co-operation (1952) indicates that, for the Co-operative years 1949-50, 50-51 and 51-52 the number of licenced money lenders in the district was 228, 245 and 395 respectively. The private money lenders had advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 1.6 crore during the year 1951. According to the 1946 Regulatory Act, the money advanced to merchants by the money lenders was not included under the provisions of the Act. As a result, many of the money lenders were trying to evade the provisions of this Act. The number of unlicenced money lenders exceeded that of licenced.

### **Various Classes of Money Lenders**

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, in its report (1929-30), has listed as many as eight varieties of money lenders. The number of those who did exclusive money lending was limited and the rest, combined money lending with some other business. In towns, the shroffs, general merchants, dalals, commission agents, people with surplus money etc. used to engage in money lending activities. In rural areas, zamindars, big land holders, etc. were engaged in money lending activities. A few shroffs from Hubli had trade links with their Bombay counterparts. The rates of interest on money lending at present (from 27.7.1992) are 23 percent on loans without any security and 21 percent backed with security as fixed by the State Government.

### **Growing Number of Private Money Lenders**

As per the report of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the number of money lenders in the district during 1982-83, 1987-88 and 1992-93 were 246, 280 and 401 respectively, while the number of pawn brokers was 130, 124 and 451 respectively. Most of these pawn brokers migrated to this district from northern states.

The volume of deposits mobilised and deployment of credit by the pawn brokers in the district for some years was as follows: Year 1988: **Deposits** Rs. 231.33 lakh, **loans** : for agriculture Rs. 3.25 lakh, non agriculture Rs. 952.20 lakh. Year 1990 : **Deposits** Rs. 551.60 lakh, **loans**: for agriculture 0.85 lakh, for non agriculture Rs. 1396.25 lakh. Year 1992 : **Deposits** Rs. 1386.75 lakh, **loans** : for agriculture Rs. 2.50 lakh, for non-agriculture Rs. 1786.81 lakh.

The volume of loan lent by money lenders in the district during 1990, 1991 and 1992 were Rs. 730.16 lakh, Rs. 774.52 lakh and Rs. 814.88 lakh respectively.

The licence fee and security deposits collected from the money lenders of the district during the years 1990-92 were as follows : 1990: Licence fee Rs. 52,645; security deposit Rs. 6.12 lakh. 1991: Licence fee Rs. 66,400; security deposit Rs. 7.21 lakh. 1992: Licence fee Rs. 48,225; security deposit Rs. 9.62 lakh.

In accordance with the provisions of the Chit Fund Act (Central Act) 1982, the licenced Chit Fund organisations in the district had turned out business worth Rs. 10.80 lakh in 1992.

### **Hubli-Dharwad Money Lending Business**

Hubli - Dharwad twin cities being the hub of trading and commercial activities in the district, accounts for nearly half the number of money lenders, pawn brokers and finance corporations found in the district. As reported by the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies (money lending) Hubli

Circle, there were in all 272 money lending agencies in Hubli-Dharwad cities in 1982-83. Of them 138 were private money lenders, 96 pawn brokers, 14 registered finance corporations and 24 share companies. By 1987-88 the number increased to 462. By 1992-93 (upto August) the number increased to 804, of them 219 were money lenders, 166 pawn brokers, 356 finance corporations and the rest (63) being the share companies. The money deployed by these agencies of this area (circle) during the period 1990-1992 were as follows: 1990 Rs. 409.14 lakh, 1991; Rs. 490.14 lakh and 1992 Rs. 527.34 lakh.

The volume of deposits mobilised and money lent for non-agricultural purposes by the finance corporations and pawn brokers of Hubli-Dharwad area were as given below: The figures in brackets indicate loans and advances:

1988: Deposits Rs. 229.30 lakh (Rs. 932.23 Lakh); 1990: Deposits Rs. 487.67 lakh (Rs. 1308.07 lakh); 1991 : Deposits Rs. 891.82 lakh (1830.70 lakh); 1992 : Deposits Rs. 1376.35 lakh (1667.32 lakh); During the year 1992, the licence fee and security deposit collected from the money lenders was Rs.9,850 and Rs. 4.60 lakh respectively. The corresponding figures for the next year were Rs. 8,850 and Rs. 4.05 lakh respectively.

### **Finance Corporations**

The constituents of unorganised money market like private money lenders, pawn brokers, non banking financial institutions like nidhis, chitfunds, finance corporations etc. play an important role in mobilisation of deposits and deployment of credit. Finance Corporations are mostly situated in important commercial centres. It is very common that many a time finance corporations registered outside the state, have opened their branches in important commercial centres of the district. These non-banking institutions extend financial assistance to local merchants, industries, for purposes like purchase of machinery, vehicles, hire purchase loan, etc. They render hypothecation and mortgage loans. They do the parallel banking business. They also attract huge deposits from the urban middle class by paying little higher interest and also by means of schemes like lottery, prize etc. In the absence of strict regulatory and restrictive measures, many a time, they cheat general public and investors. These institutions are organised either under the provisions of Indian Partnership Act 1932 or Indian Company's Act 1956. Often, the members of one family run the business forming the partnership firm. At the district level, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies is empowered to exercise control over them under the Karnataka Money Lenders Act 1961. During the period of last one decade 1982-83-1992-93, there is a marked increase in the number of these institutions in the district. There were 17 finance corporations in the district in 1982-83, which increased to 222 by 1987-88 and by 1992-93, the number went up to 405. According to the report of the Department of Co-operation, in 1988, in the district, these institutions had mobilised deposits of Rs.80.37 lakh and had advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 127.83 lakh. In 1990, their deposits and advances amounted to Rs. 127.91 and Rs. 196.45 lakh respectively. For the year 1992, they were able to mobilise deposits of Rs. 207.21 lakh and had deployed credit of Rs. 282.90 lakh, the corresponding figures for the previous year (1991) were Rs. 155.99 lakh and Rs. 429.38 lakh respectively. Most of these finance corporations are situated in commercial centres of the district like Hubli-Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Ranibennur, Nargund and Shiggaon. The *modus operandi* of one of these institutions is illustrated in the following paragraph.

### **Sri Mruthyunjaya Finance Corporation, Dharwad**

This financial institution was established in 1987 under the provisions of Indian Partnership Act 1932. Most of the partners of the firm are from local business fraternity. The share capital of the firm is Rs. 90,000 (1994). The institution has attained economic soundness due to the personal influence or reputation of partners and general support from the local business community. The Corporation lends finances to merchants for the promotion of their trade and commerce, to the farmers for seeds, manure etc. It also finances to small scale industrialists and employees of the organised sectors including Government servants on suitable security. In order to promote thrift, along with general deposits, pigmy collection is also undertaken. Consumer loans are also granted to facilitate the purchase of household articles on installment basis. The organisation is not finding any difficulty in lending and recovery of loans, since most of its founders are commission agents (dalals) who have got close business links with farmers. The rate of interest chargeable on loans is 21 percent, while interest rate payable on deposits range between 12 and 16 percent. The volume of deposits mobilised, loans and advances made by the organisation during the last five years is as follows: The figures in brackets indicate loans in terms of lakh of rupees. March 1990: deposits Rs. 11.45 (loan Rs. 13.05), 1991: 14.63 (18.13) 1992: 17.10 (21.97), 1993: 22.67 (26.45) and 1994:34.22 (39.61).

### **Economic Assistance to Weaker Sections**

Before independence and even after independence, the Governments have introduced several legislative measures in order to extend material relief to those who are economically weaker and backward, specially the farmers who were groaning under the heavy pressure of debt of a private money lender. The Bombay Agricultural Debtor's Relief Act 1939 was very important among them. It was enacted with a view to reduce the aggregate indebtedness of genuine agriculturist so as to bring down the debts to a reasonable level within the compass of their capacity to repay. In 1942, this Act was made applicable only to Navalgund taluk. By 1945 it was extended to Gadag and Ron taluks, and Petas (sub-taluk) like Nargund and Mundargi. By 1947 it was made applicable to all taluks including the merged areas. Under the provisions of the Act, the "Debt Adjustment Boards" were constituted. The application of the Act was restricted to debts not exceeding Rs. 15,000 in any individual case. The rate of interest in awarded cases was not more than six percent per year. In 1947 similar cases were transferred to Civil Courts and Debt Adjustment Boards were cancelled. Under the provisions of this Act, during the period from 1942-52, in the district, 52,706 debtors and private money lenders had applied for Debt Adjustment Board and Civil Courts seeking relief, out of which 51,845 applications were disposed of. The total amount involved was Rs. 395 lakh and of this, nearly loans worth Rs. 57.22 lakh was reduced and the peasants who got this reduction were made to get financial assistance from Co-operative societies, Government loan (takavi) and loans from authorised money lenders.

### **Takavi Loans**

These loans were granted by the Government to the farmers under the provisions of Land Development Loans for development of land, under the provisions Agriculturist Loan Act for purchase of bullocks, fodder, agricultural implements etc. The "Grow More Food Campaign" created more demand for such loans. Accordingly, it was liberalized. During the period from 1946-47 to 1949-50, the Takavi loans granted and the loan recovered in the years in the district were as follows: the figures in bracket indicate the recovery position. 1946-47: Rs. 5.40 lakh (Rs. 46,600), 1947-48: 5.22 lakh (Rs. 1.30 lakh), 1948-49: Rs. 9.68 lakh (Rs. 4.16 lakh), 1949-50: Rs. 17.45 lakh (Rs. 3.78 lakh).



In recent years, the Government has launched several schemes and programmes under which the Government sponsored financial organisations/institutions are extending financial assistance to the poor and weaker sections. Public sector banks, Rural (Grameena) banks and other banking institutions are lending under the scheme of Differential Interest Rate (D.I.R.) for selected poor and weaker sections as per norms. The objectives of this scheme is to increase the economic stability of small and marginal farmers (2.5 acres of irrigated land or 7 acres of dry land), rural artisans, released bonded labourers, persons belonging to economically weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to make them eligible for availment of loans and stabilise themselves. In the beginning, the annual income limit for the beneficiary under this (DIR) loan scheme was Rs. 2000 in rural areas and Rs. 3000 in towns. In course of time, the upper limit of income was increased. At present, the upper limits in urban and semi-urban areas is Rs. 6,400 and in cities it is extended upto Rs. 7,200. The rate of interest payable on loans is only 4 percent under this scheme. As per the report of the Lead Bank, by the end of March 1992, the total loans advanced to the weaker sections was Rs. 12,345.12 lakh, which amounted to 38.5 percent of the priority sector advances. During the same year, loans granted under DIR amounted to Rs. 329 lakh (0.68 percent of the total loans) (as per Reserve Bank of India norms it should have been minimum one percent of the total loans). During the end of 1992, the total advances made by the banking sector in the district for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was reckoned at Rs. 1534.04 lakh as reported. As per the report of the District Credit Plan (1993-94) it was planned to cover 27 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries by granting credit of Rs. 88000/-.

### **Bonded Labour**

As found in other districts of the state, here also, agriculture being main occupation, there are evidences which attest to the fact of the existence of the practice of bonded labour from the beginning. Economic distress appears to be the main reason which has helped for continual practice of bonded labour. The Gazetteer of 1884 illustrates in detail about the various aspects of living conditions of bonded labourers, like, types of bonded labourers, daily wagers, other facilities provided to them etc. Generally in those days a labour who had availed or bonded himself for a debt of one hundred rupees to the master, had to serve him nearly for 5 years and the master used to provide him food, clothings, blanket and foot wears etc. according to the customs. In case, in the absence of condition to provide food and clothing etc, the labourer had to work upon three years, this is known as *Ona Jeeta*. In case of death of a person who had advanced loan for bonded labourer, the successors used to avail the services of the bonded labourer. But in case of death of bonded labourer within the stipulated period, it was not binding on the part of the family members of the bonded labourer to continue the work. In case, the bonded labour discontinued to work, the masters used to recover the money by filing a case against the labourer. But the civil courts did not entertain this type of disputes. Generally, agriculturists used to employ men of their own caste as bonded labourers. Rarely, there might have been chances for the bonded labour to become a son-in-law of the family by marrying the daughter of the master in case there was no male issue to the masters. As reported in 1884 Gazetteer, since the agricultural labourers used to get good wages, the practice of bonded labour system gradually began to decline. Other than the physical bonded labourers, the ministerial staff (clerical) in business establishments of big traders and commission agents used to work as a type of bonded labourers.

### **Abolition of Bonded Labour**

For the first time in 1843, the British Government made an effort to abolish the practice of bonded labour system by introducing legal ban on such slavery. However, the slavery is continued in



many disguised forms including the practice of bonded labour. The Breach of Agreement Act of 1860 helped for this practice to continue to a certain extent.

After independence, for the first time, in 1976 the Central Government enacted a legislation which contemplates the abolition of the age old practice of bonded labour. According to the provisions of the Act, all bonded labourers were not only released but also were made debt free totally including the interest on loan amount. Both the Central and State governments have launched several economically rehabilitative measures for the welfare of released bonded labourers. Nationalised banks are extending financial assistance to these labourers upto Rs. 6,250 so as to enable them to possess necessary things to undertake self employment by providing them milch animals, poultry animals, oxen, bullock cart etc. Half of the expenditure made by the State Government under this scheme is shared by the Central Government since 1979-80. The identification of bonded labourers as per the norms is entrusted to Village Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats under the guidance of Zilla Panchayats. The practicing of bonded labour and making advances with an intention to make person as bonded labour is declared as cognisable offence resulting in a fine of Rs. 2,000 and imprisonment for three years. As reported by the district authorities, no cases of bonded labour is reported in recent years in this district.

#### **Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1976**

This Act mainly contemplates the material relief to those debtors, who were groaning under the heavy pressure of debt and from the clutches of money lenders. It covers small agricultural holders, landless agricultural labourers, economically backward classes etc. whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 2400 (since 15th November 1979 raised to Rs. 4800). Karnataka was the first state in the country to enact such a progressive, welfare measure for the poor. According to the provision of the Act, the debt including the interest outstanding in respect of above categories of debtors are not be recovered and all court decrees obtained by the creditors are declared as annulled and goods pledged as security for loan are to be returned, as per Section 5 of the Act, failing which the creditor was liable for a fine ranging from Rs. 1000 to 5000 and imprisonment ranging from three months to one year. However, the debts of Government, Co-operatives and Companies are exempted from the purview of this Act. This act was in force upto the end of December 1981. As reported by the district authorities, during the period of the existence of this relief act, the number of applications filed seeking relief was 952. The amount of relief involved was Rs. nine lakh. Of the total applications received, 509 were disposed of with a relief of Rs. 5.27 lakh. The number of applications rejected was 433 amounting to Rs. 3.73 lakh. The number of applications filed by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were 50 and all of them together got relief to the tune of Rs. 34,389/-.

#### **COMMERCIAL BANKS**

Before the commencement of lending through the organised financial institutions, during the rule of the Peshwas in the 17th and 18th centuries, the rate of interest chargeable on loans ranged between one and five percent per month. Private money lenders or Sahukars were capable of extending financial assistance to the Government. In turn the Government used to bestow the right of lease for collection of land revenue of assigned villages. Money transaction was mainly through *Hundis* (Bills of exchange). The Government Hundi were called as *varath*. The Sahukars (Rich merchants) of Hubli were capable of dealing in Hundis with far off places like Bangalore and Pune. Among the Brahmins, the title (Surname) 'Nayak' often suggests the profession of money lending (Sahukar). It appears that the term Nayak might indicate the economic ownership of villages assigned to collect land revenue

for the loans that they granted to the Government. There were Sahukars in other communities too. The records of Mooru Savira Math of Hubli reveal that it had loaned to the merchants of the far off places like Mumbai etc. The inscriptions of the district indicate that the institutions like the mathas of all other communities, temples, guilds of traders, merchants and artisans etc., were also engaged in money lending activities by accepting deposits. The interest accrued on cash endowments kept in temples were utilised for various temple services.

The modern banking history of Karnataka is nearly 130 years old. Like Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad district also occupies a unique place in tracing out the different phases of history of modern banking. For the first time, in 1868, two private sector banks were started in Bangalore. In Northern Karnataka area, for the first time, public sector banking activities were started in Dharwad in 1863, by opening of a branch of the Bombay Presidency Bank founded in 1840. This made the beginning of organised modern banking industry in the district under the public sector. The second branch of the same bank was opened in 1870, at Hubli being the hub of commercial activities in the district. In those days in Bombay Karnataka area, except Hubli no other city was a centre of brisk banking activities. Hence, it was called 'Chota Mumbai' (small Bombay). It was a central place of cotton trading activities. The main reason for opening of a branch herein Hubli-Dharwad was mainly to facilitate discount of Hundi (Bills of Exchange) drawn by Bombay traders on Hubli traders and to provide cheap remittance facilities in addition to promote economic activities in the area by providing cheaper credit facilities.

In the beginning, the cotton grown in this area was transported to Bombay through the ports like Karwar and Kumta. There was much demand in foreign countries for the cotton grown in this area (American cotton). Cotton being exported from here was known as 'Kumati Cotton' (Cotton from Kumata). The old records indicate that from Dharwad district during 1873-83, on an average, yearly, cotton worth Rs. 45 lakh (9,500 tonnes) used to be exported. For the Bombay market (export) the district shared nearly 68 percent of the total export of cotton. The modern banking activities are much diversified. But the banking activities in those days were restricted and confined only to selected class of people. Among the depositors of the bank, the European trading companies engaged in cotton trade were prominent. They had a business turnover of Rs. 30 to 40 lakh annually. The local traders like the Lingayats, the Brahmins, the Jains and the Komatis used to have a turnover of Rs. 15 to 20 lakh. Nearly 8-10 Bombay based companies were housed in Hubli. It is found that in those days the wide fluctuations in cotton trade used to cause great impact and influence on the socio-economic life of the people of the district (see chapter 2) as evidenced by old records.

The American Civil War 1863-65 which caused 'Cotton Boom' in the district as elsewhere, had a great impact on the banking industry including social and economic life of the people. During that period of boom or prosperity, it is described that there was a flow of money in the district as a result of which rich farmers were able to adorn the horns of their oxen with gold rings, perhaps, it may be an exaggeration, but the growing demand and rising prices for cotton might have caused inflationary tendencies, as a result of which, the value of real estates like land and house property increased much, which caused increase in the number of disputes and other social evils etc. Perhaps, by the ill effects of hyper inflation due to rise in cotton price, the maxim '*hatti bitti raita halaada*' i.e., cotton ruined the farmer, might have come into usage in this area. Due to the recession or setback in cotton trade in the subsequent years, Dharwad branch of the Bombay Presidency bank was closed after serving for 15 years in 1878, and business was transferred to Hubli branch. The Hubli branch also suffered heavily during the great famine of 1876-78.

### **Joint Stock Companies of Early Period**

The introduction of the provisions of 'limited liability' principle made applicable to joint stock companies after 1860, made a way for incorporation of more and more number of joint stock companies both in the private and public sectors. Except a few companies doing exclusively banking business, the rest of the companies combined banking with production, distribution, insurance and other allied activities. In those days there was no investment made by the public in Government securities. The Government servants alone used to invest in post office savings bank accounts. A joint stock company by name "Dharwad Vyapara Uttejaka Co." made its beginning in April 1876 with a share capital of Rs. 40,000. It was engaged in import-export business of cloth. In 1883, the company had 143 share holders, of them, majority (85) were Brahmins who were Government servants. The company opened its branch at Hubli in 1877. During the next year i.e. in 1878 in Hubli a separate independent company known as "Hubli Cloth Company" with a capital of Rs. 22,000 was promoted. In 1881 the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company was started at Hubli with a capital of Rs. 6 lakh (for many years the mill was known as Bharath Mill). By 1882-83, two big companies M/s. Robertson & Brothers and Cristal and Company were engaged in trading at Hubli and Gadag respectively. In those days, the dividend paid by these companies to share holders ranged between 12 and 15 percent. Hence, there was more investment in these companies than in commercial banks. The Hubli branch of Bombay Presidency Bank was closed in 1881 but again reopened in 1882. However, it was finally, closed in 1884. This situation made the way for promotion of local banks, and opening of branches from the banking company originated outside the district in order to cater to the growing needs of trade and commerce. By 1951, excluding the banking and insurance companies, there were 37 public companies in the district. Upto 1900, six more companies were incorporated. From 1900 to 1940, three more companies and from 1940 to 1950, 24 new companies were registered.

### **Local Commercial Banks**

As a result of launching of very active, wide spread and competitive co-operative movement in the district, from the beginning, many urban centres in the district had non-agricultural credit co-operatives started a decade or two earlier to the establishment of commercial banks by the local public. However, enterprising merchants of the town and prominent persons influenced by the 'Swadeshi' movement promoted banking companies by the beginning of this century. The Indian Companies Administration Report for 1924-25 reveals that among the earliest banking companies of the district 'M/s. Waikar and Company, Hubli' founded in March 1922 and M/s. Ankalagi Bank, Dharwad founded in June 1923 were the prominent. These banks had a share capital of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 7,200 respectively. (In those days there was no legal restriction to suffix the word Bank, Banker, Banking, with the names of the companies, individuals who were engaged in money lending). Much is not known about the future of these banks, probably in the economic depression of 1929-30, they might have been liquidated. According to old records the Poona Bank Ltd. (1898) originated from Pune had opened a branch here in Dharwad prior to 26.08.1924, and was liquidated in the same year. In the year 1924, the bank by name "Madhva Bank" was registered in Dharwad with an authorised capital of Rs. one lakh. However, it appears to have gone on defunct. The Ankalagi Bank of Dharwad had made the beginning of collection of pigmy deposits (minimum one anna) in this area. From among the commercial banks established after 1924, in the district, the Sri Lakshmi Bank founded in the historic town of Hangal in 1929 was prominent. The Sri Lakshmi Bank of Hangal was liquidated in 1956, and continued as Finance Corporation due to non renewal of licence by the Reserve Bank of

India. During the next year i.e, in 1930, Hubli City Bank was founded at Hubli and after serving for 36 years it merged with the Vijaya Bank in 1966. At the time of its merger it had a pay office at Konnur. The Bank of Karnataka was founded in Hubli in the year 1946 after the end of the Second World War. After serving for two decades it merged with the present Karnataka Bank Ltd. At the time of merger, Bank of Karnataka had in all 14 branches and of them six were in Dharwad district.

### **Banks from Other Areas**

In order to cater to the growing credit needs of trade and commerce of the district, specially from the centres like Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Byadagi, Nargund, Ranibennur etc., the Banking companies originated outside the district specially from Dakshina Kannada and from the places which had trade contacts with the district viz., Mumbai, Belgaum, Karwar, Sangli, Miraj, Satara, Poona and Ramdurg originated banks, entered into the banking business of the district.

More than a decade prior to independence one of the prominent banks from South Canara i.e. Syndicate Bank entered into the banking business of the district by opening its branches at Hubli (1932), at Gadag and Byadagi in 1936. Canara Bank opened its branches at Hubli in 1935 and Dharwad in 1936. Corporation Bank opened its branches at Dharwad in 1944 and at Haveri in 1946. The Central Bank of India originated from Bombay opened two branches at Gadag and Hubli in 1940 and 1942 respectively. In Sixties the State Bank of Mysore and Vijaya Bank entered the banking business in the district. The bank called Bharat Bank had a branch here in Hubli, which later merged with the Punjab National Bank. In 1951, 16 different banking companies were operating 40 branches in the district in 15 different centres of the district and of them 14 banks were from outside the district. The 15 banking centres including pay office, sub pay office, treasury pay office were as follows: the figures in bracket indicate the number of total bank branches at a particular place as in 1951. Alnavar (1), Annigeri (1), Byadagi (2), Dharwad (6), Gadag-Betageri(6), Haveri (3), Hubli (12), Konnur (1), Kundagol (1), Lakshmeshwar (1), Masur (1), Nargund (1), Ranibennur (1), Savanur (2), Shirahatti (1). The list of banking companies operating in the district as in 1951 were as follows: Bank of Citizen (Belgaum - 1937), Central Bank of India (Bombay - 1911), Corporation Bank (Udupi - 1906), Syndicate Bank (Udupi - 1925), Agricultural and Industrial Bank (Kundapur - 1934) [its branches were at Dharwad, Haveri, Hubli and Gadag], Bank of Rural India (Karwar, 1940), Canara Bank (Mangalore - 1906), Imperial Bank of India (Bombay - 1921), Punjab National Bank (Delhi - 1894), Bank of Karnataka (Hubli - 1946), Bank of Maharashtra (Pune - 1935), Hubli City Bank (Hubli - 1930), Miraj State Bank (Miraj - 1929), Sathara Swadeshi Commercial Bank (Sathara - 1907), Belgaum Bank (Belgaum - 1930) and Sangali Bank (Sangali - 1916).

During the post independence decades due to the inflation caused after the second world war coupled with activities like economic development plans launched since 1951, national development and extension service projects, changed industrial policy programme, promotion of trade and commerce on large scale, growing urbanisation and marketing etc. resulted in much demand for the increased banking services both in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. This has resulted in a gradual increase in the number of branches of commercial banks in the district.

There were about 40 bank branches of commercial banks in the district in 1951, which increased to 54 in 1966, and to 59 as in June 1969. Before the Nationalisation (1969), there was no conspicuous increase in the number of branches in the district, with banking activities confined only to few commercial and industrial centres. At the time of Nationalisation (19th July 1969), there were 59

commercial bank branches in the district, of them, only six were in rural areas, 24 in semi urban and 29 in urban centres. By the end of 1966, the total deposits mobilised and the credit granted by them was reckoned at Rs. 12.64 crore and Rs. 3.97 crore respectively. In the year 1967 and 1968, if the amount of deposits mobilised accounted to Rs. 13.23 crore, and Rs. 14.56 crore respectively the loans and advances made were Rs. 4.14 crore and Rs. 4.49 crore respectively.

### **After Nationalisation**

For the first time, on 19th July 1969, 14 major commercial banks of India were nationalised. This event marked the beginning of a new chapter in the annals of banking history of India. The nationalisation enabled the Government, to make use of these financial institutions to supplement or adhere to the policies and programmes of National development and to extend social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the society. The Government ownership of these banks, further enabled the weaker sections, neglected till then, to get easy loans on priority for various economic activities. The neglected section of the society was made able to join the main stream of developments. Nationalisation helped hitherto partly or fully neglected rural areas, rural poor, economically weaker sections, unorganised Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities to avail banking services. The concept of 'class' banking changed into 'mass' banking. The Government banks launched many a liberal loan schemes in order to bring social and economic transformation at the grass root level. The Government also made these loan schemes target oriented. Many a time, these liberal credit policy measures of nationalised banks were much abused.

Many innovative banking services were ushered in during the post nationalisation decades. There were several changes in the *modus operandi* of banks. The changes included were Lead Bank Scheme (1969), Priority Sector advances, Differential Interest Rates, establishment of Grameena Banks (1976), the schemes like Social Banking, Anthyodaya, Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc. Added to this, the second nationalisation of commercial banks in 1980, made the way for rapid expansion of banking services.

As expected, the first decade of nationalisation achieved a good progress in banking in the district. The number of bank branches 63 in 1969 increased to 124 by 1975. So also, deposits rose from Rs. 1585 lakh to Rs. 3978 lakh (185 percent increase), correspondingly loans also increased from Rs. 641 lakh to 2276 lakh (218 percent increase). The Credit Deposit ratio increased to 57 percent, which was 91 percent State and 60 percent at the National level. The share of the priority sector advance was 50 percent in the total advances. Prior to nationalisation, on an average, the population ratio served per branch in the district was 40,000, the national average was 69,000. Though, much emphasis was laid for opening more number of branches in rural areas during the first decade of nationalisation, the imbalance in the rural and urban services was not reduced. In 1975, in rural areas, the population served per branch was 40,000 as against 8000 in urban areas. By the establishment of the Malaprabha Grameena Bank in 1976, this unequal service gap between rural and urban areas considerably reduced. By 1975-76, in the district, the population served per branch was reduced to 17,000, the corresponding ratio of population for the State and India were 20,000 and 29,000 respectively. This indicates that the district had better banking services compared to State and National level. In 1975, the State Bank of India had the largest number (19) of branches in the district followed by Syndicate Bank with 18, the then lead bank for the district.



**Table 6.1 : The following table indicates the comparative analysis of the banking statistics of the District, Karnataka State and the Country as a whole as in June 1975**

	Dharwad	Karnataka *	India **
Deposits (Rs.lakh)	3,977	52,887	11,44,000
Advances (Rs.lakh)	2,276	47,952	7,91,400
Credit Deposit Ratio (percentage)	57	91	69
Bank Branches (No.)	123	1,620	18,180
Average population served per branch (000)	19	18	30
Per Branch deposits (Rs.lakh)	32	33	63
Per Branch advances (Rs.lakh)	19	30	44
Per capita deposits (Rs.)	166	181	209
Per capita advances (Rs.)	95	164	144
No.of Banks	20	32	83

\* As in June 1974; \*\* As in December 1974.

By the end of December, 1975, the number of bank branches in the district increased to 135. Of them, 40 were rural, 48 semi-urban and 47 urban branches. The banking services were concentrated in three taluks viz., Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag (60 percent of the total banking business). In the subsequent years, as per the Lead Bank Survey Report, new branches were opened in the identified growth centres. In 1975, 13 public sector banks and seven private sector banks were working in the district. After seven years, by 1982, the number of bank branches including the branches of the Grameena Bank rose to 322 and during the above period of seven years (1975 - 1982) several banking companies which originated outside the state had entered into the arena of banking business of the district. During the decade 1970-1980, Bank of India (Madras), Union Bank of India(Bombay), Bank of Baroda (Gujarat), Indian Bank (Madras), Andhra Bank (Secunderabad) etc, had joined in the banking business of the district. Many banks had introduced decentralisation in their administration by opening their Regional Branches. The Zonal Office of State Bank of Mysore covering 10 districts of Northern Karnataka in addition to some districts of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnul district of Andhra, is functioning at Hubli. By the end of 1982, there were 25 banking companies operating in the district including the seven companies originated from Karnataka. The Malaprabha Grameena Bank had the largest number of branches (66), followed by Vijaya Bank (23), Syndicate Bank (21), State Bank of India (20) and Canara Bank (20). During the years of first decade of nationalisation and in the subsequent years, there was a rapid increase in the number of branches in the district, that too in rural areas. The number of rural branches as in July 1969 i.e. 60 rose to 188 by 1979. By 1981 the number further increased to 203. This marked an improvement in banking services in the district. In 1981, the population ratio served per branch in the district was 14000 (13000) as against 26000 (23000) in 1972. The figures in the bracket indicate state average.

**Table 6.2 : The following table indicates Banking particulars of the district as in 1981 and 1982**

Rs.in lakh

Important particulars	As in December		Percentage increase
	1982	1981	
Total deposits of all banks	15371.00	13182.00	+ 17.32
Total advances of all banks	9188.00	8263.00	+ 11.19
Credit-deposit Ratio (percent)	59.78	63.06	- 5.20
Total priority sector advances	5545.00	5074.00	+ 9.28
Percentage of priority sector advances to total advances (percent)	60.35	61.40	- 1.71
Percentage of D.I.R.advances to total advances (percent)	2.27	2.21	+ 2.71
Advances to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	68.00	67.00	+ 1.49
Bank Branches (No.)	222	208	+ 6.73

By the end of March 1992, there were 431 branches of different Banks functioning in the district, their geographical distribution was: Rural : 218, Semi-Urban : 93, Urban : 120. Of these branches, 202 were the branches of commercial banks, 122 grameena banks and 107 were the branches of co-operative banks. By the end of 1993, the number of commercial bank branches increased to 328 and of them 206 were commercial banks and 122 were of grameena banks. The number of banking companies operating in the district was 27 including seven from Karnataka. Of the 27 banks, 20 were from public sector and the remaining seven from private sector. The State Bank of India had 27 branches including five separate agriculture development branches. (ADB's situated at Haveri, Ranibennur, Nargund, Navalgund and Shirahatti). The branches of the State Bank of India working at Hanagal, Dharwad and Hirekerur had separate wings for agriculture. For the development of industries, the State Bank of India had opened special branches at Hubli (Gokul Industrial Estate) and Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag to help small scale industries. In respect of volume of banking business transaction (deposits and loans) the State Bank of India Hubli branch was considered as the highest. The State Bank of India is constructing a staff training college at Dharwad to facilitate the training of their employees, from all over Karnataka. There is a separate service branch of Canara Bank at Hubli. The Canara Bank, Dharwad has opened rural development and self-employment training centre at Vidyagiri (J.S.S. College).

The Table 6.3 shows the performance of Banking Industry (including Co-operative Banks) in Dharwad district as at the end of 1993.

### **Lead Bank and Credit Plan**

As per the Reserve Bank of India report, Lead Bank scheme was introduced at the end of 1969. The scheme mainly aims at formulation of development schemes to suit the local areas and their implementation by the joint efforts of the financial institutions working in the district and to co-ordinate the lending activities under the leadership of Lead Bank. It is observed that after the implementation of the scheme the wide disparity that existed in banking services in rural areas has been reduced. To make the scheme more effective, a branch of a bank is assigned to cluster of selected





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	Ratnakar Bank	2	360.18	102.16	28.36	22.39	0.11	13.37	0.02	-	0.02	1.31
17	Sangli Bank	3	864.48	316.83	36.64	57.29	16.01	20.78	1.96	0.80	0.64	3.80
18	State Bank of India	27	14481.46	9316.77	64.33	5666.64	2734.54	2153.54	1932.99	62.12	19.91	10.12
19	State Bank of Hyderabad	1	157.24	56.88	36.17	25.15	0.82	18.50	0.30	-	-	-
20	State Bank of Mysore	14	3370.17	2315.89	68.71	1449.90	252.22	250.38	196.07	36.37	8.90	96.30
21	Syndicate Bank	26	9495.24	4044.19	42.59	2041.64	1200.87	432.10	389.31	130.35	22.45	891.06
22	UCO Bank	3	662.73	509.11	76.82	362.77	239.74	97.56	151.65	15.83	1.23	216.20
23	Union Bank of India	11	2516.35	1348.61	53.59	981.27	490.28	352.75	173.73	39.46	4.36	261.71
24	United Bank of India	1	64.03	6.81	10.63	2.28	0.13	0.40	0.37	-	-	-
25	United Western Bank	1	219.27	198.80	90.66	36.39	1.99	23.65	-	-	-	-
26	Vijaya Bank	31	5941.24	3284.63	55.28	2201.47	1415.96	337.74	969.60	198.53	39.20	1008.36
27	Vysya Bank	7	3484.00	772.00	22.15	304.26	103.89	88.27	31.82	9.81	1.26	48.06
206	All Commercial Banks		68211.40	33806.62	49.56	18603.94	9015.78	5033.86	5011.68	715.49	183.03	4055.51
28	Malaprabha											
122	Grameena Bank		6055.93	8707.09	143.77	7654.72	5938.72	284.69	6229.29	906.64	5.88	3890.51
29	KSFC	3	88.57	6043.88	-	6043.88	-	5263.49	-	-	-	-
30	KCC Bank	84	7926.44	7963.65	100.47	7963.65	7231.64	196.69	159.27	-	-	175.20
31	Karnataka State Agril.and Rural Dev. Bank (Branches)	17	-	4185.30	-	4185.30	4061.75	102.78	1304.10	258.82	-	944.29
32	Karnataka Industrial Cooperative Bank	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	All Cooperative Banks		8015.01	18192.83	-	18192.83	11293.39	5562.96	1463.37	258.82	-	1119.49
433	Grand Total		82282.34	60706.54	73.78	44451.49	26247.89	10881.51	12704.34	1880.95	188.91	9065.51

Source : Margadarshi Bank report.

villages for the integrated development which is known as service area. Efforts are being made to prepare branchwise credit plans and action plans for implementation. From the beginning of the scheme, till 1986, Syndicate Bank served as Lead Bank for the district. Subsequently, the Vijaya Bank was entrusted with this responsibility.

As per the report of the Lead Bank, 1332 villages of the district were assigned to 16 different banks for their development. Of them, the Malaprabha Grameena Bank had adopted 684 villages in 1992, with the network of 122 branches. The commercial banks like the Vijaya Bank had adopted 285 villages, followed by the State Bank of India 236, Canara Bank 222, and Syndicate Bank 187 villages, and the rest of the villages of the district were assigned to the remaining 12 banks. The Lead Bank report mentions that by the end of March 1992, the total bank deposits mobilised, loans and advances made by all the banks together in the district accounted to Rs. 64202 and Rs. 48085 lakh respectively. The Credit Deposit ratio was 78.90 percent. Of this, the share of the commercial banks was 58.43 percent. The volume of priority sector advances of the total loans accounted to Rs. 32032 lakh (66.6 percent), which was more than the assigned target of 40 percent. In the priority sector loans, Rs. 12345 lakh was for the weaker sections (38.54 percent). Likewise loans to agricultural sector was Rs. 20267 lakh (42.14 percent). In this sector also, more than the assigned target i.e. 18 percent was achieved. Loans granted under Differential Interest Rate Scheme (DIR) and loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were accounted to Rs. 329.61 lakh and 1534.04 lakh respectively. The loans granted for the development of small scale industries and for 20 point economic programmes from different banks together accounted to Rs. 6911.33 lakh and Rs. 9422.97 lakh respectively.

### District Credit Plan

As per the action plan of the Lead Bank Report, during 1993-94, it was planned to deploy credit of Rs. 14591 lakh for 15 different projects but the actual credit granted was Rs. 16488 lakh. The target achieved was 112 percent. The major portion of this loan was for priority sector (achievement 113 percent). In the next year (1994-95), it was planned to advance loans to the tune of Rs. 17999 lakh.

**Table 6.4 : The following table gives comparative figures of District Credit Plans (DCPs) for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95**

Sector	DCP 93-94	DCP 94-95	Rs. in lakh
			Percentage difference.
Minor Irrigation	794	859	+ 8.00
Land Improvement	127	44	- 65.36
Farm Mechanisation	983	1357	+ 38.00
Plantation and Horticulture	105	147	+ 40.00
Dairy Development	513	446	- 13.07
Poultry	73	176	+ 141.00
Animal Husbandry (others)	64	75	+ 17.18
Forest Development/Dry Land Development	7	2	- 71.43
Other related activities	160	162	+ 1.25
Non agricultural	2096	3257	+ 55.39
Other priority sector advances	2296	2907	+ 26.61

Sector	DCP 93-94	DCP 94-95	Percentage difference.
Crop loans	4431	4777	+ 7.80
Total Priority sector advances (A)	11653	14209	+ 21.93
Total non-priority sector advances (B)	2938	3790	+ 29.00
Total of A+ B	14591	17999	+ 23.35

### Grameena Banks

In accordance with the provisions of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, these new breed of Banking Institutions were promoted with the financial participation by three agencies ie. Government of India, State Government and the promoter banks. These were started on an experimental basis in 1975-76. Among other things, these banks are mainly aimed at providing financial assistance on priority for the schemes of economic improvement of rural areas. In the name of the live river of the district (i.e. Jeevanadi) the Malaprabha (Malapahari), a Grameena Bank was opened on 31st August 1976. This was the second Regional Rural Bank started in Karnataka. It was promoted by the Syndicate Bank, the then Lead Bank. The area of operation of the Bank is extended to Dharwad and Belgaum districts from the inception. Among the various loan schemes of the bank, the priority are encouragement to irrigation, agricultural production, development of horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy development, mechanisation of agriculture, protection of environment, biogas scheme, rural industries, antipoverty programmes, integrated rural development programmes (IRD), agricultural extension services etc.

Based on the volume of the loan, the rate of interest varied from 11.5percent minimum to 16.5percent maximum. First two branches of the Grameena bank in Dharwad district were opened at Dundasi (Shiggaon tq) and Haliyal (Hubli tq.) on 31.08.1976. In 1994, the bank had in all 122 branches in the district. Among the 13 Regional Rural Banks of the State, this bank has the credit of having the largest number of branches. (Including Belgaum district the total number of branches it has is 208). Among the several achievements of the bank, the prominent schemes included are: under the state Government scheme of 100 wells, 1893 beneficiaries were given financial assistance of Rs. 343.35 lakh enabling them to irrigate about 8000 acres. Under the National programme of Biogas, 951 beneficiaries were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 81.88 lakh for installation of Gobar gas plants. Under the scheme of smoke less villages, the bank has supplied 403 *Asthra Ovens* on experimental basis for two villages i.e., Bammigatti and Tavargeri in Kalghatagi taluk. In order to improve rural transport system, 150 unemployed youths were given financial help. The percentage of recovery of loans was 22percent in 1990, 54 percent in 1991 and 38 percent in 1992 as reported. The Central Office of the bank is located in Dharwad.

**Table 6.5 : The following table shows the performance of the Grameena Bank during the year 1990,1991 and 1992**

Particulars	March		
	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4
1. Grameena Bank Branches (No.)	122	122	122
2. No.of Villages adopted under service area plan	771	684	684

1	2	3	4
3. No.of employees	929	920	914
4. Deposits (Rs.in lakh)	3210	3583	4843
5. Advances (Rs.in lakh)			
a. Loans disbursed	1798	1204	1807
of which priority sector	1236	585	1193
b. Loans Outstanding	6293	5068	5839
of which priority sector	5699	4345	5123
6. Credit-Deposit Ratio (percent)	196.04	141.45	120.57
7. Loans under Government sponsored schemes			
a. IRDP			
(i) Beneficiaries	3813	3211	2943
(ii) Loans disbursed (Rs.lakh)	166.38	131.43	128.54
b. 100 well scheme ;			
(i) Beneficiaries	44	27	39
(ii) Loans disbursed (Rs.lakh)	9.15	8.26	7.77
c. Anthyodaya			
(i) Beneficiaries	36	12	21
(ii) Loans disbursed (Rs.lakh)	1.58	0.52	0.60
d. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Margin Money Scheme ;			
(i) Beneficiaries	363	229	159
(ii) Loans disbursed (Rs.lakh)	13.50	12.19	6.44
e. Differential Interest Rate Loans :			
(i) Beneficiaries	32	38	131
(ii) Loans disbursed (Rs.lakh)	1.03	1.21	3.93

### Ashakirana

This is one of the social security oriented welfare measure which the State Government introduced in 1982. Perhaps, Karnataka was the first state in the country to introduce this scheme by the name 'Ashakirana' (Ray of Hope). It covers the group personal accident insurance for the benefit of unorganised labourers within the age group of 18 to 60 with an annual income not more than Rs. 7,200. In the beginning, it covered as many as 30 distinct categories of unorganised labourers covering both rural and urban. The categories of labourers covered under insurance include agricultural labourers, fishermen, beedi and cigar workers, toddy tappers, bakers, tailors, rickshaw pullers, hand cart pullers, rural craftsmen, dhobis, mochis, carpenters, goldsmiths, barbers, construction workers, stone crushers, village blacksmiths, metal workers and others.

The accidents covered under the scheme are rail or road, those caused by snake bite, fire, drowning, attack by wild animals, fall from tree, electrocution and radiation etc. The compensation is not payable in case of death arising or resulting from breach of any law, with criminal intent and also for those who are entitled to receive compensation or relief from other agencies etc. The maximum relief given under the scheme will be Rs. 5000 in case of death, Rs. 4000 in case of loss of two limbs/ two eyes or one limb and one eye, and Rs. 2500 for loss of one limb or one eye. Since 1985 the Central Scheme called Personal Accident Insurance and Social Security Scheme (PAISSS) has been introduced. According to this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3000 will be paid to the dependents of the deceased who die

as a result of accident. Since the introduction of this central scheme in the State, the compensation payable by the State Government (Rs. 5000) will include the Central Government Compensation of Rs. 3000. No person or beneficiary covered under the scheme is expected to pay insurance premium. Since the inception of the scheme, till the end of March 1993, in the district, in 662 cases the compensation paid was Rs. 19.86 lakh. Of this, during 1992-93, for 86 cases the compensation given was Rs. 2.58 lakh as reported.

#### **Group Insurance for Beedi Workers**

This insurance scheme of Central Government, has come into force from April 1992. It is applicable exclusively for Beedi workers within the age group of 18 to 60. The premium under the scheme is jointly paid by the Labour Welfare Department and Life Insurance Corporation of India. In case of natural death of insured, Rs. 3000 and in case of death due to accident Rs. 6000 compensation is payable to the dependents of the deceased.

#### **Hut Insurance**

This scheme of insurance exclusively meant for rural poor was introduced from 1st May 1988 by the Karnataka State Government. It is made applicable only to those agricultural labourers, artisans etc. with an annual income not exceeding Rs. 4800. The compensation payable in case of loss or damage of huts due to fire is Rs. 1000 and for the loss of goods destroyed in fire is Rs. 500 excluding those of animals like sheep, goat, poultry animals etc. This benefit is not extended for such damages caused by war, attack by enemies, rioting, fire with bad intention and demolition of huts by Government. Under this scheme, in the district, till the end of March 1993, Rs. 5.07 lakh compensation was paid in 392 cases. During 1992-93, 110 persons were compensated with Rs. 1.52 lakh.

#### **Accident Insurance Scheme**

This is another scheme of security oriented insurance exclusively meant for the *Hamals* and weighmen in the Regulated markets of the state numbering about 1600. It was introduced in 1994 by the State Government. Under this scheme, annual insurance premium of Rs. 16 per employee is payable by the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board with an annual expenditure of Rs. 2.40 lakh. The insured under the scheme is eligible for a compensation of Rs. 12,500 in case of partial disability due to accident and Rs. 25,000 in case of death.

#### **Solatium Fund**

This scheme was introduced by the Central Government from 1.7.1989. The main objective of the scheme is to give some kind of financial assistance, only in cases of Road Accidents like 'hit and run' when it is not at all possible to trace out the particulars of vehicle causing such accidents. The compensation payable under the scheme is Rs. 8,500 in case of death and Rs. 2000 in cases of injuries. Since inception of the scheme, till the end of March 1993, the number of cases reported in the district was 33 and compensation given was Rs. 2.42 lakh. During 1992-93, the compensation given in 10 cases was Rs. 72,000.

## INSURANCE BUSINESS

**Karnataka Government Insurance Scheme**

Karnataka Government Insurance Department being more than a century old, was first founded by the erstwhile princely Mysore State in 1891. The department has undergone many organisational and administrative changes in the course of these years. The department is doing Life Insurance Business exclusively for State Government employees and motor vehicle insurance business in respect of vehicles owned by the State Government, Corporations and Boards etc. and vehicles of the State Government employees. In order to streamline the administration, the department was decentralised in 1976. Accordingly, District Insurance Office was opened at Dharwad on 3rd July 1976. Later, in 1981, the Divisional Office was opened. In 1989, additional District Insurance Office was opened at Hubli. For administrative convenience, the district is divided into two regions. North (Dharwad) and South (Hubli) comprising eight and nine taluks respectively.

The total number of State Government employees coming under the purview of Karnataka Government Insurance Department in Dharwad district in 1992-93 was 16,259 in Dharwad region, and 12,846 in Hubli region. The total number of life policies in force in the district (1992-93) was 74,433. The District Insurance Officer is authorised to deal upto Rs. 40,000 (issue of policies, acceptance of claims etc). Since 1977, the department also deals with the family welfare funds of the employees of Municipalities and Local Self Governing Bodies, Aided educational institutions. The table given below indicates the number of policies issued, sum assured and annum premium income for the district for some recent years.

**Table 6.6**

Year	No.of policies	Rs.in lakh	
		Sum assured (Rs.)	Annual premium income (Rs.)
1974-75	5474	149.50	6.33
1975-76	4898	141.01	5.90
1976-77	10146	318.74	12.65
1987-88	17393	1905.52	157.57
1988-89	2089	530.81	275.40
1989-90	3571	582.34	302.57
1990-91	1372	352.60	289.03
1991-92	2020	476.69	300.66

During 1992-93, the number of vehicles insured and policies renewed in the district was 319 and the premium income received was Rs. 3.52 lakh.

**Postal Insurance**

The postal departmental assurance scheme is more than a century old having begun in 1884. In the beginning, it was confined only for the employees of Post and Telegraph department, now extended also to the employees of the State and Central Government, Public Sector undertakings and the



employees of Regional Rural Banks (Grameena Banks) etc. There are no separate district figures available in respect of Postal Insurance Business.

### Life Insurance Corporation

A few decades before the incorporation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in September 1956, the Life and General Insurance Business of this district was transacted by two insurance companies promoted in this district viz., United Karnataka Insurance Company (1929), and Swaraj Banking and Insurance Company (1933). These companies were registered at Dharwad proper. (It is reported that there was another company called Social Service Company ). The Swaraj Banking and Insurance Company was promoted by Sriyuths Siddappa Hosamani, an advocate of repute of Haveri, M.S. Kesari of Dharwad, a legal expert, and V.D. Kalakoti of Koradur (village of Haveri taluk). Having been started as a private company, this was converted into Public company in 1937. By 1940, the company was of about to close, but was rejuvenated by Veerabhadrappe Halabhavi (1877-1959) a famous advocate of Dharwad. In 1951, the share capital owned by United Karnataka company was Rs. 1.39 lakh and that of Swaraj Company was Rs. 1.16 lakh, with a liability of Rs. 7.41 lakh and Rs. 8.74 lakh respectively. In 1956 these companies were merged with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Before the opening of the Divisional Office at Dharwad, the Udupi Divisional Office had control over the business of this district. In order to expand the business and to have effective administration, a separate divisional office was opened at Dharwad in 1970 comprising of Dharwad, Belgaum, Uttara Kannada, Bijapur and Gulbarga districts. After opening of Raichur Divisional Office in 1985, Bijapur and Gulbarga districts were separated. In 1993, Belgaum Divisional Office was opened and eight Life Insurance Corporation of India branches of Belgaum district were transferred to new division. Now, the Dharwad divisional area covers only Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. There are nine branches of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Dharwad district viz., Dharwad Main Office (1956), Hubli I (1960), Haveri (1962), Dharwad (CAB) (1979), Hubli II (1979), Gadag (1980), Ranibennur (1984), Hubli III (1990) and Navalgund (1991). The total staff of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Dharwad District is reported to be 1,020, including the Divisional Office staff of 234. The office building of the Divisional Office at Dharwad was constructed in 1975 at a cost of Rs.56 lakh.

**Table 6.7 : The following table shows the progress achieved under insurance business during the recent five years.**

Particulars	Years				
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Policies in force (No.)	2,42,188	2,66,162	3,05,618	3,46,864	3,87,701
Sum-assured (Rs.in lakh)	56,129.00	54,360.00	67,860.00	85,849.00	1,07,557.00
Premium income (Rs.in lakh)	2,369.72	2,800.25	3,303.10	4,238.24	4,662.98
Insurance Agents (No.)	1,992	2,338	2,601	2,882	3,070
Development Officers (No.)	70	79	82	86	83

### National Savings Scheme

In order to mobilise small savings from individuals and institutions and to inculcate and develop the habit of thrift in the general public, both the State and the Central Governments have launched

several savings schemes, so that the domestic savings could be utilised for various national development projects. The National Savings Organisation was established by Central Government in 1948. Thereafter the divisional and district level offices were opened. Before independence, specially during the war period the Government mobilised domestic savings through National Savings Organisation. In order to promote small savings during the world war I (1914 - 18) the Government had introduced Post Office Cash Certificates of five year duration which were sold on discount in the denominations of Rs. 10 to 1000. During the second World War (1939-45) Defence Savings Certificates of 10 year duration were introduced. In 1944 National Savings Certificates of 12 year duration in the denominations of Rs. 5 to 5000 were introduced. In 1951, the rate of interest on National Savings Certificates of 12 year complete duration was reckoned at 4 1/6 percent at simple interest. The Government had imposed restriction on maximum amount to be invested by an individual in National Savings Certificates and interest accrued was exempted from Income Tax. In 1951, Government had introduced 10 year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates in order to meet current expenses of the Government and also to mobilise partly the loans on behalf of the Government of India. These certificates carried 3 1/2 percent interest payable every year. By the end of March 1950, in the district, the total money accumulated in Post Office Savings Bank accounts amounted to Rs. 48.71 lakh and the money invested in National Savings certificates was Rs. 6.66 lakh. In 1948, these figures stood at Rs. 39.96 lakh and Rs. 6.62 lakh respectively as reported.

After the reorganisation of the State, the Government has opened Small Savings Organisation at the State level in order to inculcate the habit of thrift in general public. The State Organisation has opened the offices of the Assistant Directors of Small Savings at the district level. In order to widen and popularise savings schemes, there are incentives like lottery and prizes open to the public. The office of Assistant Director of Small Savings was opened at Dharwad in 1981. The prominent savings schemes covered under National Savings are: Post Office Savings Bank Account, Recurring Deposit Accounts, Kisan Vikas Patra, Indira Vikas Patra, National Savings Certificates of six year duration. Post Office monthly income scheme, 15 year Provident Fund Scheme, National Savings Scheme 1992, Post Office Fixed Deposit Accounts etc.

In order to popularise small savings scheme in rural areas, two taluks of the district namely Kundagol and Byadagi were selected in 1992-93. In these two taluks, 35,264 families were able to mobilise Rs. 101.77 lakh on their own accord. These two taluks were declared as 'Bachat' taluks in addition to 236 Bachat villages.

**Table 6.8 : The following table indicates the target and achievement made under Small Savings during the recent five years**

Year	Rs.in Crore			
	Total	Target Net	Achievement Total	Net
1988-89	40.00	20.00	48.85	26.93
1989-90	40.00	20.00	54.56	24.49
1990-91	40.00	20.00	55.27	23.23
1991-92	44.00	22.00	51.53	23.34
1992-93	44.00	22.00	61.20	24.81

### State Lottery

The State Lottery scheme started by the Government in 1970, is being continued. The main objectives of the scheme are to induce general public to make investment in small savings out of the money earned under the lottery scheme, so that the state could invest in development projects. Like other places in the state, here also, there is a good response for the lottery in urban centres. The value of lottery tickets sold in the district during the last five years are as follows: (the amount in lakh of Rupees) 1989-90 : Rs. 82.04, 1990-91 : 86.01, 1991-92 : 95 .08, 1992-93 : 441.60 and 1993-94: 104.87. (The sharp increase in the value during 1992-93 is mainly due to introduction of single digit lottery). In 1993-94 the district had six whole-sale lottery agents, and there were 278 sub-agents. The single digit lottery ie. "Mysore Lakshmi Daily" introduced in 1992 not only became very popular but also resulted into O.C. (opening and closing rates of New York Cotton Market) or mataka type of gambling. Hence it was withdrawn from November 1992. However, single digit lottery tickets and other tickets of other states are being sold in the district. As per the lottery rules, the prize winners of Rs. One lakh and above have to invest 25 percent of the prize money, and the prize money between Rs. 5000 to 1,00,000 have to invest 10 percent in small savings in addition to paying 40 percent income tax at source. In the district, Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag and Ranibennur are the important sales centres of lottery tickets. It is reported that sale of lottery tickets of Karnataka in the district is declining because of the mataka and sale of single digit lottery tickets of other states.

### COINAGE AND CURRENCY

In order to promote free trade in the region, among other things, the standard coins and currency and their unrestricted circulation also play an important role. In the evolution of commerce the stage like barter economy, metallic money, paper currency, etc. can be noticed.

Through the centuries, many changes have been noticed in the currency and coinage system along with the rise and fall of dynasties those who ruled over the region. There appears to be conspicuously vast variations in contents, designs, size, weight, sharpness etc. in the numismatics which were in vogue in the district. Akki Alur of Hangal taluk of the district is one of the few places in the state where Roman coins were found. At Akki Alur as many as 46 Roman Gold coins were found in a village field. These numismatics belong to the Roman Emperors like Augustus, Tiberius followed by Antonious Pias (138 - 161 AD) and Theodosius (408-450 AD) etc. Most of the coins unearthed at Akki Alur, 40 in number belongs to earlier Byzantine Roman rulers. These coins contain on one side bust figure of the kings with name and on the other side the name of mint is inscribed. In the recent excavations at Vadagaon Madhavapur near Belguam, the antiquities of nearly 5 to 7 century B.C. were found including the punch marked coins. The Kadambas of Banavasi are considered as originators of the coins known as *Padmatanka*. The inscriptions of Vikramaditya found at Aihole and Pattadakal mention that the gold coins known as *Varaha* or *gadyana* which were in vogue for many centuries were first introduced by the Chalukyas of Badami. The royal emblem of Chalukyas was *Varaha*. The coin by name *Varaha* was very popular and appears to be in circulation beginning with the Chalukya rule up to the end of the Keladi rulers in 17th century known as Ikkeri *varaha*, perhaps, *varaha* appears to be a common name for 'standard' coin. Old records attest that all the above varieties of coins were in circulation in the district.

In ancient period, minting of coins was not fully vested with the Government. Private persons, Sharoffs, Goldsmiths, were also authorised to undertake minting. However, the Government had

control over them. The mints were known as *Kammata*, *Achchina tanka Saale*. Inscriptions also mention coins as *Achchu*. The officers of both the state and local governments were empowered to release the coins. The coins of gold, silver and copper were minted at *Kammata*. The authority or person who minted these coins had to pay suitable tax to Government. The income sources of the state were paid in the form of *gadyana*. According to inscriptions, the income of the temple in the form of gold is mentioned as of *Suvarna gadyana* or *Varaha* and small coins in terms of *Vise*. Places like Lakkundi, Sudi, Lakshmeshwar, Savanur, Nargund, Hangal and Dharwad of the district had mints during the rule of different dynasties. An inscription of the period of Taila III, found in the Shankarlinga temple at Nargund mentions about one Kuppate Eichi Shetty who was an officer incharge of the mint, belonged to the Vysya community and was resident of Hemangeri, a part of Nargund. Inscriptions of the district prominently make a mention of coins like *visa*, *arevisa*, *pana* and *suvarna*, *gadyana*, *lokkigadyana*, *dramma*, *bele* etc.

During the Hoysala period gold coins were called as *gadyana* and they weighed 62 grains. During the Vijayanagar rule, there were standard coins of different denominations minted out of gold and copper. *Varaha* or *gadyana* (of 52 grains) were also called as *Pagoda* or *Ponnu*. During the period of the Vijayanagar, the coin called *Hana* (*Pana*) was in circulation which was 1/10 *gadyana* in value. The other coins like *haga*, *bele*, *visa* and *Kasu* were 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/64 of *hana* respectively. The other coins in circulation during the Vijayanagar period were *Pratap* (*Kati*), *Pana* (1/10 of *gadyana*), *haga*, *tara*, *jaital*, and *kasu* etc. Recently in 1977, in a village called Gangapura of Hirekerur taluk, 11 gold coins were unearthed and of them eight pertained to the rule of Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529) and the remaining to the rule of *Tipu Hijira* (1216-1218) (AD 1772-1778) as marked on the coins. During the Bahmani period, the coins issued by the Delhi Sultans i.e., *tanka* (170 grains) and *dinar* (197 grains) both in gold were in circulation along with silver and copper coins. The Adilshahi's gold coin was called *hon* (52 grains) and half of the *hon* was *dharana* or *pratap*. The coin known as *Dharwadi hon* was minted by the Adilshahis of Bijapur. The word 'julus' is often found on the coins of Bahmani and Mughals which indicates the year of coronation of the King. During the time of coronation of Shivaji, gold coin called *hon* and '*Shivara*' coin in copper were put into circulation. During the rule of Hyder and Tipu the earlier coins introduced by the Mysore rulers continued in addition to introduction of coins issued by Hyder and Tipu on their own.

In this region, in the Southern part of the Malaprabha river, after 20 years of commencement of British rule i.e. in 1836 when the rupee coin was issued by the Company (East India Company), there were as many as 18 different varieties of *varahas* (gold) (*hon*) were in circulation. They were: *Gajapati* (Rs. 4 ½), *Bahadhuri*, *Hosa Ikkeri*, (Rs. 4 ½), *Hale Ikkeri* (old), *Sulthani* (Rs. 4), *Durgi*, *Gutti*, *Jaya Keshi* and *Magadi* (Rs. 3 ¾), *Dharwadi*, *Navalgundi*, *Banavasi*, *Shemsheri*, *Ashvapati*, *Venkatapati*, (Rs. 2 ½), *Achyuta Raya*, *Devaraya*, *Ramachandra Raya*, *Sathari*, *Alamgiri*, *Kanti Rai*, *Pune*, *Chandwadi* (Arcot), *Neelakanti*, *Pulcheri* (Pondicheri) and *Savanoori* etc. During the time of the Peshwas, payment of land revenue was accepted in any one of these coins i.e. Arcot-*Pulcheri*, Pune-*Dharwadhi* and Ikkeri-*Dharwadhi* (some coins were called by the two names of the place where they were minted). Peshwa coins were minted in the medias of gold, silver and copper. Common men and villagers generally used copper coins. There was a standard coin called *Takka* minted with copper in the denominations of 1/8, 1/16 and 1/48. One *hon* was equal to 10 *takkas* and one *takka* was equal to six *annas*. In order to meet the war situations, the peshwas started many mints in Karnataka. Some dishonest chiefs, feudatories, Jahgirdhars, began to mint counterfeit coins in their areas which resulted in heavy loss to the Government. Hence, Nanasaheb Peshwa (Balaji Bhajirao) ordered for the closure of the mints

in Dharwad Subha (namely Munoli, Lakshmeshwar, Torgal, Athani, Gokak, Murgod, Naval Gund, Ramdurg, Jamkhandi and Bagalkot). It was also ordered for melting of counterfeit coins. The mint that existed in Dharwad town alone was continued, where *hon*, *mohar* and *rupee* were minted. The coins of this mint were in circulation between the regions of the Krishna and the Tunga Bhadra.

The coins minted at Dharwad new mint i.e., *hon* weighed 3 1/2 *masi* gold, the *mohar* was one tola (11.6 grms). The Peshwa *daftars* (records) reveal that by 1768, two Shroffs (goldsmith) were permitted to run a mint at Dharwad and during this period *hon* weighed 50.52 grains. In order to check the quality of the metals used for minting coins the officers called "*Saraff*" "*Choukasi*" were appointed. In 1830, it was officially decided that the value of one *hon* was equal to Rs. 3 1/2 company rupees, but, in the market the unofficial value was Rs. 4. In terms of company rupees, the salary of the then Dharwad Collector in 1830 was Rs. 350 (100 *hons*). Before the advent of British rule, the principal gold coins which were in circulation in the district were *Ramatenki mohar* (value Rs. 80), *Hanuma tenki* (Rs. 18), *Padma tenki* (Rs. 18), *Akbari mohar* (Rs. 16) etc. Rama tenki coin weighed nearly 4 tolas, the half of Ramatenki was called *Pratap*, and one fourth as *Dharana*, but these coins were in rare circulation. Generally, *varaha*, *honnu* were in large circulation.

The Peshwas encouraged much for the development of markets by bestowing land grants for opening markets and providing mints in market centres. The mint at Dharwad opened by Balaji Baji Rao Peshwa in 1753 continued at Dharwad till 1817. For exchange of coins with other states, the prescribed fee or commission was payable to Government.

### British Coins and Currencies

The colonial powers like the British, the Dutch, the French and the Portuguese, after establishing their powers firmly here in India, had introduced their own company coins with the consent of local Nawabs and Kings. Their coins were in Parsi language. The East India Company for the first time, established the mints in Bombay (1818), Madras (1825) and Calcutta in 1830.

### Origin of Rupee

Even today, the "Rupee" is considered as legal tender money and unit of account in most of the Asian countries. It is said that it was first introduced in India in 1325 A.D. by Mohmed - Bin - Tuglaq and it was a silver coin weighing less than one tola. Later, in 1542 A.D. during the period of Shershah Suri, it is said that a well designed and shaped standard rupee coin in silver was introduced. It weighed one tola (178 grains). During the period from 1835 - 1854 A.D. the silver coins of Queen Victoria were introduced. Many years before the company rupee was put into circulation on a large scale in the district, there were as many as 13 different varieties of silver rupees minted in different mints which were in circulation along with the company rupee. The exchange value of company rupee in respect of other rupees varied. The company rupees of 102 were exchanged for 104 rupees of Bombay and Surat mints, Rs. 96 poona, rupees 99 of Bagalkot, 92 rupees of Shahpur, rupees 91 of Kittur, 90 rupees of Dharwad, 88 rupees of Hyderabad, 65 rupees of Pannali and Kolhapuri. Generally the local mint rupees were more valued than that of company rupee.

By about 1818 AD. Belgaum became an army headquarters for the Southern Maratha region. In that period, the general money transactions here were carried on in terms of Shahapuri rupees minted at Savantwadi. This was minted out of silver and other alloys. In 1822, after Belgaum becoming

the centre for pay office of the Government, it also became the centre for exchange of rupees of Madras, Bagalkot and Nasik mints. By about 1822, of the copper coins in circulation in this area, 'Shahu paisa' minted at Satara was in wide circulation and it was also called by name 'duddu'. There were other coins also called 'duddu', which was also called *shahi duddu* or *Kari* (Black) *duddu*, *Gatti duddu*. The lower denomination coins which were introduced by the British Government were one *anna*, *chavali* (two annas), *pavali* (four annas), *ardharupai* (8 annas) etc. They were minted in copper, nickle and silver. The rupee was divided into 16 annas, one anna was divided into four *duddus* (1/4 annas) and one *duddu* was equal to three *pais*. *Duddu* was also called *billi* or *bille*. The *billi* with a small hole in the middle was called *tutina billi*. *Pai* was also called *damadi*. The paper currency introduced by the British in 1862 were put into circulation in this district also. After independence all the coins, currencies contain the new national emblem replacing the marking of the emperor George VI. The decimal system of coinage was introduced from 1957 in the district.

#### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

In the Co-operative Map of India, Dharwad district has a unique place. Karnataka is proud because the first cradle of co-operative movement in India began to swing here, that too, in Dharwad district.

In the beginning, though the movement was Government sponsored economic movement, in course of time, its growth was much deeper and wider. The available records elicit that the first primary agricultural credit co-operative society (PACS) to be started in India was in this district. Gadag taluk of the district is in the forefront in Co-operative movement since the inception of the movement. The Indian Co-operative Act of 1904 made the way for establishment of primary agricultural credit societies all over the country within the legal frame.

After the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act in 1904, in the former Bombay State, the first Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society to be registered was at Kanaginahal (18 km from Gadag) on 8.5. 1905 is said to be the earliest and the first co-operative credit society in India. During the same month, many more similar societies were registered in the same taluk i.e. Hulkoti multipurpose co-operative society (on 24. 5.1905). During the same month, the third society was registered at Chikkahandigol (Gadag tq.). On 8.6.1905, the 4th Society in the taluk was registered at Malasamudra and the 5th Society at Timmapur on 12.02.1906. During the next year, in 1907, a similar society was opened at Mulgund. As per records, it appears that these were the earliest Primary Agricultural Credit Societies of the district. These above mentioned societies still exist and continue to work after undergoing structural and functional changes. In the beginning, these societies were registered on the principle of unlimited liability of members from the point of view of security and stability. The Kanaginahal society was promoted by 12 persons with a share capital of Rs. 2000.

For extending credit in the urban areas for non-agricultural purposes, the society founded on 18.10.1905 at Betageri (now part of Gadag) known as 'Betageri Credit Society' (later Urban Bank) was the first non-agricultural credit society founded in the State. This society was founded mainly to render financial assistance to local weaving communities of Betageri by a German Missionary Reverend Cannon C.N. Rivington (now this society is liquidated). By 1906, non-agricultural credit societies were organised at urban centres like Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag etc. Most of these societies were converted into urban banks in course of time. The list given below indicates the talukwise names of the primary agricultural credit/multipurpose / large sized / service societies in the district registered prior to 1915.

**Kalghatgi taluk:** Kalagatagi (1911), **Kundagol taluk:** Yaraguppi (1913), **Gadag taluk :** Kanaginahal (1905), Hulkoti (1905), Malasamudra (1905), Timmapur (1906), Mulagund (1907), Kurtakoti (1909), Sambhapura (1911), Narayanapur (1912), Kotumachagi (1912), Soratur (1913), Anthur (1914), Balaganur (1914) and Harti (1914). **Dharwad taluk :** Alnavar (1913) and Marewad (1914). **Navalgund taluk :** Navalgund (1909), Yamanur (1911), Shalavadi (1913), Sydapur (1913), and Arekurahatti (1913). **Mundargi taluk :** Mundargi (1908), Hallikeri (1912) and Kalakeri (1913) **Ron taluk :** Hullur (1913), Hiremannur (1913), Hadagali (1913), Halakeri (1913), Naregal (1913), Yavagal (1913) and Mudalgeri (1915). **Ranibennur taluk:** Asundi (1915), **Shirahatti taluk:** Shirahatti (1914) and Konchigeri (1915). **Hubli Taluk :** Koliwad (1913), Aralikatti (1914), Byahatti (1915), and Hubli (1915), **Haveri taluk :** Handiganur (1911), Agadi (1914), Kanavalli (1914), Kittur (1914), Yelagachchi (1915), Hosaritti (1915) and Sharmapur (1915). **Savanur taluk :** Yelavagi (1913), **Shiggaon taluk :** Sisuvinalhal (1913), **Nargund taluk:** Nargund Kasba (1910), Kurlageri (1911), Dandapur (1912) and Munganur (1913) and **Byadagi taluk :** Gundenahalli (1915).

The history of the Co-operative movement of this district could be analytically reviewed in the following paragraphs.

In the beginning stage i.e., 1904-05 to 1911-12, as found in other parts of the State, here also, much stress was laid by the Government for establishing agricultural credit societies with unlimited liability. At the same time, efforts were also made to open non-agricultural credit societies in urban centres. Of them, Hubli Urban co-operative Bank (1906), Dharwad Urban Co-operative Bank, Dharwad (1906) and Southern Maratha Urban Co-operative Bank, Dharwad (1912), (later the name changed as Mahalakshmi Bank) were prominent. But the number of rural credit societies was more than urban societies.

During the second stage i.e. 1912-13 to 1918-19, along with agricultural credit much emphasis was laid for establishing non agricultural and non credit- societies like purchase and marketing, consumer co-operatives, producers co-operatives, artisans societies, weavers societies, employees credit societies etc.

The Co-operative Act of 1904 was comprehensively amended in 1912 to facilitate the establishment of non-agricultural and non-credit societies, thereby, the orbit of the movement went on widening. During this period, the Central Co-operative banks for each district and the Apex Co-operative bank at the state level were started. Since the Apex Co-operative bank i.e., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was far away from Dharwad, the Karnataka Central Co-operative Bank (the present KCC Bank) started in 1916 began to function as Central Co-operative Bank for the district. Earlier to this, the co-operative bank known as Dharwad Central Banking Union started in 1913-14, was closed and that responsibility was entrusted to Karnataka Central Co-operative Bank.

In 1919, there was a remarkable change in the scope of co-operative movement, since the subject matter of co-operation was transferred from Union Government to State Governments and separate minister was appointed to administer, the work of co-operation received greater attention and became a popular movement by the active involvement of the people. In order to cater to the local needs of public, new categories of Co-operative organisations came into being. As revealed by the Administrative report of the Department of Co-operation by the end of March 1913, there were 59 Co-operative societies in the district and of them 49 were agricultural credit societies with unlimited liability and the remaining 10 were non-agricultural credited societies. The membership of 49 agricultural credit



societies was 4,683, and that of non-agricultural (10) societies had a membership strength of 3,661. The working capital of agricultural and non agricultural societies was Rs. 2.70 lakh and Rs. 5.09 lakh respectively. The report adds that Sham Rao Vittal Co-operative Bank, Bombay (1905) had opened branches at Hubli and Dharwad by 1913 and was rendering good banking service for Saraswat Samaj.

The prominent non-agricultural credit societies which came into being in the district during 1905-1912-13 were Better farming society at Garag of Dharwad taluk (in 1914), Agricultural Utility Society at Devihosur of Haveri Taluk (1917). High Breed Animal Husbandry Society at AkkiAlur of Hangal Taluk (1919), Cattle Co-operative society at Sidenur, Ranibennur taluk (1920), Milk Producers co-operative Society at Mundewad, Mundargi Taluk (1912) etc. In order to promote marketing of agricultural produces in the Co-operative fold, Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies (T.A.P.C.M.S) were founded in 1915 at Hubli and Navalgund and Cotton Sales Society at Gadag in 1917. During the same period, Urban Credit Societies (banks) came into being in large numbers. In the initial stage, most of these urban credit societies or banks promoted were associated with, groups on linguistic basis or communal basis and were patronised by the members of their own community, or group of organised workers or the Government servants. These Co-operatives, naturally, in-turn, helped for the economic development of such groups of people. As said earlier, the urban bank founded at Dharwad in 1912 was known as Southern Maratha Bank associated with Marathi speaking MSM Rly Co employees of Dharwad. Likewise, to compete with that organisation, in 1917, the local kannada speaking Lingayats promoted an urban bank at Dharwad known as K.C.C. Bank. In those days, societies with more than Rs. 50,000 working capital were classified as Urban banks. Accordingly, in Hubli, Mill Employees Co-operative Society (1914), Indian Christian Credit Co-operative Society Hubli (1912), Reddy Co-operative Bank, Dharwad (1914), Bhavasar Kshatriya Credit Co-operative Society Dharwad (1918), Betageri Basel Mission Christian Co-operative Society (1918), Arya Vaishya Co-operative Bank, Hubli (1919), Hubli City Municipal Primary School Teachers Co-operative Society (1919), and at Hebsur Gudar (cotton tarpaulin) weavers society (1921), Sarvodaya Khadi Gramodyoga Sangha at Hosaritti (1921), Co-operative Education Society at Hulkoti (1921) were established as prominent co-operatives. The rural centres like Gajendraghad (1913), Byadagi (1918), Guttal (1919) got the benefit urban co-operative banks. It appears that due to widespread network of urban banks functioning in the district both in urban and semi-urban areas, the commercial banks did not make an effort to enter into banking business of the district till 1930. During the 3rd stage ie., 1925-26 to 1935-36, conspicuous changes are observed in the spectrum of development of co-operative movement in the district. The land mark was the introduction of separate co-operative legislation for the state known as Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925. According to provisions of the Act, the co-operatives were categorised in three groups according to their aims and objectives viz., 1) Resource Co-operatives (2) Consumer Co-operatives and (3) Producers' Co-operatives. The Act had also made a provision for simplified liquidation procedures and provision was made for establishment and *modus operandi* of co-operative Tribunals to facilitate recovery of Co-operative dues. Provision was also made to recover co-operative dues as arrears of land revenue. The provision of 'one member one vote' was also incorporated in the Act, in addition to a provision for imposing fine for certain marked offences.

The Administration report of 1922 reveals that out of 3411 co-operatives in Bombay state, 503 co-operatives were in Dharwad district and their distribution was as follows: Agricultural Credit Societies (385), Unions (23), Cattle Breeding Societies (10) Agricultural Implements and Seeds Co-operatives (17), Urban Banks (35), Agricultural Produce Marketing (7), House Building (3), Co-operative Consumer Stores (9), Weavers Co-operatives (14) and District Bank (1). The same report mentions that on behalf

of Hulkoti Union Co-operative Education Society, Anglo Vernacular (A.V) School was started at Hulkoti in 1919.

The progress of co-operative movement was far ahead in Bombay state, compared to other states. The report of 1926 indicates that by the end of the year (1926), when compared to other districts of Bombay State, Dharwad district was in first place and nearly 48.2 percent of the villages were covered by the movement. The district had 623 co-operatives, and of them 462 were agricultural credit societies and the rest non-agricultural credit societies. The membership of agricultural credit societies was 40,242. As elsewhere, here also, there was a setback in the movement during 1929-30 due to world economic depression which resulted in falling prices of agricultural commodities and mounting arrears by the debtor members and difficulties in getting refinance facilities etc.

### **Taluk Development Association**

With the twin objectives of promoting agriculture and co-operation with equal interest, for every taluk these co-operatives were registered during 1922-23. These societies were granted financial aid by the Government. These institutions were entrusted with the work of providing education on the importance of co-operation, spread of information and supervision of co-operatives. Regarding agriculture, they were entrusted with the work of understanding and solving the problems of agriculturist by means of use of improved agricultural tools, arranging agricultural demonstrations etc. During 1926-27, the district had 24 unions and 159 co-operatives were affiliated to them. The unions used to organise co-operative conferences at the taluk headquarters or in important places. This information is made known through old issues of 'Karnataka Sahakari Mitra' monthly magazine (1922-26). Taluk level conferences were held at Gadag in 1925, Mulgund (1924), Hamsabhavi (1924) etc. The report of 1925 reveals that in the entire Bombay State, there were 451 societies categorised as 'A' Class and of them 109 were in Dharwad district alone. There was a drama troop specially organised to propagate ideals of Co-operation. It is known that by about 1924, there were fencing societies organised to protect crops from wild animals and there were the cattle insurance societies. These fencing societies used to reward those hunters killing wild animals and also those who used to catch hold of stray cattles outside the forest boundary etc. (the reward for cattle was Rs. five and for a calf rupees two). This rewarding practice was found in Gadag Taluk Development Association (the reward for wild pig was 8 annas when the pig was killed and its tail was to be produced as an evidence in a taluka office). Likewise water supply (irrigation) societies were also set up and Government used to lend Takavi loans to these societies. In order to cater to the long term needs of the agriculturists, for the first time, Land Mortgage Banks were started in Bombay state, in the districts of Dharwad and Badoch. The first land mortgage bank in the district was started at Dharwad in 1929, followed by Hubli (1935), Gadag and Haveri in 1939.

### **Co-operative Unions**

These Co-operative unions were started in order to facilitate the formation and guidance of new societies, in such aspects as auditing, inspection and supervision etc. These were also entrusted with the work of prevention of decadence of good societies and improvement of unsound societies. These supervising unions were started one for each taluk. Before the formation of these supervisory unions, it is known that there were Guaranteeing Unions in order to help the rural societies to sustain themselves. They were working under the control of an Inspector appointed by the District Co-operative bank. Each union used to comprise of 20-30 societies. The District Central Co-operative Bank

used to render financial assistance to unions and these unions used to undertake the work of transfer of surplus funds from profit making societies to those who were in need of funds.

Presently "Co-operative Week" is being celebrated every year all over India for one week from 14th November. In those days, co-operative week was celebrated on first Saturday of July every year. Among the Taluk Supervising Unions of the district, the union of Gadag (1919), Ron (1926), Kalaghatagi(1927), Dharwad (1928) were the earliest. In 1937, Dharwad District Co-operative Union was started. Now, there are no taluk unions (since they were liquidated).

The branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute (1918) was opened at Dharwad in 1921. This facilitated the spread of co-operative education, organisation, exchange of thoughts on co-operation etc. Sub branches of this district institute were also opened in many taluks in the names of Taluk Development Institutions. By 1920, this institutes was publishing an independent monthly magazine in kannada known as 'Karnataka Sahakari Mitra'.

### **Interest Rates of Co-operatives**

According to one report, in 1924, co-operative institutions in the district were offering the following rates of interest on deposits like Savings Bank Account : 4 percent , Fixed deposits; one year and above 6.25 percent, three years and above 6.50 percent, five years and above : 7 percent, ten years and above 7.50 percent. In 1924, interest on Takavi loans was lowered to 6 percent.

When the changes that have taken place in the development of co-operative movement in the district during the period (1935-36 to 1944-45) are reviewed, it is observed that, the tendency of rising prices of agricultural commodities during and after the war, enabled many agricultural credit societies to recover the old dues from the members, which was helpful both to the members as well as co-operatives. This phenomenon was also helpful to non-agricultural credit co-operatives. Another special feature found during the above period in the co-operatives of the district was that, many of the credit societies undertook a variety of non-banking functions like distribution of essential commodities, controlled articles i.e. kerosene oil, cotton yarn etc. Thereby their income also increased in addition to service to members. During this period multipurpose Co-operative societies were set up. During the decade 1935-36 to 1945-46, and after independence many non agricultural and non credit co-operatives like production, marketing, processing, farming, irrigation, house building societies etc. were set up so as to cater to the local needs. The prominent among them were the weavers societies. Among the weavers co-operatives, Gajendragad (1944), Hebballi (1945), Uppinabetageri (1945), Gadag Betageri (1945), Agadi (1945), Tummina katti (1945), Halageri (1947) were prominent.

In order to develop weaving industries, which being prominent home industry in the district, as early as in 1935, as per the Central Government Plan, Dharwad district Industrial Development Co-operative Society was set up at Hubli, with the main objectives of providing technical knowhow about the utility of improved automatic looms, adoption of latest designs in weaving technology, providing raw material, and marketing facilities for the finished good etc. This plan of Central Government made a way for establishment of many more weavers co-operatives in different parts of the district.

By 1940-41, there were 461 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in the district and of them 450 were working on unlimited liability and had a membership of 26,135 with a share capital of Rs. 4.32 lakh. The district had 73 non - agricultural societies and of them 55 were meant for lending for non-agricultural purposes.

During the decades followed by independence efforts were made to organise Cottage Industries other than Weaving in the co-operative fold. In order to facilitate the manufacture of copper and brass utensils, the copper, brass and other metals producers co-operative society was organised at Hubli in 1947. Earlier to this, in 1944, the Myadars (Bamboo workers) Industrial Co-operative Society was started at Dharwad. At Gadag, carpentry and industrial co-operatives were started in 1949. In order to promote many more industries in the co-operative sector, some of the selected industries working in the co-operative sector had set up industrial training centres pertaining to that craft i.e., woollen weaving centre at Gadag, coir weaving centre at Havanur, dye-making and printing at Gadag-Betageri, cotton weaving at Gopankoppa, Hubli, pottery and carpentry at Ron, sericulture training at Hirekerur and Kallapur of Hangal taluk and agriculture college, Dharwad.

### **Consumer Co-operatives**

In order to arrest the rising tendency of prices during and after the war period, these societies were setup. The societies founded at Kalaghatagi and Byadgi in 1944, i.e., Primary School teachers consumer society at Kalaghatgi and Labourers consumers society at Byadagi are the earliest such societies. In 1949, at Hubli, Railway employees consumers co-operative society was registered.

### **Housing Co-operatives**

House building activities in the co-operative fold in the district were streamlined during 1950-1960. Some of the earliest prominent House Building Co-operatives of the district included Someshwar House Building Co-operative Society, Dharwad 1946, Nehrunagar House Building Co-operative Society, Byadagi 1947, Vijayanagar House Building Co-operative Society, Hubli - 1948, Chikkerur House Building Co-operative Society, 1948, Akki Alur Backward class House Building Co-operative Society, 1949, Anandavan House Building Co-operative Society, 1949, Ranibennur House Building Co-operative Society, 1949. In recent years, these societies are set up in large numbers in the industrial areas of towns and cities.

In order to support the grow-more-food campaign, in 1949, the Government encouraged the lift irrigation co-operatives by extending loan on concessional interest rate and subsidy for installation of machinery etc. During the first five year plan period of 1951-1956, three lift irrigation societies were set up in the district. The lift irrigation Co-operatives started at Kodiyal, Chickmaganur (Ranibennur taluk), Are Lakmapur (Hanagal taluk) are the earliest. A society with a new emphasis laid on agriculture was founded at Tamboor of Kalaghatagi taluk in 1947. Among the labour co-operatives, Nagendramatti Bhovi Society of Haveri taluk is the earliest, founded in 1946.

The administrative report of 1947-48 mentions that there were 594 Primary agricultural co-operatives in the district, and of them except 20, all other societies were registered on unlimited liability. The total membership of these societies was 38,041, with a share capital of Rs. 7.64 lakh, and working capital of Rs. 47 lakh. The deposits mobilised and advances made by these co-operatives was Rs. 1.87 lakh and Rs. 17 lakh respectively. In the year of report (1947-48), there were 13 Urban co-operative banks working in the district. The Taluka Development Societies were actively assisting the campaign of Grow more food. During this year, there were 145 non - agricultural societies in the district, with a membership of 33,000 and share capital of Rs. 14.75 lakh.

**Note:** It is to be noted that the numerical data given above does not include the information of the areas of merged princely states (like Savanur, Miraj, Sangali).

According to previous District Gazetteer, by 1950-51, the number of Primary agricultural co-operatives in the district increased to 652, with a membership of 50,957, share capital of Rs. 13.82 lakh and working capital of Rs. 79.51 lakh. This information includes the data pertaining to merged princely areas in this district in 1949. In 1951, there were four land mortgage banks in the district at Hubli, Gadag, Haveri and Dharwad.

During the first decade of post independence period, under the scheme of unified rural finances, credit through primary co-operatives began to spread in large measures. During the period of 7 years from 1946-47, the target of extension agricultural credit through co-operatives was achieved. At the end of June 1946, the movement here in the district had covered 635 villages through 511 Primary agricultural co-operative societies. The movement covered a total membership of 30,174, involving about 12.2 percent of rural population. By the end of June 1952, the movement had covered 1613 villages through 831 co-operatives. It had a membership of 84,484, and had covered 39.1 percent of rural population. In the subsequent decades, along with agricultural credit societies, the number of non-agricultural and non-credit societies also increased. The activities like linking credit with marketing, better farming, animal husbandry, poultry farming, food processing, horticulture, development of rural and cottage industries in the co-operative fold increased and the network of co-operative movement was widened and strengthened.

The list of 33 different categories of Co-operatives in the district as in 1952-53 was as follows: Primary agricultural credit societies 619, Multi-purpose societies-115, Industrial co-operatives 44, Employees consumer societies-36, Urban societies-31, House building societies 28, Weavers co-operatives 26, General consumers co-operatives - 21, Animal husbandry co-operatives 19, Taluka supervising co-operatives 18, Marketing 14, Urban banks 14, Taluk development societies 12, Better farming - 10, Fencing 10, Tenant farming - 8, Seeds and agricultural implements - 7, Lift irrigation - 5, Land mortgage banks - 4, Women's co-operatives -4, Milk societies-3, District industrial co-operative society -2, Supply of agricultural implements societies - 3, Co-operative collective farming 2, Co-operative transport -2, Co-operative education -2, Better Living society -2, District Central Bank -1, District Co-operative supply and marketing federation-1, District co-operative purchase and sales society-1, District co-operative union-1, Cotton ginning and pressing society-1, Co-operative improvement society -1. In 1951-52, the 17 different categories of industrial co-operatives in the district, comprising in all 78 societies had a total membership of 6,831 and share capital of Rs. 8.25 lakh and they had a business turnover of Rs. 48.46 lakh.

Before the reorganisation of the state, the district administration of the department was under the control of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dharwad, who worked under the control of Divisional Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies whose office was located at Belgaum. The Dharwad Division comprised of four districts of former Bombay Karnataka and Kolhapur. The administration of small scale and cottage industries was also entrusted to the department of co-operation. After the re-organisation of the State in 1959, a more extensive, comprehensive co-operative Act, applicable to the entire state, known as the Karnataka State Co-operative Societies Act, 1959, was enacted and till then the co-operatives of the district functioned in accordance with the provisions of Bombay Co-operative Act, 1935.

During the period of last four decades that followed the State reorganisation (1956), many medium and large scale industries have come up in the co-operative fold in addition to other co-operatives. Capital investment was made by the State Government, National Co-operative Development



Corporation (NCDC), Co-operative and commercial banks in the medium and large scale industries established in Co-operative fold. As a result, there is increased financial participation by the State and the Centre.

During 1976-77, as per the Government policy, in order to strengthen the co-operative institutions, to be financially viable, weaker primary societies were made to merge with the other co-operatives and many administrative changes were introduced. Major industries of the district in the co-operative sector are Gadag Co-operative Oil Mill (1959), Binkadkatti Co-operative Oil Mill (1973), Malaprabha Oil Mill, Nargund (1987), and the Haveri Co-operative Sugar Factory . During 1981-82, five textile mills were started in the district in the co-operative sector. Now, their number has increased to 9. The first co-operative Sugar Factory (Karnataka Sahakari Sakkare Kharkhane) in the district was started at Haveri. In order to provide health services in rural areas, in 1973, at Hulkoti, a Co-operative health services centre was opened. In order to extend the services like repair of tractors and other agricultural machineries in the rural areas, agro service centres were opened in co-operative fold at the taluka centres like Hubli, Navalgund and Nargund during the period 1974-81.

By the end of June 1992, the district had the following categories and number of societies. District Central Co-operative Bank (1), Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (393), Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (17), Grain Banks (2), Non-agricultural Credit Societies (220) [38 Urban Banks, 51 Other Credit Societies, 131 Employees Credit Societies], Industrial Co-operative Bank (1), Marketing Co-operatives (81) [ (21 General Agricultural Marketing, 60 Special Marketing Societies)], Processing (8), House Building Co-operatives (241), Non-agricultural Co-operatives (161) [2 Transport, 31 Labour, 24 Women, 35 Primary consumers, 9 Students Consumer, 10 Central Co-operative Wholesale stores], Non - Agricultural and Non-credit (716) [446 Milk Producers Co-operatives, 10 Animal Husbandry, 39 Farming and 221 Irrigation] and there were 139 Industrial Co-operatives [102 Weavers, 8 Textile mills, one Sugar Factory, 28 Fisheries Co-operatives] The district had 186 other societies.

**Table 6.9 : The following table shows the progress of Co-operatives in Dharwad district during recent decade**

Rs.in lakh

Particulars	Year		
	1982-83	1987-88	1992-93
1	2	3	4
Total no. of co-operative societies	2,097	2,414	2,691
Total membership (in 000's)	1,244	1,295	1,361
Total share capital	2,227.82	6,217.59	9,257.69
of which government	861.05	1,884.32	5,488.50
Reserve and other funds	1,140.97	1,598.53	5,357.96
Deposits	1,909.87	8,870.46	10,821.00
Working capital	10,320.04	43,974.51	44,244.72
Co-operative societies under profit : (No.)	972	1298	1,105
Profit	300.25	616.07	950.66
Co-operative societies under loss : (No.)	570	564	649
Loss	242.12	357.49	1,485.85

1	2	3	4
Purchases	265.11	3,308.15	9,944.43
Sales	1,167.02	6,992.97	13,532.92
Loans from other sources	4,437.09	12,213.53	17,782.66

Source: Dy.Registrar of Co-op.Societies, Dharwad.

### Co-operative Loans

The major portion of agricultural loan i.e. short term, and crop loan is channelised through Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies, which in turn, get financial assistance from District Central Co-operative Banks. Medium and long term credit requirements are met through primary agricultural and rural development banks. By the end of June 1992, there were in all 2,165 co-operatives in the district and of them 633 were agricultural credit societies which included one District Central Co-operative Bank, 393 Primary Agricultural credit Societies, 17 Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, 2 Grain Banks. The total number of agricultural families who were the members of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in the district was 2,72,980 and of them 94,144 were the families of small and marginal farmers, 40,508 were the families of agricultural labourers, 1,08,565 were the other families and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families was 29,763. By the end of March 1992, the District Central Co-operative Bank, through its 87 branches had mobilised deposits of Rs. 6,150.98 lakh and had deployed credit for various purposes to the tune of Rs. 5,677.31 lakh (92 percent). The portion of the priority sector advances made in total lending was Rs. 5,673.31 lakh operated through 2.04 lakh accounts. The primary agricultural and rural development banks (17), together had advanced Rs. 3,085.81 lakh as long term credit and Rs. 37.90 lakh for small industries. By the end of the year 1993, the District Central Co-operative Bank had distributed credit amounting to Rs. 7,963.65 lakh, Agricultural and Rural Development banks had advanced Rs. 4185.80 lakh. According to the District Credit Plan for the year 1994-95, all financial institutions together, had a target to advance Rs. 179.99 crore, and of this the share of credit fixed for co-operative sector, was Rs. 29.48 crore. Of this the share allotted to District Central Co-operative Bank was 19.52 crore and that of 17 Agricultural and Rural Development Banks together was Rs. 9.96 crore.

### Recovery of Loans

By the end of June 1992, the total amount of long term loans (demand) due to all co-operatives in the district was Rs. 1364.32 lakh and of this the amount recovered was Rs. 635.28 lakh (46.56 percent) leaving a balance of Rs. 729.04 lakh. Long term loans are granted by Agricultural and Rural Development Banks. The total loans of all types due to District Central Co-operative Bank was Rs. 3,624.01 lakh and of this, loans recovered was Rs. 1668.01 lakh (46.03 percent). It is reported that in the outstanding loan amount, the major portion consisted of short term and medium term, converted loans.

### Karnataka Rural Debt Relief Scheme - 1990

This scheme of providing of debt relief to agriculturist by the Central Government was also adopted by the State Government. According to this scheme, the eligible loans taken by the farmers, weavers and artisans from the Co-operative banks and societies upto Rs. 10,000 were waived off. This scheme was closed by the end of March 1991. Under the provisions of this scheme, loan of Rs. 1979.33



lakh pertaining to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, covering 66,245 beneficiaries was waived off and long term loan of Rs. 295.84 lakh covering 11,733 beneficiaries loaned by Karnataka State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (K.S.C.A.R.D.) was also waived.

### **Liquidated Co-operatives**

Co-operatives which could not be rejuvenated due to one or the other reasons, are to be liquidated. As reported in the Administration report of the department of Co-operation for 1992-93, the number of co-operatives liquidated in the district was 394, and the total assets to be realised was Rs. 371.36 lakh and the liability to be discharged amounted to Rs. 489.08 lakh. During the same period, the registration of 18 societies was cancelled. Among the co-operatives liquidated, a majority of them were Primary Agricultural co-operative Societies.

### **Misappropriation**

The Administration report of the department reveals that in 1992, there were 343 cases reported which were criminal in nature, involving the misappropriation or misuse of money. The details are as follows. The figures in the brackets denote the amount misappropriated. Employees of the department 9 (Rs. 5.13 lakh), Employees of the Societies 317 (Rs. 149.45 lakh), Non-officials 17 (Rs. 2.12 lakh). In the beginning of the year, there were 28 criminal cases involving an amount of Rs. 3.23 lakh and the number of civil cases reported in the above period were 492 involving an amount of Rs. 183.39 lakh. At beginning of the year, there were 70 cases pending, and the volume of money misappropriated was Rs. 14.70 lakh.

Some of the details of certain selected district level Co-operatives as well as other important categories of Co-operatives of the district are briefly explained below.

### **Karnataka Central Co-operative Bank, Dharwad**

This Bank made its beginning at Dharwad on 23.11.1916, incorporated as per the provisions of Central Co-operative Act, 1912. It was named as Karnataka Central Co-operative Bank and is functioning as a District Central Co-operative Bank in the district. Among others, the prominent founder members who strove much for its growth and development in the initial years, a mention must be made of the late Rao Bahadur Aratal Rudragowda and Shantaveerappa Menasinakai. From the beginning, upto 1918, the area of operation of the bank covered Dharwad and Belgaum districts. The main objectives of the bank are to provide short term and crop loans to primary agricultural credit societies and to provide medium term loans for the development of agriculture and loans for promotion of co-operative marketing activities. At present, District central cooperative Banks are expected to render all other functions and banking services as offered by commercial banks. In order to strengthen the financial base of the bank and also to deploy surplus funds in a profitable manner, individual members are also admitted and for non-agricultural purposes loans are being extended. In recent years, as per the directions of the NABARD (National Bank for Agricultural And Rural Development) and the Reserve Bank of India loans are being granted by the District Central Co-operative Banks to individuals and some selected small scale industries as per the norms in order to compensate the loss due to lower rate of interest charged on agricultural loans extended to primary agricultural credit societies. The Bank with Rs. 48,000 share capital, and Rs. 50,000 deposits in the beginning (i.e. 1916-17), has now grown as a gigantic Co-operative *Vriksha* (tree) overcoming all types of hindrances in the course of

these eight decades of service. In the beginning, it had a membership strength of 41 individuals, and 71 co-operative institutions. By the end of March 1993, the membership of the bank including the Government was 8,325. Of this 1,432 were Co-operatives and 6,887 were individuals. The paidup share capital of the bank was Rs. 648.66 lakh including the Government share of Rs. 95 lakh and the rest i.e. Rs. 546.77 lakh owned by Co-operative institutions and Rs. 6.89 lakh by individual members. The working capital of the bank was Rs. 10,651 lakh. At present, it has 84 branches in the district, the first two branches of the bank were opened at Gadag and Haveri in August 1920, and the 3rd branch at Hubli in 1924. The deposits held by the bank by the end of June 1993, amounted to Rs. 6,915.23 lakh, the corresponding figures during the previous three years amounted to Rs. 6150.09 lakh, Rs. 5841.69 lakh and Rs. 4864.61 lakh respectively. As in March 1993, the loans availed by the bank from the Central Financial Institutions was Rs. 2230. 58 lakh. Of this Rs. 1248.46 lakh was the short term crop loan.

In 1992-93, the short term crop loan deployed by the bank was Rs. 2215.92 lakh and the number of families which availed this loan were 54,965 and of them 9,412 were the small and marginal farmers, who had availed loan of Rs. 372.71 lakh, and 213 families of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe had availed loan of Rs. 7.34 lakh. In order to augment the income of farmers, 202 farmers were given loans of Rs. 30.38 lakh for purposes like small scale irrigation and animal husbandry. In addition to direct loans for agriculture, loans are also granted for agro based processing works like textile mills, sugar factories, oil mills, Taluka Agricultural produce marketing societies for linking of credit with marketing and other term loans are also granted. The average percentage of recovery of loans during 1991-93 was reported as 43 percent. By the end of March 1993, co-operative dues from primary agricultural credit societies to the Bank accounted for Rs. 1,114.98 lakh.

In 1986, the bank was declared as a weak bank by the Government and since then efforts are being made to strengthen it by adopting several rejuvenative packages and action plans. The bank has a Government share capital of Rs. 95 lakh in addition to a contribution for sinking bad debts fund of Rs. 3.07 lakh. The short-term loans granted by NABARD to this bank are guaranteed by the State Government. During the five years period from 1988-89 to 1992-93, except the year 1990-91, the bank was under loss due to one or the other reasons, and efforts are on to minimise the accumulated losses. The loss of Rs. 366.93 lakh in 1989-90 was reduced to Rs. 206.04 lakh by 1992-93. The value of assets and liabilities of the bank as on 31st March 1993 were Rs.10,650.89 lakh and Rs. 9,826.70 lakh (excluding own funds) respectively. The present Head Office building of the bank was inaugurated in 1956 on the occasion of its golden jubilee. In 1976, diamond jubilee of the bank was celebrated. As against the sanctioned staff strength of 695, the present working staff is 501 as reported.

The progress of the bank since its inception, upto the recent years is given in table 6.10.

### **Large Sized Primary Agricultural credit society, Kanaginahal**

Soon after the enactment of the first Co-operative Act in India, in 1904, the first primary agricultural credit society to be registered in the Bombay state was Kanaginahal Co-operative Society on 8.5.1905 and it is said to be the first such society in India. The founder member of this society was Siddanagowda Sanna Ramanagowda Patil (1843-1933) a member from the backward community of Kurubas. He was a landlord. It is also learnt that during the same time, the work of drinking water well and laying foundation stone for Kanaginahal Railway Station were inaugurated by the Dharwad Collector Mechyanial. In the beginning itself, the society had admitted women members. Since the

**Table 6.10 : The following table shows the progress of Karnataka Central Co-operative Bank, Dharwad since its inception, upto recent years**

Particulars	Year									Rs. in lakh
	1916-17	1937-38	1957-58	1974-75	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (31.3.92)	1992-93 (31.3.93)	
1. Paidup share capital	0.48	5.75	25.78	95.07	308.67	613.16	617.83	628.53	648.21	
2. Reserve fund	-	1.63	7.42	31.08	40.88	57.33	58.24	58.58	86.38	
3. Other funds	-	2.04	5.96	33.26	60.29	65.32	66.11	66.96	89.59	
4. Total deposits	0.50	34.38	230.03	850.05	3448.66	4864.61	5841.69	6150.09	7291.17	
5. Working capital	1.63	43.53	334.94	1384.87	5294.02	8020.73	7835.04	8149.49	10650.79	
6. Loans due from societies	1.59	19.79	169.15	953.62	4038.00	6096.66	4519.61	5016.63	6467.19	
7. Loans due from members	-	10.81	16.62	97.42	302.99	527.98	670.25	7056.00	1371.20	
8. Investments (securities & shares)	-	4.46	57.00	104.69	100.49	170.71	274.71	328.70	249.46	
9. Administrative expenses	0.01	0.80	5.86	36.86	158.60	211.25	233.63	215.22	243.29	
10. Net profit	0.02	1.33	3.23	15.20	23.02	-	172.58	-	116.74	
11. Loss	-	-	-	-	-	366.93	-	80.68	-	

Source : Bank's Administration report.

liability of members of rural society was unlimited, in the beginning, in respect of women members two names of such members (one of parents house and another name kept in the in-law's house) are also recorded in the proceedings. In 1958 the society was reconstituted as Large Sized Primary Agricultural Credit Society.

### **Agricultural and Rural Development Bank, Kundagol**

In order to cater to the long term credit needs of the agriculturists of the taluk the bank was started in 1962. In 1983, the bank was renamed as Agricultural and Rural Development Bank in order to help enable it to extend financial assistance, for schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme including lending for non-agricultural activities also. The main functional activities of the bank are to extend medium and long term finances to the members, on the security of their land. Loan is channelised through these banks, sanctioned by the State level Apex bank. Now, the lending activities of the bank are diversified, as such, credit is granted for the activities like mechanisation in agriculture, irrigation wells, pumpsets, tractors, tillers, sprinkler irrigation etc. Special loans are also given for the cultivation of grape, coconut, sericulture, animal husbandry, dairy development, horticulture, bee-keeping, in addition to non-agricultural activities like house building, rural and cottage industries, priority sector advances, integrated rural development programme schemes etc. Bank also renders financial assistance on getting confirmation of tenancy rights by the land Tribunals.

During the decade 1972-82, the membership of the bank was 3,610 as against 998 in the previous decade. By the end of March 1993, the membership of the bank (A class) was 5,569 with a share capital of Rs. 14.12 lakh, of which share of the members was Rs. 13.61 lakh and that of Government was of Rs. 50,000. The loans and advances made by the bank during 1972-73 to 1981-82 accounted to Rs. 73.79 lakh and money advanced in the recent decade i.e., 1982-83-1992-93 accounted to Rs. 267.28 lakh. The total credit granted during the last five years i.e., 1988-89 to 1992-93, was Rs. 155.03 lakh. The loan recovery percentage during 1990-91 which fell to 47.23 due to acute shortage of rains, rose subsequently during the next year, upto 75.20 percent due to a combination of various factors such as good harvest, incentive by the State Government on prompt repayment of loans at 5 percent and intensive efforts by the bank staff. Again, the recovery percentage came down to 63.70 percent due to loss of crop by cyclonic effects. The profit earned by the society for 1992-93 and 1991-92 accounted to Rs. 4,121 and Rs. 1,15,000 respectively. The loss incurred in the previous year was Rs. 5.34 lakh. As per the audit report of 1991-92, the assets and liabilities of the bank accounted to Rs. 160.02 lakh and Rs. 167.15 lakh respectively. The excess of liability over assets is mainly due to accumulated loss of Rs. 7.12 lakh. The loans granted for various purposes during the last three decades i.e., 1962-63 to 1992-93 was as follows: the figures in the brackets indicate the amount of loans distributed in terms of lakh of rupees. Repayment of old debts (Rs. 1.42), land improvement and construction of cattle sheds (67.02), wells and borewells (17.85), deepening of old wells (1.18), installation of pumpset/diesel engine and submersible set (14.58), small scale irrigation (1.51), to get ownership of land (17.87), tractor loans (197.57), oxen and cart (26.40), sheep rearing (2.69), dairy development (4.96), gobar gas (1.46), coconut development (0.61), development of forest (1.20), non-agricultural activities (5.41), rural transport (mini vans) (4.00), and rural housing (2.42). The amount of loan distributed by the bank for some recent years is as follows: (amount in lakh of rupees). 1983-84 : Rs. 23.68, 1985-86 : 20.11, 1987-88 : 20.82, 1989-90 : 23.04, 1991-92 : 34.23, and 1992-93 : 41.41.

The Bank has the credit of achieving the highest percentage of recovery, being the first at the district level, during the last 12 years upto 1992-93, except for the year 1988-89. In 1991-92, the bank

held the sixth place at the state level in recovery of loans and also had achieved cent percent result in the distribution of loans.

### **Co-operative Textile Mills**

At present, the district has in all nine textile mills working in the co-operative sector. The oldest textile mill in the district was the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Mill, founded in 1881, and later the name of the mill was changed as and when ownership went on changing, as Bharath Mill, Karnataka Co-operative Spinning Mill, Mahadeva Textile Mill etc. Now, it is under the control of the State Government. The other Co-operative textile mills of the district are : Gadag Co-operative Textile Mill, Hulkoti (1972), Farmers Co-operative Textile Mill, Hulkoti (1979), Tungabhadra Co-operative Textile Mill, Ranibennur, Kamdod (1981), and Someshwara Co-operative Textile Mill, Lakshmeshwar (1981). All these four mills are presently engaged in production. The mills which are already incorporated and yet to start production are Sri Venkateshwara Textile Mill, Annigeri (1981), Farmers Textile Mill, Ranibennur (1981), Sanjaya Textile Mill, Hubli (1982), and Farmers Textile Mill, Mulgund. By the end of March 1993, all these mills together, had a total membership of 16,814 with a share capital of Rs. 4,321.27 lakh from all sources, and of it ,the share of the Government was Rs. 3,953.08 lakh, and that of members was Rs. 177.55 lakh. The total volume of loans mobilised by these mills amounted to Rs. 4,525.26 lakh, the breakup being Rs. 1,184.49 lakh from Government, Rs. 549.89 lakh from financial institutions and Rs. 2790.88 lakh from other sources. The total working capital of all these mills was Rs. 10,971.32 lakh.

### **Co-operative Textile Mill, Hulkoti**

The black alluvial cotton soil found in Gadag and neighbouring taluks is most suited for the cultivation of cotton. This mill was established on 8.7.1973, with the objective of providing better prices to the agricultural produces, specially for cotton, by means of processing (i.e., making yarn) and also to provide employment opportunities in agro based industries. The area of operation of the mill is confined to the entire revenue district of Dharwad. The spindle capacity of the mill is 25,000 (since inception up till now). The cotton required for the mill is purchased from the hinter land co-operative sales centres like Gadag, Annigeri, Navalgund, Hirekerur and Soundatti. The mill has adopted special programme since its inception, known as 'Jobwork'. Accordingly the farmer who is a member of the mill will get the cotton purchased from him converted into yarn and sold on behalf of him, and the profit earned thereby will be given to the member-farmer. By this job work scheme, the member who gives cotton to the mill will get an additional benefit of Rs. 100 per quintal of cotton. Each farmer member can sell one quintal cotton per share held by him to society. The face value of a share is Rs. 100. The members who supply cotton to the mill are supplied quality seeds and fertilizers at concessional rates through the Gadag Cotton Sales Society.

The mill has the credit of having started production within nine months of its incorporation. In 1994, the total number of workers in the mill was 1,200. In 1973-74, the mill had a membership strength of 2,397 with a share capital of Rs. 120 lakh. The membership comprised of 2395 categorised as 'A' individuals and co-operative institutions, 'B' Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation and 'C' State Government. The share capital held by these three agencies accounted to Rs. 25 lakh, 15 lakh and 80 lakh respectively. During the next decade (1983-84), the membership increased to 2,526 and share capital Rs. 91.18 lakh. In the recent year i.e, 1993-94, the membership including 7 employees of the mill was 2,430, of this 2,421 were in category A. Of the total share capital of Rs. 204 lakh, Rs. 58.98

lakh was from A group, Rs. 15 lakh from Agro Industries Corporation, and Rs. 130.18 lakh was the State Government's contribution. The mill was modernised in 1991-92 at a cost of Rs. 429 lakh in order to increase production and to improve the efficiency, with Rs. 193 lakh contributed from its own funds and Rs. 236 lakh raised as loans from financial institutions. The yarn produced by the mill included 10,14,20,,37,40,60 and 80 counts. Major portion of the yarn is supplied to State Handloom Development Corporation and the balance to Coimbatore (Tamilnadu), Sholapur, Malegaon (Maharashtra), Cotton textile mills. Earlier, the yarn manufactured here was exported to Bangladesh and other countries.

During 1993-94, the mill produced yarn weighing 29.64 lakh Kilogram valued at Rs. 1810.03 lakh and the profit earned during the year was Rs. 122.11 lakh. The assets like land, building, machinery and fixed assets held by the mill as at the end of March 1994, valued at Rs. 730.46 lakh. The mill also manages the Rural Medical Service Centre (K.H. Patil Hospital and Research Centre) which provides free medical services to the members of the mill. The mill also manages a P.U. College, Krishna Agriculture Centre, a residential school (Rajeshwari Vidyaniketana) and a Rural Technical Institute.

**Table 6.11 : The table given below indicates the progress of the spinning mill for some recent years**

Particulars	Year				
	1974-75	1980-81	1984-85	1990-91	1992-93
No.of working days	306	353	353	356	354
Spindle utilisation ( percentage)	61.56	85.44	85.27	85.85	81.78
Production of 40 counts yarn (gms)	61.73	72.20	76.46	81.34	85.81
Total yarn production (Kg)	855413	2384369	2401299	2505839	2755527
Net profit (+)\Loss(-) (Rs.in lakh)	(-) 38.10	(+) 11.85	(+) 26.44	(+) 99.12	(+) 14.43

#### **Malaprabha Co-operative Mill, Nargund**

This oil mill was started with the multiple objectives like providing better and remunerative price to the commercial crops like cotton, sunflower grown in the areas of Malaprabha basin comprising of the taluks like Nargund, Navalgund and Ron of Dharwad district, Soundatti and Ramdurg of Belgaum district, and Badami of Bijapur district, starting of cotton ginning and pressing mills, undertake research and to encourage the production and processing of oil seeds and to provide employment opportunities in rural areas by promoting agro based industries etc. It was registered on 10.2.1987. As said earlier, the area of operation of the mill comprises the areas of three districts of the Malaprabha basin.

This major industry in co-operative sector received financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) under the World Bank assistance scheme for agriculture and industries. The mill has a capacity to process about 120 metric tons of cotton seeds and about 100 metric tons of sunflower seeds daily. The revised estimated cost of this project (1993) was Rs. 1890 lakh, comprising of NCDC loans (through State Co-operative Apex Bank) of Rs. 1134 lakh (60 percent), State Government's contribution from plan fund Rs. 283.50 lakh and members contribution of Rs. 94.50 lakh. The members share in the capital structure is only five percent. Till the end of September 1992, the society spent about Rs. 1,740 lakh for primary works like purchase of land, civil works,

purchase of machinery and installation, working capital etc. The society has installed most modern machineries and adopted latest technology in its production. The commercial production of the mill started in Feb. 1993. During 1993-94, the membership of the mill was 3,914 and the paid up share capital from the members was Rs. 66 lakh and the Government had released Rs. 661.50 lakh. During 1992-93, the business turnover was Rs. 335.26 lakh. The society employed 72 permanent staff and about 150 on daily wages. For the purpose of storage of oil, oil seeds and cake etc. it possesses godown with storage capacity of 20,000 metric tons. The State Government extended the concession of exemption of sales tax to this Society for a period of four years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

#### **Farmers Co-operative Oil Mill, Binkadakatti**

The first oil mill in the co-operative sector in the district was started in 1959 at Gadag and the second mill to be started was the Farmers Co-operative Oilseeds Processing Society at Binkadakatti about five km. from Gadag in 1973. Later in 1987, the name of the mill was changed as Farmers Co-operative Oils Limited. The area of operation of the society extends to 39 selected villages of Gadag taluk only. The oil produced by this mill are famous by the brand name 'Adarsha' and 'Murali'.

**Table 6.12 : The following table indicates the progress achieved by the Oil Mill during the last two decades**

Particulars	Year		
	1973-74	1984-85	1993-94
1. No.of Members	465	636	631
2. Share capital (Rs.lakh)	11.00	66.51	71.62
3. Working capital (Rs.lakh)	11.00	256.92	598.46
4. Loans and advances (Rs. lakh)	-	98.65	186.43
5. Total Purchases (Rs. lakh)	-	126.76	1484.00
6. Total sales (Rs. lakh)	-	0.85	22.96
7. Net loss (Rs. lakh)	0.27	-	-

#### **Karnataka Co-operative Sugar Factory**

This is the first sugar factory to be registered under the Co-operative sector in the district of Dharwad at Sangoor near Haveri. The area of operation of the factory is very vast, covering the entire Dharwad district (except Dharwad taluk), Sorab taluk of Shimoga district and 19 sugar cane growing villages of eastern parts of Sirsi and Mundgod taluks of Uttar Kannada district, and part of Haliyal taluk, where sugar cane is grown. The area also includes 25 villages of Hadagali taluk and three villages of Harapanahalli taluk of Bellary district. The factory started production in 1983-84. The membership of the factory comprises of four categories, including that of the government. By the end of September 1992, the total membership was 8,540 and of them, a majority (7,258) were sugar cane growers. The total share capital was Rs. 340.95 lakh including the government share of Rs. 243.20 lakh. It is reported that till the end of June 1992, the total loans availed from different sources for the establishment and functioning of the factory was Rs. 306.4 lakh, which is fully repaid. In 1992, the only loans due were to NCDC and State Government loan of a total of Rs. 218 lakh. In 1990-91, the factory had availed loan



of Rs. 350 lakh by the pledging of sugar. The loan availed from National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) was utilised to enlarge the limited area under cultivation of sugar cane. In 1990-91, the area under cultivation of sugar cane, within the area of operation of the factory was 10,500 acres. As per the estimation of the factory, on an average, at the rate of 25 metric tons of sugarcane yield per acre, the mill was expected to crush about two lakh metric tons of sugarcane during 1992-93. During the decade 1983-84 to 91-92 the yield of sugar rose from what it was 8.31 percent (83-84) (minimum) to 10.82 percent (91-92) (maximum).

In 1992-93, the factory had extended crop loans to members amounting to Rs. 50 lakh at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per acre upto a maximum of three acres only. By the end of September 1992, the total loans due to the factory from members amounted to Rs. 34.89 lakh under different heads like cane seeds loan, fertilizer, small scale irrigation and short term loan. The major segment of loans were small scale irrigation and seed loans. The factory possesses a warehouse of 7,500 metric ton capacity for proper storage of sugar.

The daily crushing capacity of the mill is 1,250 metric tons, and 90 percent of the capacity was utilised in 1991-92. The total staff strength of the mill was 612 including 219 permanent staff. The total assets owned by the factory, as at the end of March 1992 were the following: immovable property Rs. 191.66, lakh, liquid assets Rs. 10.56 lakh and other assets of Rs. 71.88 lakh. Though the factory is earning profits from the last four years, the accumulated loss for previous years accounted to Rs. 449 lakh as reported.

**Table 6.13 : The table given below indicates the quantity of sugarcane crushed and quantity of sugar produced by the factory during some recent years**

Year	Sugarcane crushed (M.Tons)	Sugar produced (Quintals)	Yield ( percent)
1983-84	12019	9513	8.31
1985-86	36947	39655	10.73
1987-88	153028	161376	10.50
1989-90	75277	81175	10.80
1990-91	130927	141057	10.78
1991-92	196616	212640	10.82

#### **Non-Agricultural Credit Societies:**

The district has wide coverage of non - agricultural credit societies in order to finance non-agricultural activities and functionaries. There are, in all, 220 co-operatives in this category comprising of urban co-operative banks, and of organised employees credit societies, and other credit societies. In Karnataka, next only to Bangalore Urban and Belgaum districts, Dharwad tops in having a large number of urban co-operative banks. The non-agricultural co-operative credit sector of the district, includes 38 urban banks, 131 employees credit societies and 51 other credit societies. Like in other parts of the State, in this district also, many of these urban co-operatives in the beginning were promoted on the consideration of linguistic spirit, religious and communal affinity and also by the reputation of the personalities associated with these institutions. The competitive spirit which they

had in the initial years, have made some of them to grow both vertically and horizontally. By the end of June 1993, the district had 34 urban co-operative banks, with 156 branches. They had a membership strength of 1.55 lakh and a share capital of Rs. 649 lakh. The total deposits mobilised and advances made by these banks accounted to Rs. 9,121.35 lakh and Rs. 7,046.89 lakh respectively. The profit earned by 31 banks together, was Rs. 305.07 lakh and their staff strength was 444. Among the Urban co-operative banks of the district, the Reddy Bank, Dharwad (1914), has the largest number of branches i.e. 22, and of them eight are in Dharwad district.

### **Sri Guru Siddeshwara Co-operative Bank, Hubli**

It is one of the prominent urban co-operative banks in the district, which has attained remarkable progress within a short span of time. The spirit of inspiration behind the promotion of this bank is the pontiff (Swamyji) of local Mooru Savir Math. The bank started functioning on 25.10.1979, and during the last 15 years, it has attained remarkable growth. All commercial banking services are provided by the bank. It made its beginning with 774 members and Rs. 3.45 lakh as share capital, and now, (by the end of March 1994) it has 10,330 members and share capital of Rs. 84.17 lakh. The total deposits mobilised accounted to around Rs. 12 crore, while the advances made accounted to Rs. 1005.82 lakh, and of which Rs. 421.22 lakh was for development of business, Rs. 269.11 lakh for house building purposes. The percentage of priority sector advances to total advances was 88 percent (prescribed limit 60 percent). The net profit earned by the bank in 1993-94 was Rs. 68.30 lakh. The bank has also undertaken the services of distribution of pay of Hubli Taluka Primary School Teachers from the Government Treasury. The bank has a tradition of honouring retiring teachers every year.

The pigmy deposit scheme alone has enabled the bank to mobilise small savings of nearly Rs. 65 lakh every month. Since 1986, the bank is a member of 'Mutual Arrangement Scheme' which has facilitated the local Public sector banks for remittance and collection of money through this bank. On an average, daily, payment of cheques valued at Rs. 25 lakh is made by this bank and Demand Drafts worth Rs. 20 lakh are issued on different banks. The bank has made it a point that every year, one percent of its net profit is to be utilised for charitable purposes like donations to educational institutions, blind association, registered temples, kalyana mantapas etc. In 1993, the bank donated Rs. 21,000 towards the Earthquake relief fund. It has a branch at Deshapandenagar, Hubli. The staff strength of the bank is 88. The table No.6.14 indicates the periodical progress of the bank during the last one and a half decades.

**Table 6.14 : Progress achieved by Shri Guru Sidheshwara Bank, Hubli**

Year	Memb ership (No.)	Paidup share capital	Reserve funds	Deposits	Working Capital	Advances	Outstanding loans	Netprofit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1979-80	774	345250	967	82970	429187	-	-	8204
1981-82	1706	544550	22223	5237566	5804339	3676596	111428	105409
1983-84	3185	1067500	226174	17393082	23060525	12213412	955554	300796
1985-86	6079	2109298	748303	35641279	41115460	27597039	3001384	703534

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1987-88	7610	4618325	1869557	69700000	81679441	56325000	4603723	2556205
1989-90	9704	7434925	4066338	89572569	109772593	76417375	13498601	2241758
1991-92	9086	7393725	6959750	86796226	121575992	68701803	17053224	2524348
1992-93	9291	7920075	10476622	95507744	129720131	82496784	19314327	5810460

### Co-Operative Industrial Estate, Gadag

Next to Hubli city, Gadag is a prominent commercial and trade centre of the district. In order to facilitate the growth of industries in general and agro based industries in particular in Gadag taluk, this estate under the co-operative fold was incorporated on 27.8.1990. This was the first co-operative venture of its kind in the district. The main functional activities of the estate include, providing sheds, basic infrastructure needed for the industry, and to render other assistance for the smooth and successful running of the industries located in the estate. Industrial sites or sheds are provided on lease for a period of 15-20 years in addition to arranging for financial assistance through financial institution and other facilities like water, electricity, civic amenities, telephone, computers, telex, telefax, banking and postal services etc. This estate has helped the local entrepreneurial talent to come up in a big way. The common facilities like labs, training centres, preparation of project reports, and market research etc. are provided to local industries on a common basis. The total estate area is about 35 acres and out of this 12 acres have been developed up till now. The society has distributed about 60 sites of different dimensions and 40 industries have started production. The nature of industries housed in the estate include general engineering, oil mills, pova mills (avalakki), electrical goods, spices, broom making, cotton *bardans*, tarpauls, stone polishing, furniture making etc.

The member of the society has to pay the share amount according to the size of the shed or site allotted. In 1993, there were 90 members with a share capital of Rs. 15.95 lakh including the government share of Rs.12 lakh and the rest being the share of individual members. At present, the society is under loss because the organisation being newly started, there is a delay in providing basic amenities like shed, electricity, etc. to the members and also as a result of mounting interest on borrowed money etc. By the end of March 1994, if the assets owned by the Estate accounted for Rs. 36.73 lakh, the liabilities amounted to Rs. 110.95 lakh. There are 13 employees in the organization.

The second phase of industrial development project undertaken by the society is at Narsapur, near Gadag, an industrial complex with 1000 mechanised power looms is put into operation. This is very helpful to the weavers of Gadag-Betageri area, where weaving is the prominent basic home industry. It has provided new dimension to the traditional weaving industry. In order to promote handloom export, efforts are being made to improve the quality. Towards the first phase of this project, up till now, Rs. 42 lakh have been spent for purposes like purchase of land, civil works, installation of machinery etc. In order to make this project a successful venture, the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (K.S.I.I.D.C.) has rendered financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 248 lakh.

### Dharwad District Co-Operative Marketing Federation, Hubli

The main objectives of this co-operative apex body at the district level, is to purchase the commercial commodities like cotton, sunflower, ground nut, and safflower etc, from the member institutions, at reasonable price and to market them to important commercial agencies after processing. Cotton being the main commercial crop of the district the federation acts as an apex institute at the district level in purchasing, processing and finally marketing of cotton.

This co-operative body of a federal nature, working as a specialised marketing organisation, was registered in 1959 by the merger of five co-operative organisations. The area of operation is limited to Dharwad district. In Karnataka, it is the first federal body engaged in the purchase and sale of cotton. The membership is restricted to only taluka level agricultural produce co-operative marketing societies (TAPCMS), the processing units of cotton and oil seeds etc. In the beginning (1959-60) it had a membership of five institutions with a share capital of Rs. 50,000. By 1971, the membership increased to six and the share capital to Rs. four lakh, the turnover of the federation was Rs. 152 lakh and the profit earned was Rs. 66,144. By 1992-93, it had a membership of 13 with a share capital of Rs. 46.70 lakh and had a turn over of Rs. 448.26 lakh. The profit for the year was Rs. 7.20 lakh.

During 1993-94, the federation purchased the following varieties of cotton grown in the district only from member institutions. The details of cotton purchased and its value are as follows: Jayadhar : 30,897 quintal (value of Rs. 402 lakh), D.C.H. 9,275 quintal ( Rs. 176 lakh), Jayadhar (ginned): 1832 quintal (Rs. 40.75 lakh), D.C.H. 32 (ginned) : 132 quintal (Rs. 7.83 lakh). Total quantity of cotton and ginned cotton purchased was 42,137 quintal valued at Rs. 626.74 lakh. The federation sells the cotton purchased by it to textile mills of Karnataka, and also to the mills at Bombay, Coimbatore, Ahmedabad, Tanjavoor etc. The organisation was awarded (all India level) the second prize in 1987-88 and 1988-89, and the first prize in 1989-90 by the National Productivity Council, New Delhi. From 1968-69 to 1990-91, the organisation has worked on its own funds successfully and profitably without availing any financial assistance either from Government or from financial institutions. However, in order to help the farmers to make early payment for purchases of cotton from them, it has availed a loan of Rs. one crore from the District Central Co-operative Bank ,Dharwad during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93. Since there was a tendency of sharp rise and fall in the prices of cotton in 1993-94 the organisation suffered much. It has 15 employees.

**Table 6.15 : The table below indicates the progress achieved by the Dharwad District Co-operative Marketing Federation during some recent years**

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Membership	11	11	11	11	11	13	13
Paidup share capital	27,00,000	27,00,000	38,50,000	38,50,000	43,80,000	46,70,000	46,70,000
Price fluctuation fund	1,70,857	1,70,857	1,99,047	3,99,047	3,99,047	5,49,048	5,49,048
Weak loan fund	7,88,075	7,88,075	9,18,107	11,18,107	11,18,107	12,18,107	12,18,107
Capital repayment fund	3,08,802	3,08,802	3,59,754	4,06,755	4,06,755	4,06,755	4,06,755
Deposits	9,72,428	8,30,368	7,28,590	5,51,890	4,60,477	2,17,625	4,29,565
Profit	3,51,407	1,38,275	4,22,611	7,21,279	6,89,015	7,17,443	14,82,675

### **Government Employees House Building Co-operative Society, Hubli**

This House building society with an area of operation of two taluks, Hubli and Dharwad including Hubli Dharwad twin cities, was registered on 5.11.1981. Among other things, the main objectives of the society are to provide house sites to members at a lower price, and to arrange for financial assistance for house building etc. The organisation has another sister concern i.e, State Government Employees Education Society (1984) which provides educational services. The education society manages Rural Polytechnic Institute (1986), a Primary School (1989) and a High School (1991). In addition to educational institutions the society also manages hostel for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Backward class students. There are about 125 students getting the facilities of free boarding and residence. All these educational institutions are located in Tarihal village, about 5 km away from Hubli. The educational complex is located in an area of about 16 acres. House building society is the mother institution for these educational institutions. Admission is open to these educational institutions on priority to the children of Government servants, and the children of dependents of Government servants without any donations.

The Housing Society has provided house sites to 2,833 members out of 4197 members. The cost price of developed site to members was Rs. 6,000 per gunta (33' x 33') in 1981, which increased to Rs. 23,000 in 1991 and to Rs. 25,000 in 1993. It is considered as the biggest House Building society in Dharwad district. The society has formed layouts in Hubli at Unakal, Navanagar, Old Hubli, Krishnapura, Gamanagatti and in Dharwad at Kalageri, Tapovana, Hebballi Agase. The residents of the respective areas have formed their own Area Development Associations. The housing society made its beginning in 1981, with 61 members with a share capital of Rs. 6,100. By March 1993, it had 4,197 members with a share capital of Rs. 4.20 lakh. The business turnover which was Rs. 14,000 in the initial year, now (1993) has increased to Rs. 79.83 lakh (being the cost of house sites). The working capital of the society is Rs. 109.39 lakh.

### **District Co-operative Board**

In order to have qualitative improvement in the working of co-operatives and also for the widening of the orbit of the co-operative movement, there is a need felt for good training and guidance both to members as well as the office bearers of the societies. The District Co-operative Boards (Mandala) were therefore started for each of the districts. These boards worked under the control and guidance of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Association. Like the District Boards, there were also Divisional Boards.

The Administrative office of both the District and Divisional Boards were at Dharwad. Membership of the District Board was of two categories, viz., (1) ordinary, consisting of all co-operative societies in the district, and (2) associate, consisting of individuals. In addition to these categories of membership representatives of the Central Financing Agency, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the district, and the Chief Executive of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Association used to be the Ex-officio members. There used to be a managing committee to administer the Board.

### **District Co-operative Union**

From the beginning, Co-operative Unions are playing an important role for the growth, guidance and spread of healthy co-operative movement. The main objectives of the union are the propagation of basic Co-operative ideals and the principles of co-operation, organisation, management, supervision,

co-ordination of societies and formulation of Co-operative policies and programmes, Co-operative education and training etc. After the reorganisation of the state a State Level Co-operative Union (Sahakara Mahamandala) was established in 1963-64 as a federal body. After the formation of co-operative union, the activities like member's education and training programme, organisation of seminars, conferences on co-operation etc .were given much importance. Now, the co-operative union has a unified strength and force to guide the co-operative movement in the right direction.

The Dharwad District Co-operative Union was started in 1937 as a branch of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Union. It was reorganised in 1957. The main sources of income are, membership subscription from societies, compulsory contribution of education fund from profit earned societies, Government grants etc. Generally, all co-operatives in the district were be the members of the District Union, which in turn, functions as unit of State level Co-operative Union (Mahamandala). As per the Co-operative Education and Development Programme, the District Union has one Chief Executive Officer, three Co-operative Education Instructors, one Woman Instructor and they are engaged in co-operative training and education programmes in the district. Much stress is given for imparting Co-operative education in rural areas and for women. In 1992-93, the Union had 375 members including 25 life members.

#### **Co-operative Training Centre, Dharwad**

The growth of healthy co-operative movement needs many infrastructures and of them, co-operative education and training is the prominent. In order to fulfil it, in 1947, the then Bombay Provincial Government opened this centre. After the reorganisation, the centre was under the control of Karnataka State Government. Later, in 1963-64, the school was handed over to State Co-operative Union, Bangalore (Mahamandala since 1987). Among the renowned men in the field of Co-operation, who strove for the development of training centre in the initial years a mention can be made of the late Sri A.S. Patil, who was a prominent figure of the time.

The present training programmes of the centre includes imparting 'Diploma in Co-operation' (24 week course) to the employees of societies and junior officers of the Department of Co-operation. Training programme covers the comprehensive study of co-operative movement. The subject matter of study in Diploma course, includes Co-operative Act, Co-operative Accounts, Auditing, Management etc. The training is given as per National Co-operative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) training programme and guidelines. The training centre also arranges film shows in rural areas, through which importance of Co-operative movement is communicated. The training centre also undertakes adoption of weaker agricultural credit societies and arranges for their rejuvenation.

From 1988-89 to 91-92, under the N.C.D.C. Programme, the centre arranged for one month's training programme for the secretaries of Agricultural Credit Service Societies, having godown facilities. Special training programmes are also conducted for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members of the Co-operatives.

Training programmes are conducted twice in a year (January and July) with an intake capacity of one hundred students per each training course. Hostel facility is also provided for trainees at the training centre. During the year 1992-93 (Jan-Dec) the number trained in the centre was 192 and of them a majority (144) were deputed from co-operative institutions, 11 were deputed from State Government, and the remaining 37 were private candidates.



## TRADE AND COMMERCE

For the development of trade and commerce of a particular region, infrastructural facilities like good means of transport and communication (all weather roads), markets, developed hinter lands, financial institutions, professionals, main agricultural and non-agricultural produces of the area, urbanisation and industrialisation, imports and exports, play an important role.

When we examine the availability or existence of these infrastructural facilities in the district at present, and also during the period of two-three centuries earlier, it is made known that this part of the area had good means of transport and communication facilities connecting this area with the rest of the country, specially the areas of Southern Maratha region. This district was much advanced in respect of trade and commerce in the Northern Karnataka, during the ancient and medieval period also when some of the present places of the district were important commercial and trade centres including active centres of mercantile and artisan guilds.

**Ancient Period**

Many of the inscriptional evidences found in the district endorse that the various type of traders mentioned in the inscription of ancient period in other parts of the State are also found here in this district. These inscriptions illustrate about different trading communities, their organisations, associations, the social and political status held by them and their contributions for social, cultural and religious aspects of life etc. The inscriptions of the district make a mention of professional traders like *Shetty banajiga*, *Shetty gutta*, *Nakara*, *Mummaridanda*, *Vadda Vyavahari*, *Gavare*, *Gatrige*, *Shettikar* etc. The inscriptions also make a mention of trade or professional associations like *Ayyavole -500*, *Tumbaliga Sasirvaru*, *Nakara*, *Telligaru*, *Malegararu*, etc. There were different varieties of traders according to their trade. Among the traders, many used to undertake both production and distribution. Often inscriptions mention the varieties of traders by number. Ex. '*Nalku Pattanada Pattanigaru*' meaning traders of four towns (Dharwad inscription of 1215-16 KI-68, Dharwad). *Eradu Savira Vartakaru* (Mulgund inscription AD 903-904), the inscription of Sudi dated 1075 A.D. mentions *Ainbaru Shettiyaru*. In all the above cases, the number associated with trades mention the number of traders of a town or village. In addition to the above inscriptions, the other inscriptions found at Hanumanahal (Ron taluk), Saunsi (Kundgol taluk), and Huilgol (Gadag taluk) and Hangal dated 1099, 1144, 1166 and 1121 AD make a mention of number of traders. The traders mentioned in the inscriptions belonged to Vaidika, Jaina, Shaiva and others. An inscription found at Dambal makes a mention of *Shettys* practicing Buddhism. The inscriptions of Lakkundi (1179 AD) and Sangur (1412 AD) make a mention of political powers entrusted to them i.e, merchants were entrusted with *Achina Shreni* (officer of mint), *Bokkasa* (Treasury), *Malige* (Stores) etc. The inscription of Sathenahalli (Hirekerur tq.) 1204 AD makes a mention about the heroic act of valour exhibited by one lady Vennala Settikavve who fought bravely while protecting the *Bananju Samaya*. An inscription of Nargund mentions about one Kuppata Aichishetty of Vysya community who was the officer of a Mint. An inscription of Devara Hubballi (Dharwad tq) of 1206 A.D. mentions that *Shettyguttaru* were having trade contacts with the Ayyavole - 500. In the medieval Karnataka, *Shetty guttas* were held in high esteem among the trading communities and they were following the ethical and religious values of business as mentioned in inscriptions.

One of the kinds of merchants known as *Nakaras* in the inscriptions who were in large number are identified as *Angadiya Shettaru*. Perhaps, they might be the merchants having permanent establishment of trade in places like Shandy (weekly market place) or towns etc. The inscriptions of



Lakshmeshwar dated 725 and 1153 AD, Dambala (1124 AD), Haveri (1228 AD), Lakkundi (1179 AD), Elesirur (1109 AD), Agadi (1166 AD), Mulgund (925 AD), Bankapur (1062 AD) and Kaginele (1077 AD) make a mention of *Nakaras*. There were temples managed by them known as Nagreshwara in places like Naragund, Hubli and Bankapura.

***The Mummaridandas:-*** The *Mummaridandas* were the merchants of the kind who used to carry goods from place to place and were doing trading. They used to buy article in one place and used to sell in another place. The inscriptions of the following places namely, Meundi of Dharwad taluk dated 1196 A.D. and other places like Devara hubballi, Huilgol, Mulgund, Rajur, Arekurahatti, Kaginele, Hangal, Kalkeri, Haveri, Devi hosur, Lakshmeshwar, Hulgur and Choudadanapura - make a mention about them. Since they were ardent followers of *Vyapara Dharma*, they are mentioned as '*Samaya Mummaridandam*' in the inscriptions (Harihar 1280 AD). In some of the inscriptions these merchants have called themselves as descendants of Ayyavole -500.

Among the traders the *Vadda Vyavaharis* were honoured or respected as elderly merchants or big merchants. Many of the merchants of this class used to be honoured, respected by the kings. According to inscriptions available, their number was limited during the period of Chalukyas of Kalyani. However they were in large numbers during the period of the Yadavas and the Hoysalas. Politically, they were highly influential. Among them, also there were Jains and Shaivas. The inscriptions found in the district dated 1054 AD to 1427 AD describe various aspects of life of this type of merchants. The inscriptions of Guttal 1162 A.D., Hirekonathi (Hirekerur taluk) -1271 AD, Haralahalli (Haveri taluk) inscription of the Yadava Singhana, the inscription of Rajur of Ron taluk (AD 1033), Hanumanahal (1099 AD), Saunsi (1144 AD), etc. make a mention of these *Vadda Vyavaharis*. An inscription of Naregal 1180 AD mentions about a local *Vadda Vyavahari*. One Keshavaiah as "*Maha Vadda Vyavahari*". The Vaidika *Vadda Vyavaharis* have called themselves as '*Sweta Kula Vyshya*'. Whereas Shaivas have called themselves as Kubera *Vamshanvaya* descendants of Kubera and *Panchama Vamshadavaru*. The inscriptions found at Guttal 1162 AD and at Hirekerur 1271 AD make a mention about the *Vadda Vyavaharis* of the Jaina community.

Like the present days, during the ancient and medieval period also, the southern part of the district was noted for cultivation and sale of betel leaves and there were powerful trade guilds of those engaged in the cultivation of betel leaves. Among the merchants of betel leaves, there were different communities like *Gavare*, *Gatriga*, *Tumbaligar* etc. The inscriptions found at Devarahubballi (1206 A.D.), Hanumanahal (1099 AD), Haveri (1109 AD), Saunsi (1144 AD), Kaginele (1072 AD), make a descriptive mention of traders of betel leaves. The pluckers of betel leaves had their organisation called *Ugura Munnurvaru*. The merchants like *Nanadeshi* and *Ubhaya Nanadeshi* used to carry goods from place to place and market them. They were doing the functions of both buying and selling. The inscription of the district do not mention much about them. Their details are found only in a limited number of inscriptions like Huilgol (1166 AD), Lakkundi (1179 AD), Satenahalli (1241 AD), Dharwad (1207 AD) and one inscription of Haveri, all of which make mention about them.

### Important Trade Centres

The inscriptions of the district make a mention of the trade centres of ancient period with many adjectives like *Adibananjupattana*, *Anadibananjupattana*, *Veera bananjupattana*, *Maha Pattana*, *Pente dana*, *Heggade Mane*, *Malige Mane* etc. In Dharwad district, places like Hubli, Huilgol, Sathenahalli, Hirekerur, Kalkeri, Annigeri, Mevundi, Hulgur, Mulgund etc were the important trade centres.

The merchants used to hold important positions in social and political life including the local administration. The inscription of Huilgol dated 1166 A.D. mentions the local merchant as '*Pattana Prabhu*.' The local *Purapramukhas* or chiefs used to receive the merchants coming to town/village for the purpose of trade by offering them betel leaves as a mark of respect and trust. An inscription of Dharmavolal (Dambal) pertaining to Chalukya Jagadekamalla II (1095-96 AD) mentions about honouring 16 shettys (merchants) by offering five fold royal honour (umbrella, palanquin, escort, throne and land). Generally, at the time when endowments were made or charity was given, there was a custom to obtain the consent of all sections of the society, officers and the organisation including the local merchants. The inscription of Dambal 1124 AD makes a mention that *Mahamandaleshwara* Hemmadi Ruler performed *pada pooja* to 16 *shettys* and *Mahanakharas*, purchased the land and donated to Ajameshwar temple at Dambal. In cases of arbitration, for settling disputes regarding profession, property, etc. the presence of the local merchant along with others was very essential and unavoidable.

### Merchant Guilds

Like modern times, traders or merchants of those days also had formed their voluntary associations in order to protect their individual and common interest. There are a number of inscriptional evidences to support this. These associations have been mentioned as *Shreni*, *Kottali*, *Hittu*, *Samaya*, *Seni* etc. In inscriptions, mostly, the number used to denote the association or organisation. In Lakkundi inscription (1185 A.D.) it is mentioned as *Kottali*. In Lakshmeshwar inscription (725 A.D.) it is mentioned as '*Seni*' and in Managundi inscription (1221 AD) the number '8' is used as a substitute for Association or *Sangha*. There was no uniformity in these trade associations. The organisation of merchants with religious fervour used to involve themselves in the activities like construction of temples and other charities. Example: As per the inscription of Lakkundi 1179 A.D. one Aichi Shetty got constructed local Abhinava Prasanna Keshava temple. Likewise, Bammishetty got constructed Gavareshwara temple at Noolgeri (Hirekerur taluk) as per the inscription 1109 AD, the Kalashetty of Kaginele constructed local Brahmeshwara temple (inscription 1122 AD). The Harihara temple at Sathenahalli was constructed by one Vennala Settykavve (inscription 1204 AD). This district had all the above mentioned trade associations. A merchant community known as *Tumbaliga Sasirvaru* was the association of those selling betel leaves. These associations are mentioned as *Eleya Bhojanganu* as per Devara Hubballi inscription of 1206. The other inscriptions like Managundi (Dharwad tq.) 1215-17 AD, Saunsi inscription (Kundogol taluk) (1145 AD) make elaborate mention of good qualities of *Tumbaliga Sasirvaru* like *Subuddhi*, *Dharmachara*, *Oudharya* (Generous nature), Good character, Dharma Buddh, (helping nature), kindness, truthfulness etc. are attributed to them. As per the inscriptions of Hebbur (Shiggaon 911), Rajur, Hanumanahal, Balambeedu, Kaginele, Kodikoppa (Ron taluk), Saunsi, Harti, Managundi, Devar Hubballi, Kalakappanagudda (Ron taluk), Soratur, Shirol (Gadag taluk) were the important trade centres of *Tumbaliga Sasirvaru*. The *Malegararu* (*Hoogararu*) (Flower Sellers) too had formed their own associations. The Mulgund inscription of 1062 AD makes a mention of *Totiga-rainoorvaru*. Likewise inscriptions of Dharwad 1215 AD and Kaginele 1145 AD, make a mention of local *Totigars* (Gardners). *Gale* - 300 was the association of those who were plucking fruits from trees.

### Ayyavole-500

This famous and popular merchants guild comprising of a large number of different varieties of mercantile community and artisans etc, with a network of branches scattered throughout south India was in its zenith during the time of the Chalukyas of Badami (535-757 AD). In course of time, gradually, the apex organisation lost its importance and existence. The special feature of this merchants

organisation was that it was an association of different kinds of traders following different faiths and scattered over a vast area, have identified themselves as members or followers of this federal body. The following inscriptions of the district make a mention of this trade organisation. Hangal inscription of 1121 AD. Lakshmeshwar (1132 AD) and Rajur (1033 AD), Balambeedu (1165 AD) etc. Ayyahole merchants followed their own code of conduct (known as *Guddasastra Krama*) and had their own flags with *Gudda Dwaja*, *Garuda Dwaja* and *Chakra Dwaja*.

### Medieval Period

In this period also, the commercial activities of the district continued to grow on their own accord, influenced by the changed socio economic conditions. During the Vijayanagar rule, the volume of foreign trade increased due to settlement of westerners (foreigners) in coastal areas. Rayara Hubballi (Old Hubli) became an important trade centre from where the brisk trading in potassium nitrate and iron were taking place as attested by the Portuguese records (1547). Production of cotton and hand loom industries were in much prosperity in the district. The English entered into trade agreement that they will establish a factory at Kadwad near modern Karwar and from here they will purchase cotton cloth produced from 50,000 hand looms. Hubli had a branch of Kadwad factory. During that period, the area was under the control of Adilshahis of Bijapur. The prosperity of Hubli made Annaji Datto, chief of Shivaji's army, to plunder Hubli in 1673. During the period of Nawab of Savanur, a new merchants market was started at Annigeri. New Hubli (Hosa Hubballi) was established in 1727. In 1753, when Dharwad and Hubli went into the hands of the Peshwas, the commercial activities continued without any hindrance. New merchant's markets came into being at places like Dharwad, Haveri during the Peshwa rule. Haveri and Byadagi had trade links with Kumta Sea port. Sea trade was routed through Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatagi, Misrikoti and Kadra on a foot road, and then they were crossing Kali river near Sadashivagad. There was an increased inflow of Marwadis, Gujarathis to the trade centres like Hubli-Dhawad and Gadag during the Peshwa rule. The records reveal that every year commodities like tobacco, cotton, rice, iron, weighing a quantity equalent to the quantity carried on about 12,000 load carrying animals were exported to Kumata Sea port from Rattihalli. The travel accounts of Buchanan (1800) reveal that the merchants of the district from places like Agadi, Dharwad, Hubli, Navalgund, Nargund etc. carried cotton, cotton textile, dothis, blanket, wheat, asafoetida, to Bangalore for trading even during the period of Hyder and Tipu.

During the British period also trade was mainly carried on through foot roads. Only after 1853, when all weather roads were constructed, and later, introduction of railways by the end of the 19th century, gave a good boost for trading and commercial activities in the district. During the Peshwa rule, weekly *Shandies* (weekly markets) at Dharwad town were held at places like Haveripete, Mangalwarpete, Shukravarpete, Sadashivapete (present Raviwarpete). The Peshwas had entered into an agreement with these merchants. For collection of Octroi, contractors were appointed. During their period, places like Savanur, Hamsabhavi, Tiluvalli, Chikkabasur, Kaginele, Tegur, Chikkerur, Karajgi, Devihosur, Kalkeri, Hulgoppa, Guttal, Annigeri, Ranibennur and Godag etc. were the prominent trade centres in the district. Kalghatagi had trade contacts with Goa. From Goa, commodities like salt, coconut oil, coconuts, cashew, were imported and from Kalghatagi chiefly rice and cotton cloth were exported through two hill passes namely, Diggi of 10 days duration and Talewadi of 16 days duration, mercantiles were carried on packed animals. The salt costing one anna per maund in Goa used to cost Rs. 1 1/4 here. It was mainly because of Octroi charged at various places. Every year, 5000 maund of salt used to enter the Kalghatagi market from Goa. The merchants from Ramdurg and Jamkhandi used to visit Hulgoppa weekly market for purchase of rice. By honouring the request made by the merchants of Dharwad,

the Peshwas granted land for the construction of Muragha Matha and also granted exemption from payment of tax. An Officer called 'Potdar' was appointed for the development of market. The Peshwas were also granting a term loan of Rs. 25,000 for the period of two years for the development of marketing activities to the merchants.

The Haveripete in Dharwad was the centre of rich Lingayat merchants and was described as 'Dharwad pattanada khazane' (Treasure of Dharwad). The Peshwas had entered into trade agreements with princely states like Savanur, Bidanur, Sonde, Gajendra Ghad and Khilledars of Navalgund, Nargund, Hubli and Muddebihal. The agreements were mainly for a mutual concessions of Octroi to be imposed. The Octroi rate was equal to that of Savanur Nawabs state. The trade prosperity of this area under the control of Hyder and Tipu though increased, sharply declined during the end of the 18th century and there after, due to wars, revolts and expeditions to a certain extent.

During the Peshwas Mohatarfa (General Commercial Tax) was collected by the hereditary tax officers in a number of installments. It was collected by village officers like Patel Gowda or Kulkarni. But the tax collectors and their relatives were exempted from paying tax. Generally, the highest tax payers were rich merchants. In 1762, the Mohatarfa collected in Dharwad market was Rs. 2,819, collected from 375 members of different occupations.

### **Modern Period**

After the advent of the British Rule, the colonial policy adopted by them and improvements in transport and communication system, resulted in new changes in trade and commerce. Though there was a setback in the traditional home industries like weaving, iron making, hand paper making etc, there was no considerable hindrance to the growth of trade and commerce. The British gave much importance for cultivation of long stappled American cotton for their mills in England. The importance given for the growth of cotton made a way for establishment of cotton ginning, pressing and cotton seed processing industries by promoting joint stock companies. The government had taken several promotional measures to encourage cotton trade of this area, even from 1828. The experiment of growing American variety of cotton here, was successful by 1842. In 1847, Cotton Commission was appointed for the comprehensive study of cotton industry. During the decade 1873-83, every year, on an average, 9,500 tons of cotton (value Rs. 45 lakh) was exported to Bombay. Dharwad district used to export 68 percent of American cotton to Bombay market. In order to facilitate the cotton trading business, two branches of Bombay Presidency Bank were opened at Dharwad in 1863 and at Hubli in 1870. The American Civil War of 1862 which caused 'cotton boom' had brought in promising prospects among the cotton growers and traders (for details see Chapter-II). This cotton boom not only influenced commercial activities but also caused marked impact on socio-economic life of the district. The severe famines of 1876-78 and 1896-97 caused set back to the prospects of trade and commerce. In 1897, Hubli market suffered a serious set back mainly because of famine and plague which made the people to suffer. The industrial revolution in Europe in 18th century, and its effects on India, promotion of joint stock companies from 1860 onwards, under the provision of British Company Act., establishment of organised banking sector etc., attracted public savings and gradually helped for the growth of commerce in the district. For the first time, in the district, in 1867, a joint stock company by the name 'Dharwad Company' was established at Dharwad with a capital of Rs. 40,000. Its business was import and export of textile. The branch of the same company was opened at Hubli in 1877. In the next year (1878) an independent Hubli Cloth Company, was opened at Hubli with a share capital of Rs. 22,000. This company was engaged in importing machine made yarn from Bombay and Europe and Sugar

from Bangalore. Later in 1881, at Hubli the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Mill was opened with a capital of Rupees six lakh and spindle capacity of 18,000. In 1882-83, at Hubli Robertson Brothers and Company and at Gadag Crystal and Company which originated in Europe were functioning. They were very big trading companies.

According to Dharwad District Gazetteer of 1884, Hubli town had 700 traders and of them 300 had capital investment between Rs. 10,000 to one lakh. At Gadag a Gujarathi merchant by name Venkat das was dealing in Hundis upto Rs. 10,000. It is also mentioned that ten villages of the district were the important trade centres. Of them, Hubli, Dharwad, Navalgund, Gadag, Ranibennur had whole-sale and retail business. While the centres like Byadagi, Mundargi, Haveri, Dundasi and Nargund had only whole-sale business, "of these ten trade centres, Hubli and Gadag are prominent and good."

In the Bombay province of Karnataka area, next only to Belgaum, Hubli was a prominent trade centre. Hubli traders used to import from Bombay commodities like yarn, silk, kasturi, kesar, kerosene, turmeric, local and foreign made cloth, jeera, coconut, copra, ganja, sugar, jaggery, blankets, chillies, tobacco, arecanut, cardamum, pepper etc. while they used to export ginned cotton, safflower, saris and khansas, utensils of copper and brass, tamarind, onion and garlic etc. In 1883, the total trade accounted in Hubli was Rs. 41 lakh and of it, goods worth Rs. 32.36 lakh were brought from other places and goods worth Rs. 8.50 lakh were produced locally. Of the goods imported from outside, commodities worth Rs. 18.56 lakh were consumed locally and the rest were sent to other markets, as reported in the Gazetteer. This indicates the various aspects of volume of local trade in those days and prominence of Hubli market.

The introduction of Railways in this area, gave a new fillip for commercial activities. In 1884, Hubli used to export commodities like ginned cotton, grains, cloth, utensils, leather and horns of animals etc., and commodities imported, included Bombay cloth, European cloth, yarn, grains, indigo, jaggery, coconut, areca from other markets. In 1874, the then Dharwad Collector Robertson got constructed Hubli market at a cost of Rs. 65,000. This market used to fetch an annual income of Rs. 2700 to the municipality. The places like Hubli, Gadag-Betageri and Lakshmeshwar were famous for costly sarees while places like Hubli, Annigeri, Lakkundi, Nargund, were noted for costly dhothis. Carpets were manufactured in Dharwad jail and at Navalgund and Hubli. The special type card board caps (*Rattina toppige*) and utensils of copper and brass were manufactured at Hubli, woollen blankets (*kambali*) were manufactured at Ranibennur, Shirahatti and Lakshmeshwar. Hangal was famous for jaggery. Grinding stones and stone vessels were manufactured in some parts of Kappatgudda (near Gadag). In Gadag, as early as in 1884, nine traders with a capital investment between Rs. 5,000 to 2,00,000 were importing foreign cloth, yarn, silk etc. and used to export ginned cotton and locally made cloths. The Byadagi market used to get commodities like rice, jowar, wheat, jaggery, sugar, chillies, areca, copra, coconut etc. from Mysore area and also from Uttarakannada district and used to export to other market in wholesale trade. Likewise, goods used to come to Mundargi market from Bellary and Naizam states and then used to be exported to other markets. Haveri had 25 merchants with capital investments of Rs. 1000 to 50,000, who used to buy commodities like cardamum, pepper and areca, from Uttar Kannada, Mysore areas and were selling to far off markets. It is recorded that Haveri used to have an annual areca business worth Rs. 1.2 lakh. There is also a mention of washing and processing of cardamum. In the Malnad parts of Dharwad district, Dundasi was a prominent trade centre. The place had 250 merchants with investment of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 50,000. They used to export to outside markets, goods like coconut, areca, copra, jaggery, sugar, pepper, salt, oil, tobacco etc. Nargund

was a prominent trade centre in the Belavola country. Till 1857 (Mutiny) revolt, it was grade one prominent trading centre, there after, the trade prosperity began to decline, as recorded in the 1884 Gazetteer.

### **Present Day Imports and Exports**

In the decades followed by independence, and specially after the reorganization of the state, considerable changes have taken place in respect of agricultural and industrial produces or products including trade and commerce. As a result of this, enormous changes have taken place in the list of items of exports and imports of the district. It is also because of such factors as the changed industrial policy of the government, liberalisation in trade and commerce, industrialisation, rapid urbanisation, liberalised financial assistance, good marketing facilities, keen competition etc. changes in the items of exports and imports were caused in course of time.

During the first and second world war periods, due to restriction on imports an increased demand to cater to the needs of the army, there was an all-round development of trade in the district. The inflationary tendency caused by war on the economy, and scarcity of essential commodities made the government to impose restrictions or ban on the inter-district movement of foodgrains. Rationing of essential commodities was introduced in 1940. It is mainly because of the existence of good transportation and communication facilities, the district had with seven neighbouring districts, the expansion of trade and commerce, have taken place in the district.

In 1951, the main imports to this district included building materials, household furniture, utensils, provisions, food grains, medicines, machineries, cloth, toys, fuel, cosmetics, etc. Among the building materials, timber and bamboo used to come from Uttarkannada and Belgaum districts, Iron from Bombay. The import of food grains was very much limited. Among the provisions coriander used to come from Hyderabad and Bellary, dal and green gram from Indore, Punjab, tordal from Bijapur and Sholapur, green gram from Bijapur, coconut from Arasikere, coconut oil from Cochin, jaggery from Belgaum and Kolhapur, kerosene oil from Bombay, areca from Sirsi, Sagar and Siddapura, black pepper from Sirsi and Karwar, sugar from Bijapur, Kolhapur and Hospet, onion from Bijapur, Bellary, Belgam, turmeric from Sangali, salt from Goa and Bombay, fish from Karwar, tobacco from Nippani, gold and silver from Bombay, sheets of iron, copper and brass from Bombay, handloom products like *dothi*, *sari* and *khanas* from Advani, Rabhakavi, Mahalingpura, Jamkhandi, Sholapur, power looms cotton and silk sarries from Ichalakaranji, *Rumals* (headscarf) from Palkol (Andhra), silk cloth from Mysore and Bangalore, Mill made gents cloths from Bombay and Sholapur, *Dhotis* of fine quality from Sholapur, Bombay and Ahmadabad, wollen blankets from Bombay, Bangalore, Khanapur, Dhariwal and Amritsar, medicines from Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta, Ahemednagar and Mysore; agricultural implements from Bombay and Poona, gold ornaments from Karwar and Kolhapur. silver ornaments from Karwar, Kolhapur, Bangalore and Madras; Hardware (iron) from Bombay and Bhadravati, glass wares and porcelain from Oglewadi (Satara), Mysore, readymade garments from Madras and Bangalore, toys from Bombay and Madras, fuel from Karwar.

### **Exports**

For centuries cotton is the main commercial crop of the district. During the decade 1940-1950, it was the main commercial crop of the district. During 1940-1950, on an average the cotton production of the district used to be 1.20 lakh bales (one bale equal to 400 pounds). The major portion (95 %) of



the cotton produced in the district was exported and very small portion was used locally. The cotton produced in this area was exported chiefly to cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Gokak, Madras, Coimbatore, Khanapur, Ujjain, Bangalore, Davanagere, Barasi, Sholapur etc. Half of the cotton produced in the district used to go to Bombay. Places like Hubli, Gadag, Dharwad, Ranibennur, Nargund and Annigeri were important cotton trading centres. They continue to be so, even now.

Before independence, and even later, cotton was transported to Bombay by three routes (1) By Railway via Poona or Hutagi (2) Half by Railway and half by sea route (via Londa and Goa), (3) Poona - Bangalore National Highway. Earlier it was sent to Bombay through Kumta harbour.

During 1940-1950, among the important exports of the district, cotton *sarees* and *khanas* were exported from Gadag, Betageri, Hubli, Ranibennur to other districts of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The cashew imported from Karwar used to be exported to North India through Belgaum, Miraj, Poona, Sangli, Kolhapur and Bombay. Areca from here to Bijapur and Belgaum, Chillies to Bijapur, Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Goa. Groundnut to Bombay, Sholapur, Advani, Wadi, Karnul, Davanagere and Akola (Vidharbha) etc. Sunflower seeds were exported to Poona, Bijapur and Satara, jowar was sent to Gujra, Maharashtra, wheat to Belgaum, Satara, Poona, Thana and other places. Mustard was exported to Bombay, Nasik, Belgaum (source : Gazetteer 1959).

Dharwad District is famous for the export of timber required for house building and for the making of furniture. Places like Hubli, Dharwad, Alnavar are famous for timber trade and export. The teak of the district and logs of *Matti* wood are exported to Sholapur, Sangli, Kolhapur, Miraj, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guntakal and Bellary etc. Teak is sent to Bangalore and Davanagere. Rosewood (*Karimara*) is sent to Madras, Machalipattanam and *Matti* to Belgaum.

### Important Commodity Markets

In 1950s, the prominent wholesale trade centres of the district included Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Byadagi, Haveri, Ranibennur, Annigeri, Yelavagi, Kundagol, Savanur, Holealur etc. Hubli was a famous market for commodities like cotton, groundnut, cotton seeds, timber, fuel, groundnut oil, copper utensils, handloom cloth for women, jaggery and areca etc. Dharwad was noted for cotton, cotton seeds, groundnut, sunflower. Gadag was famous for cotton, cotton seeds, groundnut and groundnut oil, handloom wear for ladies. Byadagi was famous for chillies and areca, Haveri was noted for groundnut and cardamom. Ranibennur for cotton, cotton seeds, groundnut, Nargund for cotton and groundnut, Annigeri for cotton, Yelavagi for coriander (dhaniya), Kundagol for cotton and groundnut seeds, Savanur and Hole Alur were famous markets for groundnut seeds.

The list of items of export and imports mentioned during 1950s have now changed. In place of many traditional items, new items of exports have been included. This change is mainly because of rapid industrialisation, outstanding development in agriculture specially after the reorganisation of the state. Now, more stress is laid on production of oil seeds. In recent years, more and more agro based processing industries have come up. New industries like machine tools, ceramics, general engineering, electrical equipments, clocks (time pieces), durable consumer goods, food processing, steel furniture (Siddeshwar), production of cotton yarn, sugar etc. have come up in the district. The development programmes of handlooms, Khadi and village industries, cottage industries, small scale industries etc. have increased export potentialities of the district.



Hubli-Dharwad, twin cities are the hub of commercial and industrial activities of the district. In between Hubli-Dharwad 20 km. along the National Highway, many Industrial estates, Housing colonies and Government offices have come up. Hubli-Dharwad cities are the centres of entrepot trade, with direct trade links with Bombay, a prominent trade centre in the west. They also have direct trade links with prominent cities like Davanagere, Bellary, Bangalore, Bijapur. The internal trade centres of the district namely Gadag, Byadagi, Haveri and Ranibennur continue to be prominent centres. Even now, cotton being the main commercial and export crop of the district, places like Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Ranibennur, Nargund, Annigere are important wholesale cotton markets. The chief exports of agricultural produces of the district are groundnut, cotton seeds, chillies, areca and cardamom. To a certain extent timber is exported from Dharwad and Alnavar.

Among the manufactured products, the chief exports of the district include cotton cloths and handloom, iron and steel articles, engineering goods and beedis. The table 6.16 indicates three main items of imports and exports of prominent places in the district as in 1979 (source 1981 Census)

Increasing commercial activities of the district have made more and more people to get involved or engaged in trade and commercial activities. Many rural areas have come under the sway of urbanisation due to rapid urbanisation and industrialisation. The projects or schemes like conversion of 'uni gauge railways', establishment of Naval Base (Sea Bird) at Karwar, starting of Kaiga Atomic Power Reactor, commencement of long pending Hubli Karwar Railway lines, establishment of share market at Hubli on an experimental basis, operating of regular air services from Hubli to other important places, increase in publicity through press and other medias, growing hotel industry, increased educational and health services etc. have contributed more in enhancing the commercial prospects of the district.

### **Employment in Commerce**

The numerical data supports that in the district, from the beginning, a majority of the people have taken up commerce as their livelihood, directly or indirectly, next only to agriculture. The term commerce has wider meaning and scope. It is not merely the limited activities of buying and selling. It includes all those functions which are supplementary for buying and selling. It includes the activities like marketing, transportation, insurance, warehousing, banking etc. As a result of this, it is observed that in different Censuses, as per changed concepts, the number of people engaged in commerce has gone on changing from one Census to another.

In 1971 Census, the definition of the term commerce was considered in a limited sense, whereas in 1981, the people engaged in fishing, forestry, plantation, construction and those who are engaged in production outside the house and those employed in transport and other professions were also included under commerce and trade. Hence, there is a considerable increase in the number,

In 1881, out of 8.82 lakh population of the district, the number of people engaged in commerce was 3704. In the recent decades i.e. in 1951, next to agriculture, those who were engaged in commerce was 1.14 lakh (7 percent) of the total population (15.75 lakh). Of them, 30,960 were directly depended on trade. Out of this 26,627 were retail traders, 1,484 wholesale traders and the 2,849 were the other traders.

Table 6.16 : Imports and Exports of prominent places (as in 1979)

Sl.No.	Towns	Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured		
1	Alhawar	Cloth	Iron and Cement	-	Wood	Paddy	-	Wooden furniture	Avalakki (Cheera)	-
2	Annigeri	Rice	Edible Oil	Cloth	Cotton (lint)	Wheat	Groundnut	Cotton (lint)	-	-
3	Byadgi	Foodgrains	Edible Oil	Cloth	Cutsizes of timber	Beedies	Mandakki (puffed rice)	Beedies	Mandakki (puffed rice)	Cotton (lint)
4	Gadag-Betgeri	Cloth	Oilseeds	Beedi leaves and tobacco	Cloth	Edible oils and oil cakes	Wheat products (atta, soji, etc.)	Edible Oils and oil cakes	Cotton sarees	Wheat products (Atta, soji, etc.)
5	Gajendragad	Cloth	Stationery articles	Metals	Cotton (lint)	Groundnut (decoricated)	Jowar	Handloom sarees	Oil and Oil cake	-
6	Hangal	Paddy	-	-	Rice	Wheat products (atta, soji etc.)	-	Wheat products (atta, soji etc.)	-	-
7	Haveri	Groundnut	Cardamom (raw)	Cotton	Cardamom (processed)	Hallow cement bricks	Edible oils	Cotton (lint)	Groundnut oil	Hallow cement bricks
8	Hirekerur	Cloth	Foodgrains	-	Cotton (lint)	Chillies	-	-	-	-
9	Hubli-Dharwad	Cloth	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Cotton	Cotton (lint)	Utensils	Machineries	Lathe	Electric Motors	Special types of pumps
10	Kalghatgi	Soft wood and jungle wood	Sugar	Groundnut oil	safety matches	Plywood	Avalakki (Cheera)	Safety wood	Plywood and Matches	-

Sl.No.	Towns	Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured		
11	Kundgol	Rice	Jowar	Edible oil	Chillies	Cotton (lint)	Groundnut (decorticated)	Cotton (lint)	Pottery	Confectionery goods
12	Lakshmeshwar	Rice	Jowar	Jaggery	Sesamum	Groundnut	Dry chillies	-	-	-
13	Mulgund	Cement	Sugar	Cloth	Cotton (lint)	Groundnut	Chillies	Groundnut oil	Pottery	Cotton (lint)
14	Mundargi	Rice	Kerosene oil	Sugar	Groundnut oil	Cotton (lint)	Raw silk	Khadi cloth	Groundnut oil	Cotton (lint)
15	Naregal	Cotton	Groundnut	Rice	Groundnut oil	Cotton (lint)	-	Groundnut oil	Cotton (lint)	-
16	Nargund	Agricultural implements	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Groceries	Cotton yarn	Wheat products (atta, soji etc.)	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Wheat products (atta, soji, etc.)	Edible oils
17	Navalgund	Wheat	Cotton	-	Wheat products (atta, soji, etc)	Cotton (lint)	-	Cotton (lint)	Wheat products (atta, soji, etc.)	-
18	Ranibennur	Jowar	Jaggery	Rice	Handloom sarees	Groundnut oil	Coarse woollen blankets (Kambli)	Handloom sarees	Coarse woollen blankets (Kambli)	Groundnut oil
19	Ron	Foodgrains	Groundnut	Cloth	Groundnut oil	-	-	Groundnut oil	-	-
20	Savanur	Sugar	Kerosene oil	Rice	Beedies	Betal leaf	Cotton (lint)	Beedies	Washing soap powder	Cotton (lint)
21	Shiggoan	Tobacco	Sugar	Cotton	Betal leaf	Jowar	Cotton (lint)	Beedies	-	-
22	Shirahatti	Rice	Groundnut	Cloth	Jowar	Groundnut oil	Chillies	Groundnut oil	Gunny bags and flax bags	

In 1971, out of the total population of the district (23.42 lakh) 60,968 were engaged in trade. The breakup figure for urban and rural were 40,726 and 20,242 respectively. The number of men engaged in trade was 55,781 and women was 5187.

Next to Gadag, the number of men engaged in trade in other taluks of the district in the descending order were as follows: Ranibennur (4,153), Haveri (3,563), Ron (3,150), Hirekerur (2,501), Shirahatti (2,427), Hanagal (2,218). In these taluks also, as usual, as in urban areas, more persons were engaged in trade as per the 1971 Census.

In 1981, of the total population of the district of 29.45 lakh, the number engaged in commerce was 2,93,359 and of them 2,60,269 were men and 33,090 were women. The distribution in urban and rural was 2,07,270 and 86, 089 respectively. The number of persons engaged in commerce in Hubli-Dharwad Corporation limits was 1,20,271 which was more than half the number engaged in commerce in all the remaining urban areas of the district. Next to Hubli, the taluks which had the most number of people engaged in commerce were the following : Gadag (35,698), Ranibennur (23,235), Haveri (14,656), Ron (11,529), Shirahatti (9,138), Dharwad (9,023), Navalgund (8,236), and Hirekerur (8,184). From among the municipal towns, next to Hubli-Dharwad were Ranibennur (12,340), Gadag (8,429), Haveri (7,392), Nargund (3,869), Byadagi (3,719), Lakshmeshwar (3,340) and Savanur (3,083).

### **Registered Traders**

As per the provisions of Bombay Commercial Tax Act 1946, those traders who were engaged in import business and production of goods and whose annual turnover exceeded Rs. 10,000, were to be registered. Likewise, other traders whose annual turnover exceeded Rs. 30,000 had to be registered. In 1951, most of the traders in the district did not come under the purview of this Act, as reported in the Gazetteer. In March 1951, excluding Hubli-Dharwad and Gadag cities, the number of traders registered in the district was 432 and their total annual turnover was Rs. 210 lakh. Of these business establishments, a majority 239 (55 percent) were food grain merchants with an annual turnover of Rs. 141 lakh (66 percent of the total turnover). Those who were engaged in the trade of cloth and other consumer goods were 104 (24 percent) and their annual turnover was Rs. 19.65 lakh (9.4 percent). Those who were engaged in the trade of other article was 65 with an annual turnover of Rs. 43.80 lakh (20 percent). The registered traders who were selling building materials were found in Dharwad and Ron taluks and Haveri town. The traders who were engaged in selling industrial goods were at Dharwad, Mundargi, Haveri and Shirahatti.

### **Retail Traders**

In addition to the above mentioned wholesale traders, there were several thousands of retail traders without any registration. By the end of March 1952, as per the provisions of Bombay Shops and Establishments Act 1948, within the municipal limits of Hubli, Gadag-Betageri and Dharwad there were 3935, 1478 and 992 shops respectively licenced by the concerned municipalities engaged in selling variety of goods. In these shops at Hubli, 8000 people (men and women together) at Gadag-Betageri 3,200 persons, in Dharwad 1512 people were working, as recorded in the District Gazetteer. Among the retail shops of Hubli a majority of 663 were pan beeda and cigar shops, 617 provision (kirani) shops, 218 cloth shops, in addition to sweet meat shops (125), jewellery shops (223), stationery (134) and there were 617 shops where other goods were sold. In Dharwad municipal limits, the distribution was as follows: The majority of shops were kirani (221), pan-beeda (198), timber and fuel

(75), cloths (63), saraffs (35), leather goods and footwear (33), sweet meat shops (33). It is learnt that no ladies were employed in any of these shops at Dharwad. Among the shops in Gadag-Betageri municipal limits a majority were kirani shops (431), followed by pan beeda (347), cloth and hosiery (352), ready made garments (150), chappals and leather goods (94), stationery (78), booksellers and publishers (27) in addition to 436 other shops.

As per 1971 Census, the total number of retail traders in the district was 17,577 and of them 14,637 were in rural areas, which was the largest in the state. Regarding nine wholesale trade centres of the state, Hubli-Dharwad together had 493 wholesale business units which was the second largest, next to Bangalore (i.e, 2,312). In recent years, the number of traders registered in the district under KST and CST have increased. Their details are as follows: The figures in the brackets indicate number registered under CST. 1988-89 : 12,928 (6,145), 1989-90 : 15,106 (7,396), 1990-91 : 16,711 (4,726), 1991-92 : 15,375 (7,956), and 1992-93 : 15,858 (7,907).

The table 6.17 indicates the number of traders registered under KST and CST during the last five years in important commercial centres of the district like Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri and Ranibennur as per the information furnished by the Commercial Tax Department.

**Table 6.17**

Place	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	KST	CST	KST	CST	KST	CST	KST	CST	KST	CST
Hubli	4997	3295	6583	3989	6621	3532	6207	3792	7040	4306
Dharwad	1812	764	2142	942	2616	1348	2406	1164	2300	1094
Gadag	2530	855	3061	1147	3094	1572	3019	1218	2996	1254
Haveri	1615	561	1652	504	1534	456	1522	456	1405	482
Ranibennur	1580	665	1642	734	1750	730	1577	817	1611	707

#### REGULATED MARKETS

Among other things, which are supplementary for the development of agriculture, the existence of organised marketing for agricultural products play an important role. Before the introduction of regulated marketing system for agricultural produces most of the agricultural produces and other produces were sold in the local weekly shandy or markets through the merchants or directly. This system of marketing had inherited several defects and was not a perfect marketing. It had several middlemen and was subjected to exploitation of both the growers and consumers. The marketing of major commercial crop of the district i.e. cotton, was regulated in 1927 (as per Bombay Cotton Market Act, 1927). Accordingly, in Gadag and Hubli, marketing of cotton was regulated in 1938. During the next year (1939), Bombay Agricultural produce Marketing Act was passed. Accordingly except millets, marketing of all other important agricultural produces were regulated. During the war period (1939-45), since the government imposed restrictions on the sale of millets and introduced controlling system, the above Act was not implemented effectively and most of the markets were not economically viable. The old markets like Hubli and Gadag were brought under the purview of new act i.e, the Act of 1939, in the year 1942. The Marketing Regulation Act was extended to the markets like Nargund, Annigeri, Dharwad and Byadagi in 1947-48. According to the provisions of 1939 Act, the market

committee used to consist of 15 members, and of them, six were to be elected from among the agriculturists or organisations associated with agriculture, five were the representatives of licenced merchants of market area, two from local municipality , and the remaining two were to be the nominees of the Government.

Before the reorganisation of the state, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies used to be the Director of Agricultural Produce Markets. The District Collector was the enforcing authority of the provisions of 1939 Act. The constitution of market committee and control over it were also entrusted to the District Collector. The District Marketing Inspector used to head the department at the district level, who used to work under the control of Assistant Marketing Officer at the divisional level. The divisional office was at Dharwad.

#### **Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966**

A decade after the reorganisation of the State i.e, in 1966, a comprehensive and uniform Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966, applicable to the entire state was enacted. An office of the Assistant Director of Agricultural Marketing was opened at Dharwad to supervise the functioning of the A.P.M.Cs. in the district. The department administers the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act, 1966, and the Karnataka Ware House Act 1961, and Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937 (Central Act) etc. Dharwad district has the highest number of regulated markets in the State. The Act has made a provision for the constitution of market committee for each marketing area consisting of producers, merchants, commission agents, municipalities, co-operative institutions and Government representatives. The main sources of income of the market committees are market fee and licence fee. Since 1978, the maximum market fee payable by the buyer is one rupee for goods valued Rs. 100. There is a provision for establishing a 'market fund' and all expenses of the committee are met out of this fund only.

#### **Regulated Commodities**

In view of the comprehensive definition of the term agricultural produce, the word, now includes the produces like cattle, chicken, all processed or unprocessed agricultural produces, horticulture, dairy, fishery, forest products and such other commodities, notified by the government from time to time. Generally after conducting the survey of those agricultural produces grown or assembled in the market area, these are notified for regulation.

In Dharwad district, there are 16 markets and 36 sub-markets. The details about them i.e, area of operation, year of starting, income and expenditure, market functionaries, main imports and exports, etc. are given in the following tables.

**Table 6.18 : The following table indicates the distribution of Main and sub-Markets, their date of establishment and area of operation**

Sl.No.	Main market	Jurisdiction	Date of establishment of main market	Place	Sub-Market	Date of Establishment
1	Dharwad	Entire Dharwad taluk since 11-8-93	5-2-1947	1. Alnawar 2. Moraba	19-4-1975 3-12-1986 (Came under Annigeri market jurisdiction since 11.8.93)	
2.	Haveri	Entire Haveri taluk	1-11-1955	1. Guttala 2. Karjagi	3-11-1960 7-1-1987	
3.	Savanur	Entire Savanur taluk	15-5-1956	1. Yalavagi	20-6-1992	
4.	Byadgi	Entire Byadgi Taluk	15-12-1947	1. Chikbasur 2. Motebennur	1-3-1984 12-2-1987	
5.	Ranibennur	Entire Ranibennur taluk	27-5-1953	1. Halgeri	6-12-1968	
6.	Hangal	Entire Hangal taluk	26-3-1976	1. Akki Alur	26-3-1976	
7.	Lakshmeshwar	Entire Shirahatti taluk	26-5-1992	1. Shirahatti 2. Bellatti 3. Shigli	23-6-1955 23-6-1955 23-6-1955	
8.	Kundgol	Entire Kundgol taluk	9-2-1961	1. Saunshi	8-7-1972	
9.	Gadag	Entire Gadag taluk	1-3-1943	2. Gudgeri 1. Mulgund 2. Hulkoti 3. Kurtakoti 4. Hombala 5. Kotumachgi 6. Soratur	17-4-1977 1-6-1948 8-3-1960 2-10-1987 14-3-1988 14-3-1988 30-6-1988	
10.	Mundargi	Entire Mundargi taluk	28-5-1959	1. Dambla	30-11-1961	
11	Hole Alur	Entire Ron taluk	28-5-1954	1. Ron 2. Gajendragad 3. Naregal 4. Sudi	13-5-1969 13-5-1969 13-5-1969 13-5-1969	



Sl.No.	Main market	Jurisdiction	Date of establishment of main market	Sub-Market	
				Place	Date of Establishment
12.	Hirekerur	Entire Hirekerur taluk	24-1-1962	1. Masur 2. Rattihalli 3. Hamsabhavi No submarket	5-8-1965 5-8-1965 5-8-1965
13	Hubli	Entire Hubli taluk since 20-6-1992	4-6-1943		
14	Nargund	Entire Nargund taluk since 11-8-1993	25-5-1947	1. Shirol 2. Konnur 3. Chiknargund 4. Alagawadi 5. Hebbal 6. Shalawadi	14-3-1985 18-10-1985 8-5-1989 23-5-1986 16-10-1986 21-1-1988
15	Annigeri	Entire Navalgund taluk since 11-8-1993	5-2-1948	1. Navalgund	16-4-1969 The Moraba sub-market of Dharwad Market and sub-markets of Alagawadi, Hebbal and Shalawadi of Nargund Market were transferred to Annigeri market since 11-8-1993
16	Shiggaon	Entire Shiggaon taluk and entire Kalghatgi taluk since 20-6-1992	20-6-1992	1. Kalghatgi	20-6-1992 Bifurcated from Hubli main market and declared as independent main market.

Source : District Marketing Office, Dharwad

**Table 6.19 : The table given below shows the income and expenditure figures of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees of Dharwad District**

Rs.in lakh

A.P.M.C.s	1987-88		1991-92	
	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
Dharwad	27.52	15.92	37.58	14.11
Haveri	19.51	10.50	26.37	11.93
Ranibennur	37.61	20.66	71.28	22.52
Hangal	2.44	1.99	3.09	3.50
Savanur	3.84	2.29	8.01	2.63
Byadgi	16.30	8.18	44.47	21.17
Lakshmeshwar	6.48	4.17	7.69	3.71
Kundgol	3.24	1.19	2.65	1.50
Gadag	49.76	27.03	77.49	37.07
Mundargi	3.58	3.18	3.00	1.06
Hole Alur	3.94	3.02	5.85	3.48
Nargund	18.01	11.95	37.47	11.46
Annigeri	4.69	4.27	10.42	4.22
Hirekerur	3.27	2.32	4.50	2.60
Hubli	65.92	39.59	92.09	52.81

Source : Agricultural Marketing Department, Dharwad.

**Table 6.20 : The various licensee Mmarket Functionaries operating in the Regulated Markets of the district as in 1991-92 were as follows**

Regulated market	Dalals	Traders	Retail traders	Weighmen	Hamals	Exporters	Importers	Public carriers	Cartmen	Warehousemen	Processors
Dharwad	101	202	202	11	94	83	132	18	16	6	20
Haveri	95	93	385	4	31	66	60	-	-	80	10
Ranibennur	368	152	60	26	572	134	85	3	9	-	14
Savanur	29	27	204	1	43	23	21	4	8	22	5
Byadgi	142	187	333	17	156	134	111	2	18	-	1
Hangal	1	57	179	1	-	46	32	-	-	50	38
Lakshmeshwar	26	62	448	8	103	52	83	16	-	46	19
Kundgol	8	32	723	4	14	30	15	-	-	15	-
Gadag	178	331	363	37	206	189	190	14	1	249	71
Mundargi	17	16	155	4	91	15	13	8	2	26	9
Hole-Alur	49	73	346	3	36	46	35	7	-	64	19
Annigeri	42	71	78	2	33	39	39	23	5	24	5
Nargund	70	79	215	-	55	57	49	-	-	53	53
Hirekerur	13	26	380	4	8	6	1	1	-	6	12
Hubli	267	567	1093	60	245	211	291	12	-	12	87

Source : District Marketing Office, Dharwad.

**Table 6.21 : The following table indicates market-wise imports and exports of principal commodities**

Sl.No.	Regulated Market	Imports	Exports
1	Dharwad	Jaggery, Rice, Timber and wood products, Betel leaves	Cotton, Wheat, Jowar, Groundnut, Green gram, Bengalgram, Tur
2	Haveri	Jowar, Pulses	Oilseeds, Dry Chillies, Cotton, Pulses
3	Savanur	Cotton, Groundnut, Betel leaves	Cotton, Groundnut, Betel leaves
4	Byadgi	Dry Chillies	Dry chillies
5	Ranibennur	Cotton, Groundnut, Maize, Food grains	Cotton, Groundnut, Maize, Food grains
6	Hangal	Paddy, Rice, Cotton	Paddy, Rice, Cotton
7	Lakshmeshwar	Rice, Jaggery	Dry chillies, Sesamum, Cotton
8	Kundgol	Rice	Dry chillies, Cotton, Lint
9	Mundargi	Groundnut, Jowar	Sesamum, Maize
10	Nargund	Cotton, Maize	Cotton, Maize
11	Annigeri	Wheat	Cotton, Cotton (lint)
12	Shiggaon	Groundnut, Cotton	Groundnut, Cotton
13	Hole Alur	Greengram, Maize, Jowar, Sesamum, Groundnut, Sunflower, Bengalgram	Greengram, Maize, Jowar, Sesamum, Groundnut, Sunflower, Bengalgram
14	Gadag	Greengram, Jowar, Maize, Tur, Bengalgram, Wheat, Horsegram, Alasundi, Madki, Groundnut, Kusbi, Sunflower, Cotton, Dry chillies, Haveej	Jowar, Maize, Wheat, Horsegram, Tur, Greengram, Bengalgram, Alasundi, Madki, Cotton, Drychillies, Groundnut, Kusbi, Sunflower, Haveej
15	Hirekerur	Cotton, Paddy, Rice, Ragi, Jowar, Jaggery, Dry chillies	Cotton, paddy, Rice, ragi, Jowar, Jaggery, Dry chillies
16	Hubli	Cotton, Groundnut, Drychillies, Onion, Potatoes, Jowar, Rice, Wheat, Pulses	Cotton, Groundnut, Drychillies, Rice, Onion, Jowar, Potatoes, Wheat, Pulses

Source : Marketing Department.

**Grading**

The grading facilities of agricultural produces are provided in the Regulated Markets of Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, Lakshmeshwar, Kundagol, Haveri, Nargund, Annigeri and Byadagi. The commodities graded are groundnut, cotton and dry chillies.

**Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Hubli**

Among the important regulated markets of the state, next to Bangalore, Hubli is the second largest market. From the point of income, it is a Grade I market. It was started in 1943, as per the provisions of Bombay Agricultural Produce Market (Regulation) Act, 1939. In the beginning, marketing of cotton alone was regulated. In 1942, groundnut, safflower, sesamum were brought under the regulation.

In 1951-52, the income and expenditure of the market committee were Rs. 47,584 and Rs. 44,986 respectively. In the market there were 399 buyers, 73 commission agents, 111 weighers and 88 hamals. The annual turnover of the market was Rs. 166 lakh. After the reorganisation of the state, with effect from 1968, it has started to function according to the provisions of the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966. Since June 1992, it is administered by the Government nominated body. In the beginning, the area of operation of the market covered the taluks of Hubli, Kalaghatagi, Shiggaon and 14 villages of Savanur taluk. In 1943, Sub markets were opened for Kalaghatagi, Shiggaon and Yelavagi functioning under the control of Hubli main market. Later in 1992, submarkets became independent markets. In 1953-54, the villages of Kundagol taluka which were added to Hubli market earlier were transferred to Kundagol market in 1961. At present, market area covers Hubli taluk including Hubli city. In this market as many as 52 agricultural produces are notified and regulated. The prominent among them are cotton, ginned cotton, chillies, groundnut, foodgrains, millets, jaggery, onion, potato etc. According to one estimation in a season, every year, about 2 lakh andice (docra) of cotton is brought here for marketing, out of which 'DCH' cotton will be about one lakh docras and the rest will be Jayadhar cotton. From 1954, millets, ragi, onion and potato, from 1961 dry chillies, from 1982 jaggery, and from 1998 fruits and vegetables were brought under the regulation.

The method of sale adopted for chief commodities like cotton, ginned cotton, groundnut and dry chillies is by tender (since 1962-63) and by open auction for onion, potato, betel leaves. Cattle are sold by mutual agreement. The chief commodities like cotton, groundnut are graded by general method. The market provides the facilities like free grading, transportation at concessional rates, protection from fire, market information and lodging facilities to farmers. In order to reduce the cost of marketing of farmers, free weighing facilities were provided from 1967 to 1987. Since this new market comprising of about 56 acres was found to be inadequate to meet the needs of this ever growing city, the marketing activities have been shifted to new market yard (Basaveshwara market) w.e.f. 10.10.1994, near Amargol in between Hubli and Dharwad. The new yard covering about 435 acres is said to be the biggest in Asia. For the new market, the land was purchased in 1978, the construction work of first phase started in 1984, were completed in 1986 covering about 118 acres. For the new market, till 1993, the total development expenditure made was Rs. 492.28 lakh including Rs. 144.39 lakh for purchase of lands. In order to complete the work, the market committee has raised a loan of Rs. 250 lakh from prominent market committees in the state and Rs. 190 lakh from the Karnataka Agricultural Market Board (NABARD Scheme). In the first phase, 180 godowns were constructed for the benefit of the merchants trading in cotton and other agricultural produces and these are distributed on ownership basis. The total arrivals of agricultural produces and their value for the last five years were as follows, the arrivals are in terms of quintals in lakh and value is in crores of Rs. 1988-89 : arrivals 18.49 (65.21) 1989-90 : 18.65 (56.89), 1990-91:18.53 (75.68), 1991-92 : 16.86 (73.10) and 1992-93 : 19.40 (82.84).

The income and expenditure of the committee (in terms of lakh of rupees) during the last four years were as follows: The figures in bracket indicate the expenditure. 1988-89 : 79.02 (53.25), 1989-90 :72.68 (47.53), 1990-91 : 101.70 (60.64) and 1991-92 : 92.08 (52.81). During the year 1992-93 and 1989-90 the following were chief functionaries. The figures in bracket indicate the information for the year 1989-90. Commission Agents 292 (253), Wholesale buyers 527 (548), Retail buyers 501 (1,301), Others 1,020 (930).

### **Agricultural Marketing Training College, Hubli**

This is the first of its kind in the country which is engaged in imparting training for those who are involved in marketing of agricultural produces. It provides training facilities for employees of Agricultural produce market committees, marketing boards, employees of the department of marketing and to those who are associated with marketing functions. It also educates the farmers and panchayat members on profitability aspects of marketing .

It was first started in 1964 at Hubli by the Advisory Board of Regulated Markets of Karnataka, and later merged with the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board, Bangalore, in 1978, and now works under its control as a training institute. Since 1972, the institute is providing training to the staff of the regulated markets for grading of different agricultural produces, and training to the farmers regarding profitable sale of agricultural produces and renders Radio lessons to farmers known as *Banulipata* (1982) said to be first of its kind in India. Postal tuition is also arranged to farmers in addition to study tours and many other useful programmes to farmers. During 1990-92, the institute had imparted grading training for 65 members, farmers training to 1,254. Radio lesson training programme for 14,830, and training to 837 farmers in agricultural schools etc. The college has a staff strength of 12 including the principal. The centre has facilities like good library, labs and guest house etc. It has brought out many useful publications relating to agricultural marketing.

### **SHANDIES**

Shandies or weekly bazars are in existence from the beginning as one of the commercial activities. During the ancient and medieval period, shandy was an important place for trading activities. It had an important role to play for social and economic progress of the area. When a village used to grow as town the Government used to organise a shandy there to cater to the needs of general public and an officer '*pattannashetty*' was to be appointed to supervise the functioning of shandy. When the village used to attain the status of a town, the shandy of the place was arranged by the *Gounda*, *Mahaprabhu* and merchants of the place together. The inscriptions of the district make a mention about the description of shandy, various concessions given to merchants for arranging shandy etc. The inscription of Sudi dated 1075 AD mentions shandy day as Sunday (now changed). In addition to regular shandies there used to be special '*Dharmasante*' (Religious markets). In some of the shandies, tax on shandy (*sante sunka*), sales tax etc. were exempted. There was a practice of collecting some money or commodities being sold by the merchants on the day of shandy voluntarily known as '*pasige*' which was to be used for meeting the boarding expenses of students studying in local *mathas*. This practice was still in vogue in the district. Generally, in shandies, a separate toll was collected for head load and cart load which was called by names like *Santeya sunka*, *Santeya aaya*, *Santeya aadaya* etc.

The Peshwas gave some incentives for the local merchants for organizing shandies. Generally, shandies are to be held on the day said to be auspicious for the local *Gram devata* or deity of importance. These shandies serve as primary market in rural areas than in urban, for the local produces or manufactured goods. In a local market, the large number of growers, producers and small merchants, retail traders, display their goods for sale. Big traders and commission agents make use of these shandies for assembling or collecting of their requirements, specially foodgrains. In these weekly markets, small traders, hawkers, pavement sellers, pedlers, foot path sellers and itinerant traders etc. display cheap articles for the sale to the poor and middle income groups of customers.

In addition to shandies, brisk trading of special items take place in some of the important jattras (fairs) of the district. The special goods, sold in the jattras include ready made garments, utensils of copper, brass, steel and aluminum etc, and the goods useful to farmers for agricultural operations, articles of domestic use, cosmetic and ornaments for the use of ladies, toys and pooja articles etc.

In the Yamanur jatra of Navalgund taluk, marketing of well designed, artistically carved door frames of teak wood take place. Now a days, shandies are organised by the local government institutions and they are also a source of income. The shandies are organised on large scale in the maidan areas of the district. As recorded in the previous Gazetteer, in 1950-51, nearly in about 129 places in the district shandies were held and in majority of these shandies, the attendance of the people used to be less than 1000. Out of 129 shandies held in the district, 29 shandies were held in important places. Generally *shandies* were held in a central place of the town known as *Santekatte*, between 8 am and 5 pm. Now, separate convenient places are provided for shandies by the local self government institutions. As reported by the District Agricultural Marketing Office, following are the important shandies held in the district at present.

**Table 6.22 : The following list indicates the places of shandies in the district, the days on which they are held and the main commodities traded**

Names of market committee	Place of shandy	Day of Shandy	Main commodities traded at shandy
1	2	3	4
1. Dharwad	1. Dharwad	Tuesday	Food grains
	2. Alnavar	Tuesday	"
	3. Amminabhavi	Friday	"
	4. Uppinbetgeri	Saturday	"
	5. Garaga	Thursday	"
	6. Hebballi	Wednesday	"
	7. Thadakod	Sunday	"
	8. Mugada	Thursday	"
	9. Morab	Wednesday	"
	10. Lokur	Friday	"
2. Hangal	1. Hangal	Friday	"
	2. Akki Alur	Tuesday	"
	3. Thilavalli	Thursday	"
	4. Chikkoumsi hosur	Monday	"
	5. Belagalapeth	Monday	"
	6. Adur	Saturday	"
	7. Bommanahalli	Saturday	"
	8. Kusnur	Sunday	"
3. Haveri	1. Haveri	Thursday	Food grains, Vegetables and provisions
	2. Belavagi	Wednesday	"
	3. Guttala	Monday	"



1	2	3	4
	4. Karajgi	Tuesday	"
	5. Devagiri	Monday	"
	6. Havanur	Friday	"
	7. Devihosur	Sunday	"
	8. Hosaritti	Saturday	Food grains, Vegetables, provisions and dry chillies
	9. Negalur	Sunday	Food grains, Vegetables, provisions and dry chillies
	10. Sangoor	Monday	"
	11. Agadi	Wednesday	"
	12. Kabbur	Friday	"
4. Savanur	1. Savanur	Friday	Foodgrains, Vegetables, etc.
	2. Karadgi	Monday	"
	3. Hattimattur	Wednesday	"
	4. Kadkol	Monday	"
5. Byadgi	1. Byadgi	Saturday	Jowar, Rice, Ragi, Vegetables
	2. Chikkabasur	Saturday	Jowar, Rice, Jaggery, Vegetables, etc.
	3. Motebennur	Monday	Ragi, Jowar, Rice, Jaggery, Vegetables, etc.
6. Ranibennur	1. Ranibennur	Sunday	Jaggery, Rice, Vegetables, Onion, Garlic, Foodgrains
	2. Thumminakatti	Wednesday	Foodgrains, Tomato, Brinjal and other vegetables
	3. Medleri	Monday	"
	4. Honnatti	Tuesday	"
	5. Halageri	Thursday	Garlic, Onion, Green chillies, other vegetables
7. Lakshmeshwar (Shirhatti Tq.)	1. Lakshmeshwar	Friday	Cotton, Groundnut, Jowar, Drychillies
	2. Shirhatti	Sunday	"
	3. Bellatti	Monday	"
	4. Shigli	Saturday	"
8. Kundgol	1. Kundgol	Monday	Jowar, Rice, Drychillies
	2. Gudgeri	Thursday	Jowar, Rice, Drychillies
	3. Saunsi	Saturday	Jowar, Rice, Drychillies
9. Annigeri (Navalgund tq.)	1. Annigeri	Friday	Vegetables and Onion (retail business)
	2. Navalgund	Tuesday	"
10. Gadag	1. Gadag	Saturday	Horsegram, Vegetables, Onion, Groundnut., Jowar, Wheat,

Names of market committee	Place of shandy	Day of Shandy	Main commodities traded at shandy
			Bengalgram, Greengram, Tur, Madki
	2. Sortur	Monday	"
	3. Hombal	Friday	""
	4. Balaganur	Thursday	"
	5. Lakkundi	Tuesday	Horsegram, Vegetables, Onion, Groundnut, Jowar, Wheat, Bengalgram, Greengram, Tur, Madki
	6. Kotumachagi	Sunday	"
	7. Kurtkoti	Thursday	"
	8. Mulgund	Wednesday	"
11. Mundargi	1. Mundargi	Monday	Jowar
	2. Dambal	Thursday	Jowar
	3. Bagewadi	Wednesday	Jowar, Sunflower
	4. Kalkeri	Friday	Jowar, Vegetables
	5. Hammigi	Thursday	"
	6. Doni	Sunday	"
	7. Hirewaddatti	Tuesday	"
	8. Peta Alur	Tuesday	"
12. Hole Alur (Ron tq.)	1. HoleAlur	Friday	Groundnut, Greengram, Jowar, Gram, Wheat, Onion, Green chillies
	2. Ron	Thursday	"
	3. Naregal	Monday	"
	4. Gajendragad	Tuesday	"
	5. Abbigeri	Monday	Foodgrains, Vegetables
	6. Mushigeri	Sunday	"
	7. Nidagundi	Wednesday	"
	8. Mallapur	Wednesday	"
	9. Belavaniki	Thursday	"
	10. Sudi	Friday	"
	11. Jakkali	Wednesday	"
13. Nargund	1. Nargund	Wednesday	Vegetables (Retail business)
	2. Chikkanargund	Monday	"
	3. Konnur	Thursday	"
	4. Hadali	Monday	"
	5. Shirol	Sunday	"
14. Hirekerur	1. Hirekerur	Monday	Rice, Jowar, Paddy, Cotton, Ragi, Jaggery

Names of market committee	Place of shandy	Day of Shandy	Main commodities traded at shandy
	2. Masur	Sunday	Rice, Jowar, Paddy, Cotton, Ragi, Jaggery, sheep, goat
	3. Rattihalli	Friday	Rice, Jowar, Cotton
	4. Hamsabavi	Friday	Rice, Jowar, Cotton, livestock
	5. Chikkerur	Wednesday	Rice, Jowar, Paddy, Ragi, Jaggery, Cotton, sheep, goat
15. Shiggaon	1. Shiggaon	Wednesday	Paddy, Rice, Jowar, Provisions
	2. Bankapur	Tuesday	"
	3. Hulgur	Sunday	"
	4. Dhundshi	Thursday	"
	5. Tadas	Monday	"
	6. Bendigeri	Saturday	"
	7. Kunnur	Friday	"
16. Kalghatgi	1. Kalghatgi	Tuesday	"
	2. Bammigatti	Wednesday	"
	3. Mishrikoti	Friday	"
	4. Dhumavada	Sunday	"
17. Hubli	1. Hubli	Saturday	Foodgrains, cotton, groundnut, vegetables.
	2. Unakal	Saturday	Foodgrains, vegetables, etc.
	3. Aralikatti	Tuesday	"
	4. Hebasur	Thursday	"
	5. Koliwada	Saturday	"
	6. Byahatti	Saturday	"

**Cattle Markets :** Agriculture being the main occupation of the district, equal importance is given for marketing of cattle as is given in case of agricultural produces. Generally, cattle marketing takes place, for a day or two, on the day of shandy or the next day followed by shandy day. Each cattle market is known for specified cattles. Marketing of cattle is arranged by the local Regulated Market Committee, and market fees of Rs. five per cattle is charged. In addition to regular weekly cattle markets, special cattle markets are held on special occasions like Basavajayanti, Makar Sankranti, Dasara etc. associated with local *jatras* of important deities. These cattle markets are held for about 15 to 30 days, wherein, cattle exhibition is also held and prizes are awarded for best variety of cattles. In these *jatras*, in addition to exhibition on agriculture, demonstration on scientific farming also takes place. These *jatras* are generally held after harvest but before the commencement of monsoon. Among the special cattle markets held at the time of jatra, the *jatras* of Yamanur (*Urus*), Devargudda (Malar *jatra*), Hukkerimath *jatra* at Haveri and Tontadharaya *jatra* at Gadag are very important. The *jatra* at Gadag takes place for about one week during *Chaitra Hunnime*. In this jatra festival, exhibition as well as sale of cattle of mixed breed varieties drawn from Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur and Belgaum takes place. It is organised jointly by the *Jatra samithi* of the Mutt, Regulated market and Insurance company. At Dambal in the *Jatra* festival of local Tontadharyamutt held in *Magha*, exhibition and sale of cattle

takes place, in addition to organising competition in various physical work talents, like bunding work, weaving of blankets (*Kambali*), basket making etc. The progressive farmers are also honoured. Following are the places where weekly cattle markets are held. Dharwad, Alnavar, Haveri, Savanur (Sheep, Goats only), Ranibennur, Akki-Alur, Lakshmeshwar, Gadag, Mundargi, Hole-Alur, Naregal, Gajendraghad, Ron, Nargund, Navalgund, Hamsabhavi, Masur, Shiggaon, Hulgur, Kunnur, Kalghatagi and Hubli.

### Trade Associations

The district with a large number of professionals and merchants engaged in various branches of commerce have formulated their own associations which are powerful and highly influential. These associations have taken active interest in drawing the attention of the government on various issues of public interest, and have contributed much for educational and economic advancement of the district. These associations had taken active part in the unification movement of Karnataka. These mercantile guilds, in addition to safeguarding their own interest also protect the common interest of those engaged in a particular line or type of business. They also render guidance pertaining to the problems like sales tax, octroi and entry tax, legal aspects and other related matters etc. Most of these associations of merchants function without any registration. In recent decades, both the number and variety of these associations have increased. Though they are scattered all over the district, most of them are located in important commercial centres of the district like Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Ranibennur, Haveri, Nargund, Hole Alur and Byadagi. The associations formed of cotton traders, cloth merchants, kirani merchants, jewellers are economically sound and possess huge property. Most of these associations are the associate members of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, Hubli, which acts as the mother institution and guides the activities of its members. The District Gazetteer of 1959, has made a mention of some of the old merchant associations of the district, the list is as given below.

**At Hubli :** Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Merchants Association, Machinery Traders Association, Jewellers Association, Hotel Owners Association and Kirani Merchants Association.

**Dharwad:** Commission Agents Association, Hotel Owners Association. **Gadag:** Food Grains and Oil Seeds Merchants Association, Cotton Traders Association, Merchants Association etc. **Ranibennur:** Merchants Association, **Naragund :** Merchants Association, Hole Alur, Merchants Association, Haveri, Cardamom Merchants Association, Haveri, Byadagi Agricultural Produce and Chillies Merchants Association etc.

The following is the list of Merchants Associations (centrewise) in the district as in 1993-1994.

**Hubli:** Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Jawali and Clothes Merchants Association, Petroleum Dealers Association, Fair Price Shop Owners and Sugar Distributors Association, Foodgrains and Pulses Wholesale Merchants Association, Avalakki (beaten rice) Producers Sangha, Hirepete Merchants Association, Bread, Biscuit Manufacturers Sangha, Bhagwan Dalal's Sangha, Hotel owners Association, etc.

**Gadag:** Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Sugar Merchants Association, Samyuktha Merchants Association, Merchants Association, Printing Press Owners' Association, Jawali Producers Association, Saraffs Association, Lorry Owners Association, Readymade Garment Merchants Association, Hotel Owners Association, Stationery Merchants Association, Wholesale Kirani Merchants Association, Cinema Owners Association, Food Grains Wholesale Merchants Association, Cloth Merchants Association, Oil Mill Owners Association, Vegetable Merchants (Bhagawan) Association, Fuel Wood Merchants Association, Vegetable Merchants Association etc.

**Ranibennur:** Merchants Association, Commission Agents Association, Cotton Merchants Association, Cloth Merchants Association, City Kerosene Hand Cart Merchants Association etc.

**Hangal:** Rice Mill Owners Association, Merchants' Association etc.

**Mundargi :** Mundargi Taluk merchants Association.

**Gajendraghad :** Dalals Association, Cloth Merchants Association.

**Byadagi :** Merchants Association, Kirani Merchants Association.

### **Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Hubli**

Many decades earlier to independence in order to organise various traders and those engaged in commerce in Bombay Karnataka area, for the first time, this organisation was started at Bagalkot in 1928. The founder member of this organisation was Murigayya Jangin, a merchant. It appears that Murigayya was influenced by the working of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in promoting this organisation. In 1938, the Association was shifted to Gadag, the area of operation of the Association in the beginning included the areas of four districts of Bombay Karnataka and Kannada speaking areas of old Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad and Madras states.

After the adoption of the Articles of Association for the Chamber in 1935, it was recognised by the then Bombay Government in 1938, and the Government recommended the Chamber, as an authorised representative on various statutory bodies involved in trade and commerce. The administrative office of the chamber was shifted to Hubli, an important commercial centre of North Karnataka, in 1946. The Chamber was recognised by the Government of India in 1949. The Chamber is a registered organisation incorporated under the provisions of Indian Companies Act 1956 and is affiliated to the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi and All India Manufacturers Organisation, Bombay. The contribution of this mercantile body for the unification movement of Karnataka is unique and significant. It has played an important role for the promotion of higher education in North Karnataka, by making a strong urge for establishment of a separate university for Bombay-Karnataka area and separate college of Agriculture, Engineering and Medicine. The Chamber has helped for development of several infrastructural facilities in the region by mobilising strong public opinion for the promotion of trade and commerce like Hospet Steel plant, Construction of Railway line from Hubli to Karwar, proper utilisation of electricity generated by Sharavati (Jog) power station, development of Railway stations, opening of new post offices, air services to Hubli from other places, establishment of electronic city and technology park in Hubli, Dharwad, including the establishment of High Court Bench etc. The association has also rendered financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.20 lakh for starting of Commerce College in Hubli (J.C. College of Commerce), being the first college of commerce in the area.

The Chamber has organised many industrial conferences and seminars in addition to conducting industrial and economic surveys in North Karnataka. The guild has played an important role in the expansion of Hubli railway workshop, establishment and expansion of industrial estates, establishment of air port etc. The members of the organisation consist of public companies, banks and other trade associations. The membership of the organisation which was 50 in the beginning, has now reached 1,850. The income of the organisation was Rs. 6.38 lakh in 1989-90, increased to Rs. 8.90 lakh in 1991-

92. It has a monthly publication by name 'Karnataka Vanijya'. The association celebrated its golden Jubilee in 1979 and Diamond Jubilee in 1991.

### **Hubli Stock Exchange**

It is observed that during the recent decade (1980-1990) there is an increased inclination or optimistic tendency specially in the middle class and employees of banks and other organised sectors to make investment in shares and debentures in the primary markets. The growing company business has facilitated the investment opportunities. According to one estimate, it is reported that in Hubli and Dharwad city together there are between 75,000 to 1,00,000 people who are interested in investment in stocks and shares. If the investors of other industrial towns of the district are added, the number may still increase. Considering this promising business prospects, Karnataka Chamber of Hubli has promoted Hubli Dharwad Stock Trading Organisation in its premises. It is expected that in future, this organisation may grow into a well organised stock exchange of North Karnataka region. The centre is functioning since October 1992, with 192 members and a daily turnover amounting to Rs. 4 lakh. It functions two days in a week (Thursday and Monday).

### **Chamber of Commerce, Gadag**

Gadag is the second prominent commercial centre of the district. the Chamber of Commerce established here in 1975 covers Gadag, Mundargi, Shirahatti, Ron, Savanur, Shiggaon and Navalgund taluks of Dharwad district, in addition to Yelaburgi, Kustagi, Koppal taluks of Raichur district and Badami taluk of Bijapur district. Among other things, the main objectives of the Chamber are to promote the business interest of traders, specially of Gadag region and to educate them according to their profession, to help the youths in getting job opportunities and to train them in order to improve their efficiency etc. There are four categories of members. This organisation is affiliated to the district and state federation working at Hubli, Bangalore and National federation at New Delhi. The Chamber also arranges for dissemination of information for the benefit of members by inviting officers and experts from the departments like Income Tax, Commercial Tax, Weights and Measures etc. It also helps and guides the new entrepreneurs by providing the necessary information needed and for getting licence, its renewal etc. The Chamber also actively responds to the problems of public interest and development of town by drawing the attention of concerned officers from time to time. The 'Gadag Chamber News' is a monthly publication.

In order to promote sports activities in Gadag-Betageri, the Chamber contributed a major share by raising funds from merchants for the construction of a stadium at Gadag. The Chamber played a very active and effective role in making the state government to accept the implementation of schemes or projects like of, gold mines at Kappatgudda and Windmill project in the same place, supply of the Tungabhadra water to Gadag city and development of tourism covering places in and around of Gadag. Equally important role was played by the Chamber in the formation of the new district of Gadag by furnishing the supplementary information, data, etc and presenting the case effectively before all the three commissions on District Re-organisation. The membership strength of the Chamber in 1994 was 625, and of them 212 were life members. The income of the organisation in 1993-94 was Rs. 3.41 lakh as against Rs. 3.74 and 2.38 lakh in the previous two years respectively. The expenditure was equal to income as reported.

### **Javali and Cloth Merchants' Association, Hubli**

From the beginning, Hubli is noted for cotton trade. Similarly, it is equally noted for varieties of javali and cloths business. This organisation was started mainly to promote and protect the interest of those traders engaged in javali and cloth business. It was started in 1979 restricting its areas of operation to Hubli city. The main objectives are to bring all those who are engaged in this particular kind of business on one platform and try to solve their problems specially relating to sales tax, entry tax and the problems of weights and measures. It is also affiliated to Hubli Chamber of Commerce. The organisation has its own building worth Rs. 3.39 lakh. The total income of the organisation in 1992 was Rs. 3.74 lakh from sources like membership fees, advertisement and donations etc.

### **Merchants Association, Haveri**

The Association, though, started functioning from 1944, was registered only in 1974. The area of operation is confined to Haveri Taluk only. Inter-alia, the main objectives of the organisation are to help those merchants and others engaged in trade and commerce, in this area, in solving their problems pertaining commerce and to render guidance and legal advice etc., and to undertake social services for the benefit of the society. Most of the members of the organisation are professionals like oil mill owners, ginning and pressing mills, provision stores, commission agents, and traders engaged in selling medicines, electrical goods, javali and hotel owners. It is affiliated to state level and central organisations. Regular financial assistance and other assistance are given by this organisation for family planning and free eye testing camps etc.

### **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

Among other things, the existence and use of standard weights and measures are considered essential parts of good system of commerce. Like other areas, here also, wide variation were found in the system. The old records attest that compared to other districts in Bombay Karnataka area, Dharwad district had very wide variations or changes in the system of "legal metrology". "In Dharwad district weights and measures were called by similar names, as such, there was much scope for cheating retail traders" (1884 Gazetteer). According to the Gazetteer, the weights in vogue in the district for weighing gold and silver were as follows: 8 *gunji* = 1 *masi*, 12 *masi* = 1 *tola*. Including Dharwad this table was in practice in all other areas. Government rupee weighed 180 grains and was considered equal to 91 *gunjis*.

The goods which were sold in shops were weighed in the unit of seer which was equal to the weight of 20 imperial rupees (It was 24 rupees in Uttar kannada). As a custom, in Bombay Karnataka areas, 12 *seer* was equal to 1 *dadhe*, 4 *dadhe* equal to a maund, 20 maund equal to one *Khandaga*, but in Dharwad district the weight of *dadhe* varied according to the commodity which was to be weighed. Example copper and brass 14 *seer*, iron and steel 12 *seer*, cotton, tobacco and ghee 13 *seer*, jaggery, sugar and food items 12 1/2 *seer*, cotton seeds and cake 10 *seer*. In this way there used to be utter confusion, caused by these kinds of variations. The measuring instrument used to measure grains was also called *seer*. In the region south of the Krishna including Dharwad, the *seer* measure was formed by mixing equal quantities of navadhanyas equal to the weight of Rs. 80 put into a vessel that exactly contained it when heaped. But when this weight of *seer* was compared to weight of water, it was four rupees less to that of *seer* equal to 80 rupees weight. In Dharwad district the weight of a *seer* varied from taluk to taluk ranging between the minimum of Rs. 136 and the maximum of Rs.



160. The existence of two types of *seers* in a single market was not uncommon. The table for measuring grains was as follows. 4 *seers* equal to 1 *solige* or *payali* or *chitti*, 16 *solige* = one *maund*, *andige* or *okkala*, 20 *maunds* or 10 *heru* = one *khandaga*. This was prevalent in Bombay Karnataka but in Dharwad district 20 *heru* was equal to one *khandaga*. The *khandaga* measure of Dharwad district was four times more than that of Belgaum.

During the Peshwa rule, in 18th century, the table measuring grains was as follow. One *khandi* = 20 *maunds*, 1 *maund* = 12 *payali*, one *payali* = 4 *seer*, 1 *seer* = 16 *chataku*, 1 *chataku* = 6 *taka*. The commodities like rice, wheat, jower, pulses and salt were weighed as per above table. The table for weighing was as follows:- One *khandi* = 20 *maunds*, 1 *maund* = 40 *seer*, 1 *seer* = 72 *taka*. There were two types of seers i.e. *Pacca seer* and *kachcha seer*. *Pacca seer* weighed three times more than *kachcha seer* which was equal to 24 *taka*. The commodities like copra, turmeric, oil and areca etc, were weighed in these weights. Some of the Peshwa record make a mention *adeseer* (2 1/2 *seer*) and *attechalis seer* (48). *Adeseer* was measuring instrument and *Attechalis* was weighing instrument. The commodities like garlic, onion, termeric, pepper, tobacco and leather etc. were measured in *attechalis* measures.

The liquids like milk, oil etc. were measured in vessels of brass and *magis* (mudpot). The *seer* measuring milk was equal to weight of Rs. 80, for oil *seer* measure was equal to Rs. 20. One magi used to measure 5 to 6 *seer* of oil and one *maund* oil was equal to 8 *magis*. Honey, ghee and *molasses* were sold by weight.

In land measure also, there was wide variations, according to local customs. The inscriptions of ancient and medieval period mention that, the land was measured in terms of *nivartana*, *mattar*, *khanduga*, *kuriga* and *Imbu* etc. (See Chapter 9).

The old Gazetteer makes a mention that on two wooden pillars of Kalmeshwra temple in Amminabhavi near Dharwad, has a record of the *Vittalpanti* land measure. This land measure was in vogue during the Muslim period. Now, there are no traces of such script. It is said that one *Vittalpanti maaru* was equal to 32 acres. During the Vijayanagar rule, there was another measure called *Raya rekha maaru*, which was equal to about 16 acres. During the Peshwas rule, the *bigha* land measure which was very popular in Bengal came into practice. Accordingly, the area of 4" x 4" square was equal to one *musti*, 3 *musti* equal to one *genu*, 2 *genu* = one *mola*, 5 *mola* = one *katige*, 20 *katige* = 1 *poundu*, 20 *poundu* = 1 *bigha*, 120 *bigha* = one *chaheru*, one *bigha* = 1 1/2 acre to 1 3/4 acre (approximate).

In 1840, during the British rule, when land survey was introduced and measures like *Aane*, *Gunte*, *Acre*, *Kurige* were introduced, one acre was equal to 40 *guntas*. Generally, the extent of land which the farmers can sow seeds in a day with the help of one *kurige* (sowing implement) was called *kurige*. While measuring land in Belavola region of the district, four acres were equal to one *kurige*.

### Length Measure

For measuring length of roads, or distance from place to place and length of cloth, timber or logs etc, the British System is followed as per Length Measure Act 1889. (Before this, Gavuda, Kosa, *Haradari* were in use). Accordingly, inch, foot, yard, furlong, mile, hardari measures were introduced. To measure small length, locally, *chootu*, *genu*, *mola*, *maaru* etc. came into being in practice. Generally *mola* was equal to half yard, and two yard was equal to *maaru*, one mile was equal to 8 furlong and

one *haradari* was equal to four miles. Before the reorganisation of the state, the Department of Weights and Measures functioned according to Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932, and this department was a part of Industries Department. At the district level the Assistant Director of Industries used to manage the business pertaining to weights and measures.

A few years before the introduction of metric system of weights and measures (in 1958) the chief commercial crop of the district i.e, cotton was filled in a lose gunny bag (Bhatara) locally known as *andige* (docra). The processed (ginned) *andige* used to weigh 6 quarter and that of unprocessed weighed 12 quarter. Food grains and other commodities were weighed in terms of Bombay *maund*. Generally one bag of groundnut with husk used to weigh one Bombay *maund*, one chillies *andige* used to weigh 2 Bombay *maunds*. One *maund* was equal to 40 *seer*. One *seer* was equal to 80 *tolas*. The measure of five *seer* was called *panchseer* (or *vise*), 2 1/2 *seer* was called *dadhe*. cotton was weighed in terms of *khandi*, one *khandi* weighed 748 pounds. In smaller transactions food grains were measured in terms of *chataku*, *pavu*, *padi*, *chitti*, *solige*, *gidna* etc. Chataku was 1/8 of *seer*, *pavu* was 1/4 of *seer*, 4 *seer* = 1 *padi*, 8 *seer* equals one *chitti*, two *chitti* = one *solige* (16 *seer*). Generally one bag of food grain used to contain 28 *seers* or 16 *chittis*.

### **Metric System**

Based on the Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1956 (Central Act), the Karnataka Weights and Measures (enforcement) Act was brought into effect in the district in 1958. The main functions of the department include the annual verification and stamping of weighing and measuring instruments used in trade and commerce. Under the provisions of Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977, which mainly contemplates to protect the interest of consumers, insists that every manufacturer or packer of commodities have to print legibly, boldly and conspicuously contain mandatory declarations like name and address of the manufacturer or packer, net contents, maximum sale price, date of packing etc., on every package from where it is sold or delivered to consumers.

The office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was opened at Dharwad to administer the functioning of the department in the district. Since 1990, the nomenclature of the office was changed as Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology. For administrative convenience, the district is divided into two circles i.e, Hubli and Gadag. The Gadag circle started in 1975, comprises 12 taluks, and the Hubli office started in 1956 exercises control over five taluks (i.e, Hubli, Dharwad, Kalaghatagi, Kundagol and Navalgund). Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures are working in these circle offices. In 1984, the office of the flying squad was opened at Hubli in order to ensure rapid action of the department for violation of rules and regulations. The jurisdiction of this office covers eight districts of North Karnataka including Dharwad. Flying squad works under the direct control of the Head of the Department operating from Bangalore.

In recent years, the number of autorikshaws and taxis have increased in Hubli-Dharwad. In order to regulate the working of the meters of these vehicles, the post of Inspector was sanctioned in 1992. As reported by the department, in 1993, the number of autos in Hubli was 3,784 and in the district in 1993-94, there were 977 industrial enterprises, 185 petrol pumps, 25,965 traders, 26 Government organisations (Hubli circle) come under the control of the department. In the district, 2,14,191 weights (weighing unit of all denominations), 76,218 measuring instruments, 55,493 weighing balances were brought for annual verification of the department. During 1993-94, the stamping fee collected by the

department accounted to Rs. 16.82 lakh. The number of cases detected by the department for contravening the provisions of the Act were 2,421 (Gadag circle 1,428, Hubli circle 993) and fine collected at the departmental level was Rs. 4.76 lakh, of this, the share collected by the Gadag circle was Rs. 2.26 lakh. The number of cases from Hubli circle decided by the Court was 63 and fine imposed by Court was Rs. 26,675.

#### FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Considering the demand and supply position of food grains and essential commodities, the Government have introduced several regulatory measures in the distribution of essential commodities. The regulations, specially in the distribution of food grains during the war period and even after the war continued. During the Second World War period (1939-1945) due to scarcity conditions and rising prices, the Government imposed regulations for the distribution of essential commodities like food grains, cloth, sugar and kerosene. After 1954, the restriction on foodgrains was completely removed. The Deputy Commissioner and Tahsildars were entrusted with the work of regulation, supply and distribution of essential commodities.

During the decades followed by independence, both the State and Central governments have enacted several legislative measures for the regulation, supply and distribution of essential commodities. In the present administrative setup, at the district level, there are as many as 28 regulatory legal measures in existence under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1965.

Now-a-days, the functional activities of the Department of Food and Civil Supplies have increased. Among other things the main functions of the department are to ensure proper distribution of essential commodities and to implement several regulatory measures in order to maintain stability in the prices of essential commodities and implementation of public distribution system etc.

#### Public Distribution

In Dharwad district during the Second World War (1939-45), there was an acute shortage of essential commodities. In order to improve the situation, the Government introduced rationing for the distribution of essential commodities like food grains, cloth, kerosene and sugar. Some of the co-operative organisations undertook this distribution work as a non-banking activity. The rationing system continued even after the war in respect of certain essential commodities, but rationing of food grains was removed after 1954. In the beginning, the Land-Revenue Department was entrusted with this work. Later, separate staff was appointed for the purpose and rationing was administered by the Deputy Commissioner.

After the reorganisation of the State, in 1965, informal (statutory) rationing system was introduced in the state in a few cities like Bangalore and K.G.F. and later extended to Hubli-Dharwad in 1968 and subsequently covered other big cities in the State. In 1978, it was extended to all cities and towns with more than 40,000 population. In Dharwad district, Hubli-Dharwad (1968), Gadag-Betageri (1974), Ranibennur (1977) and Haveri (1992) came under informal rationing system. By the end of 1992, in Dharwad district, there were 1,235 ration depots and of them 337 were in the areas of informal rationing system (i.e. Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Ranibennur), 96 in other towns of the district, and the rest 802 were in rural areas. In 1990 the number of fair price shops were 1,323 and of them 341 were in the informal areas, 99 in other towns and 883 in rural areas. The commodities like food grains, sugar, kerosene, palmoil etc. are distributed through fair price shops.

### Green Cards

Under this scheme, the families in rural areas with an annual income less than Rs. 3,500 and the families in urban areas with not more than 20,000 population, with an annual income not more than Rs. 3,500 are entitled for the supply of jowar, wheat and rice etc. upto a specified quantity at subsidised rates. Till the end of March 1992, the number of Green cards distributed in the district was 2,56,648.

### Procurement (Levy)

In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Levy of Food Grains Act, 1966, the Government procures food grains through levy system at the specified rates. Till 1973, Food Corporation of India, was entrusted with this work, later it was entrusted to newly formed Karnataka State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation (1973), Bangalore. At the taluka level, Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies (TAPCMS) were working as agents for procurement. Since 1981-82 levy paddy was collected at 50 percent from Rice mills and traders. Now, levy paddy is collected by Food Corporation of India only. In Dharwad district, during 1989-90 -1991-92, the target and achievements of levy was as follows: (the figures in bracket mention achievement in metric ton) 1989-90 : 3,000 (2,277), 1990-91 : 2,000 (2,340) 1991-92 : 2,000 (2427)

### WARE HOUSING

To suit the prevailing local conditions and the climate, different methods are being adopted for the proper preservation of food grains and other commodities by the agriculturist, till the next season, and also by merchants. In ancient period, when the barter system of exchange was in practice, temples were also used as public warehouses or godowns. When the system of collection of land revenue in terms of crops was introduced, and also to meet the requirements of army, the Government felt the need for establishment of public warehouses at different places.

Even today, in Dharwad district in maidan areas (Belavola) farmers make use of what is known as *Hagevu* (underground pits or cellars). In malnad areas, paddy is protected in a wooden box known as *Kanaja* (cylindrical bins). Beginning with the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928), upto All India Rural Credit Survey Report (1954), etc, have stressed the importance and the need for establishment of warehouses and marketing facilities in rural areas and the availment of credit facilities from banks on the basis of warehouse receipts. But, the public warehousing system came into being only after 1950s. The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Act, 1956, and Warehousing Act, 1962 etc, made a provision for establishment of warehouses both by the Central and State Government agencies. The producers and merchants, instead of selling their products in distress at non remunerative prices, can avail hypothecation loans and advances from banks on the strength of the warehouse receipts. Recently(1994), some of the selected Regulated Markets in the state are extending financial assistance to the producers upto Rs. 10,000 for a period of three months. The warehouses accept nearly 200 varieties of commodities for storage. The chief among them being food grains, pulses, edible oil, oil seeds and fertilizers etc.

### Central Warehousing Corporation (New Delhi)

This facility is available only in Gadag city with a storage capacity of 26,823 metric ton. In 1993-94, the utilised capacity was 9,647 metric ton. The warehouse was opened by the end of 1957. The

house has a facility for scientific storage of specially food grains and fertilizers. The corporation has established eight weigh bridges of 30 metric ton capacity in the district at different places. The income and expenditure of the warehouse, Gadag branch, during 1993-94 accounted to Rs. 34.10 and Rs. 24.57 lakh respectively. The corresponding figures for 1991-92 were of Rs. 19.25 and Rs. 15.83 lakh respectively.

#### **Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation (1957)**

The State Warehousing Corporation has opened 16 godowns of different storage capacities in the following places of the district. Hubli (1958), Haveri (1961), Lakshmeshwar (1962), Ranibennur (1968), Nargund (1978), Dharwad and Hangal (1979), Annigeri and Akki Alur (1984), Navalgund, Ron, Hirekerur, Byadagi (all in 1985), Hole Alur (1986), Savanur (1987) and Amargol (1989). Out of these 16 godowns, the godowns at Dharwad and Hole Alur are hired ones. From the point of storage capacity, the godowns of Hubli (8,698), Amargol (8670), Haveri (6300), Nargund (4367), Ranibennur (3000) and Lakshmeshwar (3000) are important. The figures in the bracket indicate storage capacity in metric ton.

#### **CONSUMER PROTECTION FORUM**

In the present status of commercial activities being more of a complex nature, though the consumer is praised as of being most important, but in reality, inspite of his awareness he is subjected to much exploitation in different forms, by such agencies like merchants, traders, manufacturers including the Government, Semi-Government, public utility services organisations etc.

In order to protect the interest of all types of consumers and also to provide material relief for those customers who have suffered loss or deficiency of service etc, the Central Government enacted Consumer Protection Act 1986. Accordingly, in 1991, for every district, the Consumer Dispute Redressal forums have been established. In the beginning (1989), forums were founded one each for a revenue division. According to the above Act, the District Forum for Dharwad district was established on 16.12.1991. Since inception of the forum, upto the end of June 1993, the number of cases admitted before the Consumer Court was 699 and of them, 537 cases were settled and of the settled cases, 198 were settled in favour of consumers, 85 against. The number of cases decided against the Government and local Government institutions were 29 as reported. Among 11 varieties of cases registered before the forum, the majority of complaints related to public service organisations like Post and Telegraph and Telephone Department, Karnataka Electricity Board, Private Finance Corporations etc. The nature of the complaints were regarding deficiency of service from railway, air, cooking gas etc, and deficiency of services after sales, charging higher prices than the printed one etc. The amount of relief extended by the forum to the consumers accounted to Rs. 12.58 lakh from April 1992 to June 1993.

#### **Citizens Forums**

These forums play an important role in educating the consumers and creating awareness, and also make the merchant community to realise their responsibilities. In addition to Consumer Protection Forums and voluntary organisations like the citizens forum guide the consumers and help create the growth of consumer culture. The voluntary organisations which are engaged in this service in the district are Citizens Forum (Hubli), Nagarika Vedike (Dharwad), Citizens Forum (Hosa Yellapur, Dharwad), Nagarika Hita Rakshana Sangha (Haveri), Nagarika Hita Rakshana Sangha (Ranibennur) and Consumer Forum (Gajendra Ghad).

**Nagarika Vedike, Hubli**

Citizens Forum (Nagarika Vedike) was registered in 1979 at Hubli. This organisation founded by the inspiration of J.P. Movement, aims at creating social, moral, economic, political and educational awareness among the general public and educating citizens regarding their duties, rights and responsibilities in protecting the interest of citizens. In recognition of the meritorious service rendered by the forum in this area, it was honoured by Government of India in 1991 by a certificate of merit and in 1993 by a cash prize of Rs. 20,000. The forum organised the state level consumers conference in April 1993. It has a membership of 300 and publishes 'Jagrat Nagarika' monthly since 1982. It is reported that with the assistance of this forum many citizens have got their grievances redressed from the agencies like municipalities, Government offices, KEB, KSRTC etc. The forum has also established a foundation by name 'Balakedarara Rakshane mattu Sumshodane' (Consumers protection and Research) in 1986. The foundation has a special library called 'Grahaka Granthalaya' (Consumers Library) said to be the first of its kind in the State. It organises workshops for the benefit of consumers.



## CHAPTER 7

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**B**efore 1844, the transport system of Dharwad district was very limited and even for the movement of bullock carts, there were no proper roads suitable for all seasons. A few inscriptions do mention about the existence of a major route connecting the district with Goa, well before the advent of the British to India. During the time of the Adil Shahis, goods were transported upto Kadra by river route and from thence, on bullocks to Hubli by road. A Portuguese traveller of the Vijayanagar period mentions his travel to Hampi from Bhatkal via 'Darcha', which has been surmised as Dharwad. There was a road between Rattihalli and Kumta during the Peshwas. Hubli-Kumta road of 110 miles via Sirsi also existed during the Peshwas. Kalghatgi-Yellapur-Arebylghat-Ankola road was 80 miles in length. Kalghatgi-Yellapur-Arebylu - Sadashivghat Ghat road had 78 miles of length. Merchants travelled by these roads which passed through forests. Only during fair weather, bullock carts travelled through some '*kutchha*' roads, and goods were transported even through pathways. But it was not possible during rainy season. In 1850, the road between Dharwad and Belgaum was unsuitable for travel in rainy season with no bridges constructed even on other roads. By 1856, among the roads constructed with bridges, Belgaum-Hubli road, Pune-Harihar route and Dharwad-Mundgod-Sirsi-Kumta road of 110 miles connecting the ports were prominent. On Pune-Bangalore road, a bridge was constructed across the Varada river in 1866, at a distance of 80 km. south of Dharwad. After 1864, formation of new roads and development of roads started briskly with the release of more Local Funds to the Commissioners and Collectors. Dharwad had good roads to Karwar, Kumta and Goa ports in 1884 and on Goa road, transport and communications were carried out on a small scale.

In 1883, Dharwad had 10 important roads, connecting many prominent places, viz., 1. Pune-Harihar, 2. Karwar-Bellary, 3. Dharwad-Kumta, 4. Mundgod-Bankapur, 5. Pala (in North Kanara) to Badami, 6. Havanur-Samasgi, 7. Harihar-Samasgi, 8. Hubli-Sholapur, 9. Tadas-Gondhi, and 10. Masur-Mundargi. These roads were more convenient for the movement of carts only during good weather conditions. On the Dharwad-Kumta road, movement of bullock carts was more, and through this road cotton was transported to Mumbai (hence Dharwad cotton was known also as 'Kumta-cotton'); Besides, cheap salt and salt fish were imported through the Goa route. This trade existed in the southern parts of the district via Kalghatgi, even during the Peshwa regime. The district had routes



passing through hills, which were traversed by employing pack animals. Prominent among them were Soratur-Doni and Veerapur roads in Kappatagudda range. Goods were transported from Misrikote to Goa, Sadashivgad (via Kali river), Ankola and Kumta ports. A road length of 168 km. running from Kalghatgi, Sambrani (north Kanara) and Diggighat to Goa was already in use during the 18th century. The road from Kalghatgi to Yellapur-Baraballi, Ghati-Sadashivgad was a pathway of about 64 km.

Since 1875, attempts were made for the construction of new roads and bridges. The details are given below: 1) A sum of Rs.2,30,705 was spent for the formation of Hubli-Sholapur road, which was completed in 1878-79. After sometimes this road with a length of 180 km. became the main communication link between Sholapur Railway junction and many trade places lying on its pathway. During the great famine of 1876-78, many road works were undertaken. 2) A sum of Rs.1,27,971 was spent for the formation of the road from Gadag to Hesrur which was completed in 1879-80. 3) In 1881-82, Annigeri-Navalgund road was formed at an expenditure of Rs.97,369. 4) A sum of Rs.1,19,868 was spent for the formation of Havanur-Ekkambi road connecting the North Kanara district, which was completed in 1883-84. 5) From Karjagi Railway station, a road was constructed in 1903-04, at a cost of Rs.26,714. In 1910-11, the district had 435 km. of metalled roads and 864 km. of other roads, convenient to be used in favourable seasons. In order to ease the road journey, a cause-way was constructed at a cost of Rs.37,874, across the river Varada near Sangur and another bridge (No.204), at a distance of 80 km. from Dharwad was also reconstructed at a cost of Rs.5,282 during 1917-18.

The formation of railway lines which was started in 1882, by the Southern Maratha Railway Company, and the laying of metre gauge lines in 1887, were important steps in the improvement of transport and communication system of the district. The movement of Banjaras (Lamanis), who were transporting goods on bullock carts in the district declined with the much increased road facilities. However, they continued transporting salt from the coast on pack animals for sometime. Hence, they were called by the name 'Lamani' (originating from the word 'Lavana' meaning salt). In 1803, a new postal line was initiated between Madras and Mumbai and postal bags were exchanged in Dharwad. The post offices established at Hubli and Dharwad were the oldest and the Dharwad post office is known to have been started in 1820. By 1884, telegraph offices were already working in Gadag, Hubli and Dharwad.

### ROADS

There was no specific principle drawn up by the Government relating either to the formation of good roads or to the classification of roads till 1926. During that year, the Government of Mumbai constituted a Board for Roads, which later came to be known as Board of Communications. For the first time, provincial roads were classified as Trunk roads and Feeder roads. In 1930, these roads were again divided into three classes. 1) The class I roads included provincial roads which were under the administrative control of the Government. These roads were considered important as they passed through more than one state or province. 2) As class II roads passed through more than one district, they were further classified as IIA and II B. 3) The roads which did not belong to the above category of roads, were considered class III roads. Out of these, while the Government had control over the class I and class II-A roads, class II-B and III roads were under the control of the District Local Boards. In 1930, the Government of India approved the mode of division of roads of the Mumbai province and Dharwad was included under the road network of the Southern circle. The classification of roads was made with the intention of improving roads through financial assistance collected from petrol tax.

Again roads were reclassified based on the vehicular movement as 1) areas with heavy movement of motor vehicles (more than 100 motor vehicles plying per day) 2) Areas with not so heavy, and medium movement of motor vehicles (upto 100 motor vehicles plying per day) and 3) Areas with light movement of vehicles (upto 20 motor vehicles plying per day). There were 350 km. of class I roads in the district as on March 1933. Out of these, the portion of roads from Dharwad to Hubli and Hubli to Kumta, had heavy vehicular movement (43 km.). Moreover, Karwar-Bellary road (formed for the movement of the army), from the border of Dharwad to Kalghatgi, a distance of 16.5 km, had the highest movement of motor vehicular traffic. Out of 681 km. of class III roads, 192 km. were under the control of Government and the remaining 489 km. were under the control of the District Local Boards.

Till 1943, no systematic efforts were made to classify roads in the country. But according to the Nagpur Plan, roads were classified as 1) National Highways 2) State Highways 3) Major District Roads 4) Other District Roads, and 5) Village Roads. These roads classified according to their prominence, were under the control of Public Works Department during the first three years. In the first year (1951-52) of the First Five Year Plan, the roads controlled by the Public Works Department in the district consisted of, 160 km. of State Highways, which included 134 km. of metalled, 11 km. of tarred, and 15 km. of mud roads respectively; 508 km. of other metalled and village roads etc., comprised 484 km. length of metalled, 8 km. of tarred and 16 km. of mud roads respectively. In 1953, there were National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads in the district and their details are given here:

**National Highway:** The Pune-Bangalore National Highway was the only Highway passing through the district. This road which ran to a length of 173 km. within the district was a link road connecting Dharwad, Hubli, Kundgol, Shiggaon, Haveri, Byadgi and Ranibennur taluks.

**State Highways:** The Karwar-Bellary State Highway starting from Karwar enters the district via Kalghatgi taluk and passes through Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag and Mundargi taluks, with a road length of 98 km, till Hesrur (Mundargi taluk) bordering Bellary district, became the prominent road in the district. Another State Highway, from Kumta port, runs between Kumta and Hubli, passes for 15 km. in Shiggaon taluk, joins the Pune-Bangalore National Highway. The Sholapur-Hubli Highway, starting from Sholapur, traverse through Bijapur, covering the taluks of Nargund, Navalgund and Hubli. The total length of this Highway running through this district is 77 km.

**Major District Roads:** There are 10 Major District Roads connecting different parts of the district viz., 1) Gadag-Pala road (102 km.) 2) Gadag-Badami road (64 km.) 3) Havanur-Ekkambi road (90 km.) 4) Shirhatti-Mundargi road (36 km.) 5) Dharwad - Haliyal road (33 km.) 6) Dharwad-Goa road, 7) Dharwad - Saundatti road (21 km.) 8) Masur-Guttal road (61 km.) 9) Harihar - Samasgi road (83 km.) and 10) Tadas-Gondhi road (62 km.)

**Other District Roads :** Other District Roads which connected the rural and urban areas of the district (in 1953) were: **Dharwad taluk** 1) Kittur-Alagawadi road, 19 km; **Hubli Taluk:** 2) Hubli-Hebballi road 7 km.; 3) Kusugal-Byahatti road 6.4 km.; **Navalgund Taluk:** 4) Hebsur-Yamanur road 4.2 km.; **Kalghatgi Taluk:** 5) Bandur-Chalamatti road 24 km.; 6) Kalghatgi-Bammighatti road 13 km.; 7) Kalghatgi-Dharwad old Road 12.8 km.; **Gadag Taluk:** 8) Gadag-Venkatapur road 17 km. 9) Mundargi-Korlahalli Road 9.6 km.; 10) Korlahalli-Hemmigi road 16 km., **Ron Taluk:** 11) Ron-Naregal Road 15 km.; **Ranibennur Taluk:** 12. Halageri-Thumminakatti Road, 16 Km.; 13) Hulihalli-Byadgi Road 11.2 km.; 14) Ranibennur-Gangapur Road 7.2 km.; 15) Ranibennur-Medleri road 12.8 km.; **Hirekerur Taluk:** 16) Rattihalli-

Thumminakatti road 11.8 km. 17) Tavargi-Rattihalli road 10.4 km.; **Kundgol-Mahal**: 18) Kundgol-Yaliwala Road 12 km., **Shirhatti Taluk**: 19) Bellatti-Itagi road 17.6 km. 20) Bellatti-Adaraghatti-Lakshmeshwar Road 20.8 km. 21) Battur-Kadakola road 20.8 km; 22) Varavi-Bannikoppa road 19.2 km. 23) Doddur - Balehosur road 14.4 Km.; 24) Shirahatti-Yalisirur 4.8 km.; 25) Magadi-Yarebudihal road 11.2 km.; **Shiggaon Taluk**: 26) Shiggaon-Attigere Road 18 km.; and **Haveri Taluk**: 27) Somanakatti-Hosaritti road, 8 km.

**Table 7.1 : Total Length of Roads (in km.) under different Departments (1951-52)**

Department	Metalled and Asphalted Roads		Total
		Mud Roads	
1. Public Works Department	808.0	33.0	841.0
2. District Local Bodies	707.0	800.0	1507.0
3. Municipality	280.0	90.0	370.0
Total	1795.0	923.0	2718.0

**Table 7.2 : Statistics of roads under each Municipality in the district (1951-52)**

Municipality	Metalled and Asphalted	unmetalled	Total	in km.
1. Byadgi	6.0	5.3	11.3	
2. Dharwad	89.6	12.8	102.4	
3. Gadag-Betgeri	24.0	17.7	41.7	
4. Gudageri	3.2	0.8	4.0	
5. Haveri	7.6	4.7	12.3	
6. Hubli	72.0	16.0	88.0	
7. Kundgol	4.0	1.6	5.6	
8. Lakshmeshwar	16.0	8.0	24.0	
9. Nargund	8.8	7.5	16.3	
10. Navalgund	5.0	2.6	7.6	
11. Ranibennur	20.8	11.2	32.0	
12. Savanur	16.0	—	16.0	
13. Shigli	1.6	3.2	4.8	
14. Shirhatti	5.6	—	5.6	
Total	280.2	91.4	371.6	

After the State's re-organization and during the Five Year Plans, much attention has been given to the all-round development of roads. In the Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961), 61 km. of new roads were formed, 197 km. of road were either asphalted or metalled and about 958 km. of rural roads were formed. In the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) 249 km. of new roads were formed; in order to connect important places, 1006 km. of roads were formed and 196 km. of roads were asphalted. As a result, the length of roads increased from 3118 km. in 1956 to 3690 km. in 1966. Three Annual Plans for 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, were executed. Under this, Rs.89.55 lakh was spent for the surfacing

of 325 km. of road; 172 km. of rural roads and 21 km. of other roads were formed. Preference was given to the formation of new roads and to improve the quality of roads in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74). Under this plan, 568 km. of rural roads, 90 km. of other roads were formed, besides raising the quality of 225 km. of roads and asphalting of 221 km. of roads were also undertaken. By 1974, the total length of the roads, was 4,754 km. out of which, the length of surfaced roads was 2,905 km. As on 31.03.1976, the total length of all the roads was 5,442 km, which ensured that on an average 40 km roads would be found for every 100 sq. km of area. This rose to 43 Km. in the year 1981. The various developmental programmes, undertaken in the district ensured that there were 6,946 km. of roads in 1986, with 51 km. of road length for every 100 sq.km. Again in 1991, due to increase in the length of roads, the average rose to 68 km. per 100 sq. km. with the total road length being 9,382 km. As on 31.3.1994, the total road length in the district was 9,369 km.

**National Highway:** National Highway No.4 passes through the district. This road of 160 Km. with a tarred surface, passes 10 km. in Dharwad, 27 km. in Hubli, 30 km. in Shiggaon, 19 km. in Haveri, 36 km. in Ranibennur, 11km. in Byadgi and 7 km. in Savanur taluks.

**State Highways:** A total road length of 695 km. of *tarr* surfaced State Highways comprised several State Highways that pass through the district and the places connected therein were : **Highway No.2:** Sirsi, Yakkambi, Haveri, Mylara, Harappanahalli, 75.73 km.; **Highway No.6 :** Karwar, Kaiga, Mundgod, Bankapur, Savanur, Gadag, Gajendragad, Ilkal 145.97 km. **Highway No.28:** Supa, Haliyal, Dharwad, Hebsur route: 56.85 km. **Highway No.30:** Nargund-Sindhanur route via Ron and Kushtgi 74.30 km. **Highway No.34:** Dharwad to Goa (connecting Dharwad to Anmod); 29.9 km. **Highway No.42 :** Ankola-Joladarasi route, via Yallapur, Kalghatgi, Gadag, 132.2 km. **Highway No.63:** Bijapur-Hubli route via Nargund, Navalgund; 78.2 km. **Highway No.65:** Bijapur-Dharwad route via Jamakhandi, Ramdurg, Saundatti 20.7 km. **Highway No.69:** Kumta-Sirsi-Mundgod-Tadas; 16 km. **Highway No.93 :** Between Khanapur-Talguppa (Sirsi-Siddapur route): only 4.05 km. in the district

Since the Public Works Department had rich experience in the maintenance of roads, roads which were under the control of Taluk Board, Forest Department etc. were transferred to Public Works Department and converted as State Funded roads. As a result, a road length of about 4,401 km. was transferred to the Public Works Department between 1958-59 to 31-03-1991. (See table 7.3 to 7.5 in the following pages)

**Table 7.3 : Taluk wise distribution of different roads (As on 31.3.1993) (in km.)**

Taluks	National Highway	State Highway	Major District Roads	Other District Road	Village Road	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Byadgi	11	—	50	12	465	538
2. Dharwad	30	98	74	—	454	656
3. Gadag	—	84	57	—	307	448
4. Hangal	—	66	46	—	669	781
5. Haveri	19	44	54	8	477	602
6. Hirekerur	—	—	132	15	764	911

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Hubli	27	72	40	8	280	427
8. Kalghatgi	—	33	57	25	263	378
9. Kundgol	—	—	51	—	352	403
10. Mundargi	—	12	94	—	430	536
11. Nargund	—	40	13	8	214	275
12. Navalgund	—	46	88	11	268	413
13. Ranibennur	36	—	83	—	816	935
14. Ron	—	91	116	—	494	701
15. Savanur	7	22	14	—	329	372
16. Shiggaon	30	65	37	5	232	369
17. Shirhatti	—	22	89	5	521	637
Total	160	695	1095	97	7335	9382

## RURAL COMMUNICATION

Farmers settled in rural areas depend much on rural roads either for marketing their crops or for buying the required commodities. Therefore, formation of All Weather Roads or Fair Weather Roads were commenced in 1959-60, during the Second Five Year Plan. Under this programme, construction of rural roads, connection of missing link roads and formation of cross drainages measuring 20 ft. and above on Non-Public Works Department roads, assumed importance.

Progress achieved in formation of rural roads and the expenditure incurred from 1961-62, 1963-64 and 1964-65 in Dharwad district was as follows :

Years	In km.	Rs. in Lakh
1961-62	563.0	39.35
1963-64	373.58	3.38
1964-65	69.80	4.23
	1006.38	46.96

Under this programme 51 culverts were completed as on 31-03-1964.

Under the rural road communication programme the total length of roads completed (in km.) and expenditure incurred from 31.03.1961 to 31.03.1974 were as follows. Total length of roads completed: 1066 km., during 31-03-61 to 31-03-68; Thereafter the road length completed every year, from 1969 to 1974, are as follows: 1969-1,178; 1971-1,390; 1972-1,457; 1973-1,516; and 1974-1,746 Km.

Under the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), rural communication programme was included under the minimum needs programme. According to this, in less populated areas with villages having a population of below 1,000; and in thickly populated areas with villages having a population of more

Table 7.4 : Different classes of roads in the district from 1956-1994 (As on 31.3.1994)

Year	National Highway	State Highway	Major District roads	Other District roads	Village roads	Total	Irrigation Department roads	T.D.B roads	Forest roads	Total	Surfaced roads	Non-surfaced roads	Average road length per 100 sq.kms
1956	160	260	700	155	—	875	—	2,188	55	3,118	1,192	1,026	22
1966	160	313	1,078	43	618	2,212	—	1,420	58	3,690	1,986	1,704	26
1976	160	370	1,137	318	1,827	3,812	—	1,585	45	5,442	3,484	1,958	40
1986	160	370	1,262	242	3,682	5,716	54	1,131	45	6,946	5,412	1,534	51
1989	160	694	1,103	97	3,663	5,709	157	1,141	45	7,052	5,747	1,305	51
1990	160	695	1,095	97	3,661	5,708	157	2,473	45	8,383	5,967	2,416	61
1991	160	695	1,095	97	3,671	5,718	612	3,007	45	9,382	6,280	3,102	68
1994	160	695	2,004	23	2,836	5,718	599	3,007	45	9,369	—	—	—

Source : Public Works Department

Table 7.5 : Talukwise details of different categories of roads under different departments

Sl.No.		Controlling Departments								Categories of roads						
		Taluku	National Highway	Public works Dept.	Zilla Parishad roads	Irrigation Tract roads	Taluk Board roads	Forest dept. roads		National Highway	State Highway	Major District roads	Other District roads	Village roads	8 to 12 total	Metalled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Byadgi	11	50	209	—	268	—	—	11	—	50	12	465	538	98	226
2.	Dharwad	30	172	184	72	184	14	—	30	98	74	—	454	656	220	242
3.	Gadag	—	141	227	25	55	—	—	—	84	57	—	307	448	204	135
4.	Hangal	—	112	251	88	326	4	—	—	66	46	—	669	781	130	374
5.	Haveri	19	98	294	44	147	—	—	19	44	54	8	477	602	148	310
6.	Hirekerur	—	132	389	57	333	—	—	—	—	132	15	764	911	200	364
7.	Hubli	27	112	203	40	45	—	—	27	72	40	8	280	427	180	189
8.	Kalghatgi	—	90	210	30	30	18	—	—	33	57	25	263	378	141	172
9.	Kundgol	—	51	207	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	51	352	403	59	170
10.	Mundargi	—	106	190	19	221	—	—	—	12	94	—	430	536	122	182
11.	Nargund	—	53	136	44	42	—	—	—	40	13	8	214	275	69	148
12.	Navalgund	—	134	187	47	33	—	—	—	46	88	11	256	401	139	217
13.	Ranibennur	36	83	317	99	400	—	—	36	—	83	—	816	935	178	387
14.	Ron	—	207	232	26	234	—	—	—	91	116	—	494	699	213	217
15.	Savnur	7	36	197	3	129	—	—	7	22	14	—	329	372	68	205
16.	Shiggaon	30	102	150	—	78	9	—	30	65	37	5	232	369	149	139
17.	Shirhatti	—	111	185	4	337	—	—	—	22	89	5	521	637	132	154

Source : Public Works Department



than 1,500, it was proposed to form all-weather roads. On this basis, 28 villages were identified in different taluks to form 246.50 km. of road involving an expenditure of Rs.86.27 lakh. A Master-Plan was drawn up in 1979 for the development of rural roads in the State.

**Table 7.6 : Detailed list of road facilities in the Villages of the district  
(as on 31.3.1979, 1982, 1985 and 1994)**

	Villages with All Weather Roads	Villages with Fair Weather Roads	Villages with Kutchi/ non motorable roads	Villages without roads	Total
31.3.1979	550	365	369	56	1340
31.3.1982	633	420	249	38	1340*
31.3.1985	856	324	131	11	1322
31.3.1994	1051	213	58		1322

\* The number of revenue villages reduced later

**Table 7.7 : Talukwise villages with different types of village roads as on 31.3.94**

	All weather roads	Fair weather roads	Motorable roads
1. Byadgi	52	8	2
2. Dharwad	11	20	8
3. Gadag	54		
4. Hangal	69	64	9
5. Haveri	81	5	
6. Hirekerur	98	11	15
7. Hubli	41	6	
8. Kalghatgi	66	7	9
9. Kundgol	39	15	2
10. Mundargi	43	8	
11. Nargund	26	7	
12. Navalgund	48	8	2
13. Ranibennur	103		
14. Ron	63	21	7
15. Savanur	52	10	
16. Shiggaon	78	11	4
17. Shirhatti	61	15	
Total	1051	213	58

**Minimum Needs Programme:** Though the Minimum Needs Programme was included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was started in 1981. According to this programme, formation of village road works and the completed length of roads in the district are given below.

Year	Village road works undertaken	New roads formed (total length in km.)
31.3.1981	22	117.85
81-82	3	23.00
82-83	1	01.00
83-84	9	16.50
84-85	10	30.50

## BRIDGES

Since 1850, construction of bridges was started in the district as rivers and nallahs restricted the movement on roads. The bridge built across the Varada river on Pune-Bangalore road with a length of 400 ft. at a cost of Rs.2,46,000 was opened for traffic, in the year 1866. The bridge constructed over the Kumudvathi river near Masur with a linear waterway of 54.90 metres at a cost of Rs.2.30 lakh was yet another important bridge. The bridge constructed near Nalavadi on Karwar-Bellary road in 1942, had a linear waterway of 70.08 metres. A causeway with a linear waterway of 120 ft. was constructed near Bhadrapur on Karwar-Bellary road in 1923-24. In 1967, the bridge constructed on the State Highway near Yamanur had a length of 175.59 metres, and the cost incurred towards it was Rs.10.50 lakh. Another bridge constructed on Karwar-Bellary State Highway near Sirguppa at a cost of Rs.7.54 lakh, had a linear waterway of 98.99 metres. In 1970, Rs.6.50 lakh was spent for the construction of a bridge over the Varada river on the Basapur-Marol road (Haveri division). The bridge constructed over the Tungabhadra river on Havanur - Ekkambi road was completed in 1973-74, with a linear waterway of about 366 metres at a cost of Rs.26 lakh. A bridge constructed near Hosaritti, on Hosaritti-Lakshmeshwar road was one of the bridges constructed in recent years, with a linear waterway of 179 metres, at a cost of Rs.15.44 lakh. The bridge near Kusnur between Magund and Byadgi was completed in 1979-80. A sum of Rs. 6.60 lakh was spent for its construction with a linear waterway of 42 metres. The Government have been spending sufficient amount of money every year towards the construction of new roads, repair of old roads, maintenance etc. Expenditure towards these items since 1961-62 (in lakh) was as follows ;

1961-62 : 10.06 ; 1966-67 : 29.35; 1971-72 : 27.56; 1974-75 : 4.47; 1975-76 : 4.92; 1979-80 : 28.46; 1980-81 : 48.93; 1981-82 : 28.77; 1985-86 : 37.56; 1992-93 : 24.31.

**Table 7.8 : Number of bridges and culverts on National Highway and State Fund Roads**

Year	up to 6 mts	6 to12 mts.	12 to18 mts	18 to 24 mts	24 to30 mts	Total	30- 60 mts
31.3.1982	2,569	183	41	46	45	2,884	-
31.3.1986	3,529	318	90	70	62	4,069	65
31.3.1992	4,870	404	116	72	61	5,523	71

**Zilla Parishad Roads:** When the Zilla Parishad of Dharwad started functioning from 1.4.1987, many roads in rural areas were entrusted to it. At present, the Zilla Parishad is undertaking the

construction and repair of roads and bridges, etc. in rural areas out of State Funds. The development works undertaken by the Zilla Parishad from 1987-88 to 1991-92 was as follows ;

**Table 7.9 : Road development works by Zilla Parishad during 1987-88 to 91-92**

Sl.No.	Details	Units	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92
1	Rural communication	km	1	2	-	-	1
2	Master Plan Scheme		1	4	7	2	9
3	Connecting bridges	No.	9	9	24	8	10
4	Asphalting of roads in village limits	km	2	2	-	-	3
5	Asphalting of roads	km	11	-	47	1	12
6	Formation of other roads	km	11	-	4	7	12
7	New Bridges	No.	15	1	9	7	5
8	Village roads	km	1	2	7	1	7
9	Road formation with people s assistance	km	-	-	2	-	4
10	Rural Communication	km	3	7	6	12	11
11	Minimum Needs Programme	km	14	-	-	-	-
12	Harijanwada roads	km	13	12	28	21	25
13	Road construction in sugar factory area	km	-	-	2	4	5
14	Expenditure incurred out of Government funds on roads, construction of bridges and repairs	Rs in lakh.	102	103	270	118	219

Source: Zilla Parishad Administration Reports

#### TRAFFIC CENSUS AND TRANSPORT SURVEY

Traffic Census and Transport Survey are being conducted by the Public Works Department since 1959. Besides this, model survey is being conducted every year on selected roads. The object of the survey is to collect basic data about roads for the implementation of the developmental programmes. During the survey conducted in the year 1992-93, 32 road traffic countposts on a State Highway and 111 road traffic countposts on Major District Roads were established in the District. The following table provides the traffic intensity (in Metric tons) of every traffic count post in 24 hours.

Year	State	Major District	Other District	Village Roads	Total
	Highways	Roads	Roads		
1970-71	2,027	852	663	289	959
1987-88	4,906	2,140	1,165	1,083	1,657
1992-93*	5,432	1,424	465	7,271	1,394

\* (Provisional statistics)

There was a rise in the transportation of goods through State Highways from 2027 metric tons in the year 1970-71 to 4,906 metric tons in 1987-88 and to 5,432 metric tons in 1992-93 (per 24 hours). Likewise, there has been a steep increase in the transportation of goods on all classes of roads.

#### FERRY

In 1883-84, altogether 30 ferries were functioning in different divisions of the district to cross the streams and rivers. Among them, three were under the control of the Public Works Department and the remaining were under the control of District Local Boards. The one under the administrative control of the PWD at Mundargi near Hesrur (the Tungabhadra river ferry) provided communication to Dharwad and Bellary districts by using three boats; the second on Havanur-Ekkambi road and the third on the Varada river near Sangur (Haveri taluk) provided communication facilities at respective places.

After Independence, good roads and bridges formed under the Five Year Plans have provided link to different parts of the district. There has been an increase in the movement of vehicular traffic. In spite of this, in some places people depend upon ferries to cross rivers or streams. In 1981 out of the 30 ferries, one was maintained by Public Works Department and the remaining ferries were maintained on contract basis. Among this, the one (Tungabhadra) between Hesrur and Sovinahalli has been maintained by the Inland Water Transport Department. Three ferries on the Tungabhadra river were being maintained on contract basis by departmental auction. They are 1. Between Itagi and Shirhatti, 2. Korlahalli and Madalagatti and 3. Between Singatalur and Navali. As on 31.3.1992, there were 26 ferries, in the district, one being maintained by the Public Works Department and other three being maintained on contract basis and the overall administrative control is vested with the Port and Inland Water Transport Department.

So far two major boat mishaps have occurred in the district. Among them, the first mishap of Chikkakuruvatti-Hirekuruvatti ferry on 16.8.93 in the Tungabhadra river in Ranibennur taluk took the lives of 7 passengers. As a result, this ferry which was under the control of Mailara Mandala Panchayat, has been shifted to the Port and Inland Water Transport Department, and efforts have been made to replace it by mechanical boats.

**Table 7.10 : Details of ferries in Dharwad district by January 1995**

Sl.No.	Name of the Ferry	Name of the river	Taluk	Authority undertaking Ferry Services
1	2	3	4	5
1	Belur-Halavagalu	Tungabhadra	Ranibennur	Grama Panchayat, Belur
2	Hirebidari-Chikkabidari			Grama Panchayat, Hirebidari
3	Somalapur-Nittur			
4	Udaghatti-Tavaragundi			Grama Panchayat, Belur
5	Airani-Sarathi			
6	Medleri-Vasapur			Grama Panchayat, Vadlur
7	Hole Anveri-Ingalgundi			
8	Kotehal-Yalehuli			From Nattavalli Villagers, Taluk Panchayat Committee, Ranibennur

1	2	3	4	5
9	Mudenur-Ingalgundi	"	"	"
10	Kalasur-Devagiri	Varada	Savanur	Taluk Panchayat, Savanur
11	Nadineeralagi-Konantambigi	"	"	"
12	Balambeedu-Lakmapur	"	Hangal	Block Development Officer, Hangal
13	Havanagi-Somalapur	"	"	"
14	Adur-Tumarikoppa	"	"	"
15	Sheegihalli-Bhadrahalli	"	"	"
16	Kodla-Naganur	"	"	"
17	Hallur-Ankanahalli	Tungabhadra	Hirekerur	From Hallur Sri Lakshmirangathaswami Temple, Gramapanchayat, Hallur
18	Kengeri-Govinhal	"	"	Grama Panchayat, Hallur
19	Maradakeri-Konantal	"	"	From Sri Basaveshwara Temple
20	Hesrur-Sovinahalli	"	Mundargi	Port and Inland Water Transport Department
21	Korlahalli	"	"	"
22	Singatalur	"	"	"
23	Havanur-Havasi	"	Haveri	"
24	Hole Itagi	"	Shirahatti	"

Source : Port and Inland Water Transport Department

The Second mishap which occurred on 28.5.1994, of Singatalur-Navali Ferry in Mundargi taluk in the Tungabhadra river took the lives of 34 passengers. Since 28.5.1994, the Port Department has been maintaining this ferry through its staff by the use of fibreglass boat ; Hesrur-Sovinahalli ferry has been maintained by the department and the income accrued was Rs.35,782 in 1993-94. As on 31-3-95 there were 24 ferries in the district. Ferries unsuitable for water transport are being cancelled in order to avoid frequent occurrence of boat mishaps.

#### PUBLIC TRANSPORT

After the first world war (1918), motor vehicles appeared in the district. Apart from goods transport, using of cars and other motor vehicles for transport of people increased considerably during the Second World War. Private Transport Companies began plying motor vehicles. One Yamunappa Dalavayi, is known to have started a bus to ply between Dharwad and Saundatti in 1920-21. A Private Transport Company named 'Dharwad District Motor Services' had a network with Hubli as its centre. There was another Transport Company of Basarigidada Veerappa, of Gadag. Apart from this, there was another bus company which had undertaken plying of buses between Dharwad and Hubli. In 1947, the government of Bombay commenced the Nationalisation of Road Transport, which came into effect in Dharwad district from 1949. From the 1st May 1957, certain state routes in Hubli division were first nationalised in the district. The Karnataka Road Transport Corporation replaced the State Transport

(S.T.) . Earlier there was no office to regulate and control motor vehicles in the district. An Inspector coming from Bombay checked the vehicles. Dharwad district came under the jurisdiction of Belgaum Transport office when it was established in 1940. Under the Bombay Tax Act, except the vehicles used for agriculture, other vehicles were subjected to payment of taxes and taxes of Municipalities and government were cancelled. Registration officers gave tokens or identity cards to the tax payers. Those motor cars and other vehicles plying in the Municipalities of Dharwad district, in the year 1953, included 1059 Motor cars, 374 Horse driven vehicles, 5,079 Bullock carts, 3,329 Bicycles and 130 Hand carts.

After the State's Reorganisation in 1956, Regional Transport Office was established in Dharwad, which performed the duties of bringing into effect the rules and regulations of the Central and State Governments, registration of new vehicles and collection of vehicle tax on behalf of the government; and the regulations consisted of the following Acts : 1) Motor Vehicle Tax Act 1939 (Govt.of India Regulation Act, 1939), 2) Karnataka Motor Vehicle Tax Rules 1957, and 3) Karnataka Motor Vehicle Rules 1963, Regional Transport Authorities worked at District level. These authorities constituted as per Motor Vehicle Rules 1988 under Section 68, have been working like quasi judiciary forums, even to-day. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman, Superintendent of Police is the member and the Regional Transport Officer is the Ex-officio Secretary of this committee. Certain powers have been delegated to them. The ex-officio Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority has the power to sanction or to continue or to cancel inter-state or other permits. Under the changing times and circumstances, the Central and the State Governments have made certain changes in the Motor Vehicle Rules. The rules and regulations which are now in prevalence are as follows : 1) Karnataka Motor Vehicle Tax Act, 1957 (Under Section 35), 2) Karnataka Motor Vehicle tax Rules 1957, 3) Motor Vehicles Act 1988 (Govt.of India Act 1988, section 59), 4) Govt.of India Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 and 5) Karnataka Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989. The different types of Motor vehicles registered in the district from 1960-61 to 92-93 given in Table 7.12 reveal a regular increase in their numbers. Likewise, Talukwise distribution of registered motor vehicles as on 31.3.93 is given in Table 7.11, also indicates the same trend.

Regional Transport Officers of the district work under the administrative control of the Deputy Transport Commissioner of Belgaum Division. Regional Transport Officers and Assistant Regional Transport Officers are the license issuing authorities to Drivers and Conductors, in their respective jurisdiction. Licence will be issued to applicants who pass the eligibility test. In order to minimise the motor vehicle accidents, the Department gives instructions to issue licenses to motor vehicle drivers, only after strict tests. At the end of 31.3.1991, Dharwad Transport Office issued licenses to 5,325 drivers and 938 conductors. During this period, Transport Offices of Gadag and Haveri issued licenses to 2,008 and 1,017 drivers as well as 691 and 470 conductors, respectively.

In 1984-85, a programme to issue plastic card licenses to two-wheelers and motor car drivers were started on an experimental basis in Bangalore. As this became much popular, the programme was extended to all other districts in 1985-86. This small-sized, more durable plastic licence card is easy to carry. Details of plastic license cards issued to drivers during 1986-87 to 31.3.1991 are given here., Bluecard for Two wheelers-2,317; Greencards for Light motor vehicles-183 and Redcards for motor car and light motor vehicles-935. As a result, the Department earned a revenue of Rs.35,976. Regional Transport Officers have the power to issue license to start training schools for drivers and as per Motor Vehicle Act of 1988 they have control over these schools.

The following are the motor driving schools established in prominent places of the district; 1) Perfect Motor Driving School, Navanagar, Hubli, 2) Harsha Motor Driving School, Navanagar, Hubli, 3) Janatha Motor Driving School, Institute of Engineering, Dharwad, 4) Karnataka Motor Driving Training School, Dharwad, 5) Sri Sant Sai Motor Driving Training School, Gadag, and 6) Sri Manjunatha Super Motor Driving Training School, Ranibennur. At the end of 1990-91, a total of 962 persons passed in these driving schools to get licenses for the light motor vehicles, autorickshaws and heavy motor vehicles. From 1.4.1986, life-time tax for two wheelers payable in one instalment was started. Among the Motor Vehicles of Dharwad district, more than 60% are two-wheelers. This programme of paying life-time tax has been successful in bringing more income to the government. At the end of 31.3.1987, the number of two-wheeler owners and the tax remitted to the government is as follows ;

Regional Transport Office	No.of Tax-payers	Tax remitted to the Government (in Rs.)
1. Dharwad	10,228	53,55,786
2. Gadag	2,542	12,09,605
3. Haveri	2,259	11,07,752

#### KARNATAKA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The private Transportation, which was hitherto in existence in Bombay region was nationalised by the Bombay Government in 1947. The Government of Bombay established the Road Transport Corporation, which had the administrative control of the nationalised road transport and ensured the smooth running of buses. In 1949, the Bombay Road Transport Corporation nationalised certain routes in Dharwad district which were maintained by the Belgaum Division. As some new routes were nationalised in course of time, Hubli sub-division was made an independent Division. This Division formed in 1952 covered most parts of Dharwad (some parts under Belgaum Division) and North Kanara districts. It had 84 routes with 112 vehicles serving on an average of 11,888 commuters per day (May 1953). Hubli city had a private city transport system with its buses plying to Siddarudhamutt, Durgadbayalu, Railway Station, Unakal, Veerapur, Nagashetty Koppa, Bidnal and other places. The divisional workshop established at Hubli in 1953 looks after both the maintenance of all the buses (112) and all major repair works of the division. The depots at Hubli, Gadag and Haveri had 37, 16 and 15 buses respectively. There were 5 to 9 buses in the garages of Hirekerur, Karwar, Sirsi and Ron.

At the time of State Reorganisation, many buses and nationalised routes, transferred from Bombay State to Mysore State came under the administrative control of the Road Transport Department of the Mysore Government. With the establishment of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation in 1961 all the buses and the nationalised routes were transferred to it. The routes of Dharwad district were nationalised on 16.7.1959. The number of buses, the nationalised routes etc. of Hubli Division under different periods were as follow :

	31.3.1953	31.3.1975	31.3.1976	31.3.1977	31.12.77
Routes	84	544	588	649	671
Route mileage(in miles)	2,834	23,692	26,839	28,029	29,286
Buses	112	349	382	389	383
Average No.of					
Daily passengers	11,118	1,67,880	1,72,877	1,75,994	1,82,417



Table 7.11 : Talukwise Details of Motor Vehicles registered under different RTO's of the district

Sl.No.	Details	Dharwar	HUBLI	Nalgund	Nargund	Kalghatgi	Total	Gadag	Kundgol	Ron	Shihatti	Mundargi	Total	Haveri	Rane- bennur	Byadagi	Hirekerur	Savanur	Hangal	Shiggaon	Total
1.	Motor cycles/scooters/																				
	Mopeds	17,236	27,776	1,474	1,120	665	48,271	7,027	573	832	715	441	9,588	2,426	2,633	790	792	782	811	738	8971
2.	Cars	1,538	3,255	147	101	78	5,119	555	46	48	82	20	751	173	235	46	48	61	66	43	672
3.	Invalid carriages	2	5	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4.	Jeeps	527	375	67	81	34	1,084	98	13	19	22	7	159	58	56	11	11	12	88	12	248
5.	Autrickshas	1,211	2,335	58	29	17	4,150	196	-	3	1	-	200	121	182	-	-	11	3	4	321
6.	Rented cars	198	352	29	18	15	612	57	2	8	1	1	69	69	49	24	18	14	16	13	203
7.	Omni buses	73	79	3	2	1	158	19	-	3	3	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Station Wagons	1	3	-	-	-	4	10	3	2	1	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Stage carriages																				
	A) KSRTC buses	-	2,289	-	-	-	2,289	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B) Private buses	-	5	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Goods Vehicles	1,671	3,223	269	184	122	5,469	394	29	81	54	20	578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Tractors	929	1,077	959	838	272	4,075	591	899	418	310	114	2,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Trailers	788	805	970	540	147	3,250	610	851	390	296	109	2,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Dumpers	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Bulldozers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Road Rollers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Tipppers	73	164	42	41	18	338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Rockers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Power Tillers	17	13	2	1	-	33	1	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Delivery vehicles	132	101	27	20	16	296	53	4	2	1	3	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Ambulance vans	7	9	1	1	1	19	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Fire engines	4	9	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tankers	13	37	3	3	1	57	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Other vehicles	6	7	3	3	1	20	33	2	12	8	2	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7.12 : Statistics of different Motor Vehicles in Dharwar district (from 31.3.1961 to 31.3.94)

Year	Motor cycles/ scooters	Motor cars	Jeeps	Auto rickshas	Omni buses	Rented cars	KSRTC buses	Private buses	Private carriers	Public carriers	Tractors	Trailors	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
1960-61	183	698	-	2	3	26	-	*249	-	*404	-	-	237	1,802
1966-67	575	1,118	-	30	31	15	-	*360	-	*1,621	-	-	602	4,352
1970-71	1,708	1,539	41	182	40	40	704	-	-	*1,956	-	-	1,572	7,742
1972-73	2,709	1,799	368	302	66	53	864	20	145	1,909	434	149	1,163	9,981
1977-78	7,013	2,174	523	772	72	92	1,105	8	254	2,278	556	170	2,645	17,662
1983-84	18,103	3,212	708	1,638	176	175	-	*1,327	-	*3,787	4,418	-	4,269	37,813
1986-87	30,865	3,783	879	2,559	223	435	1,661	5	289	3,878	5,832	5,193	567	56,189
1989-90	49,555	4,707	1,049	3,564	220	516	2,059	6	-	*5,312	6,917	6,199	688	80,792
1990-91	55,006	5,301	1,187	3,792	205	589	2,168	8	-	*5,704	7,297	6,517	843	88,617
1991-92	60,636	6,156	1,312	4,090	208	657	2,289	13	-	*6,132	7,662	6,891	1,097	97,143
1993-94	73,098	7,160	1,468	5,419	496	1001	2,676	23	-	*6,901	9,504	8,460	1,657	1,17,803

\* Total No. of Road transport and private buses

\* Total No. of private and public vehicles

As on 31.3.1994, Hubli and Gadag divisions were functioning independently in the district. The depots functioning under Hubli division were : Hubli (Rural), Hubli (City), Dharwad, Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranibennur and Nargund. Gadag, Ron and Lakshmeshwar depots functioned under the Gadag Division. Details of Vehicular movement of both divisions in the district are as follow :

As on 31.3.1994		As on 31.3.1994	
1. No.of Buses	633	7. Night journey buses	39
2. Inter State Routes	16	8. Number of daily commuters	1,64,048
3. Schedules	580	9. Daily Income	11.41 (Rs.in Lakh)
4. Total Schedule per day	1.81 (lakh Km.)	10. Annual Income	4240.16 (Rs in Lakh)
5. Express buses	133	11. Routes	1,105
6. Luxury buses	13		

At present the Dharwad Division is not earning profit. The cities of Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag-Betgeri have city transport buses. Hubli city transport has 238 routes and Dharwad city transport has 126 routes. The Regional Workshop at Hubli, as well as the Divisional Workshops at Hubli and Gadag have been playing a prominent role in the proper maintenance and running of buses on time in selected routes. Pushpak type buses have been arranged in order to facilitate passengers commuting between Hubli and Dharwad twin cities. The Transport Corporation has established one Printing Press, Staff Training Centre and Industrial Training Centre. The last institution, has been providing technical education to the children of the staff. A hospital is being maintained at Hubli and the services of part-time doctors have been employed at Dharwad, Haveri, Hirekerur, Nargund and Ranibennur units. The Department has constructed 100 residential quarters for the accommodation of staff. The next programme of the corporation is to undertake the construction of bus stands at Hebballi, Kamadolli and Hulagur villages and the building works at Hangal unit and installation of computers for reservation of seats in Hubli and Dharwad cities.

#### RAILWAYS

The Southern Maratha Railway Company started the construction work of metregauge railway on 1.11.1882 in Dharwad district. Prior to this, the company had an agreement with the Government on 1.6.1882. Accordingly, the Government approved to fill up the deficit, if the Southern Maratha Company had no annual profit of 5% from the construction of railway lines. As expected profit was not realised and the Government remitted the amount till 1891. The present building of Karnataka College, was the main office of the Southern Maratha Railway Company. At the beginning of 1887, the company had constructed metregauge railway lines. Prior to this, in 1885, the railway workshop was started in Hubli. By 1890, this railway network was extended from Pune to Mysore (via Bangalore) and from Vijayawada to MarmaGoa. The railways made a tremendous impact on the business activities and on the social life of the people. Import and export activities of cotton and food grains were carried on briskly through railways. In rainy season also, transport activities were carried on smoothly. With the development of railways, old trade routes like ghat roads leading to ports and North Kanara coast lost their importance. By 1903-04, trade in the export of cotton increased to such an extent that, the railways could not transport all the cotton produced in the district. The extension of railway line from Hubli to Karwar could not be materialised due to the coming up of Goa railway line.

In 1908, the Southern Maratha Railway Company amalgamated with the Madras Railway Company under the name of Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company. Private companies came forward to undertake the construction of the Railway lines of Hubli-Sirsi (105 km), Hubli-Yellapur (67 km) and Havanur-Haveri (35 km) in 1919. Though these proposals were considered by the Government, no progress could take place. As per the government programme, Madras and Southern Maratha Company network was included under the Southern Railway in April 1944. Accordingly, the railway lines of Dharwad district were transferred to the Southern Railways. The district had 315 km. of metregauge railway line in 1950-51 and there were 30 railway stations. Among the 17 taluks of the district, there was no railway line in Kalghatgi, Hangal, Hirekerur, Mundargi, Nargund, Shirhatti and Shiggaon taluks.

The Hubli division came into existence when the Southern Railway was reorganised in 31.10.1956. Again, Hubli became the Divisional centre when South-Central Railway was established on 2.10.1966. The Hubli-Guntkal-Dronachalam route was also added to this zone. Hubli-Harihar route was included under Southern railway. 31.7 km of metregauge route between Alnavar-Dandeli was opened for traffic on 1.12.1919. However this route was purchased by the Southern Railways from Government of Karnataka on 1.10.1962. The district had a total of 320.72 km length of railway line as on 31.3.1994 and the details are as follow : 1] Pune- Bangalore route enters Dharwad district through Londa junction in Belgaum district near the Alnavar Railway Station. At the Southern border of the district, it enters Harihar in Chitradurga district. List of Railway stations of this division is as follows : Alanawar, Kashanatti, Kambaraganive, Nagalavi, Muguda, Karakoppa, Dharwad, Navalur, Amargol, Unakal, Hubli, Kundgol, Samshi, Gudageri, Yalavigi, Savanur, Karjagi, Haveri, Byadgi, Devaragudda, Ranibennur and Chalageri. 2] Hubli-Sholapur route passes through Hubli, Navalgund-Gadag and Ron taluks, and after Hole Alur railway station, by crossing Malaprabha river, enters Bijapur district. The Railway stations coming under the jurisdiction of this district, in this route are Hubli, Kusugal, Hebsur, Shishuvinahalli, Navalgund road, Annigeri, Kondikoppa, Hulkoti, Binkadakatti, Gadag, Hombal, Balaganur, Mallapur, Somanakatti and Hole Alur, after crossing the Malaprabha river, it enters Bijapur district, 3] Hubli-Guntkal railway route passes through Sholapur route upto Hubli-Gadag and after Gadag passes through Kanaginahal and Harlapur railway stations and near the 84th km stone, leaves the district border towards Hospet.

Details of the number of passengers who travelled from various prominent railway stations of the district and the revenue earned for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94. are as follow :

Railway station	1992-93		1993-94	
	No.of Passengers	Revenue	No.of Passengers	Revenue
Hubli	9,67,826	4,28,57,568	9,56,391	4,57,15,878
Gadag	8,89,607	1,08,44,355	8,49,983	1,07,31,563
Dharwad	1,72,205	66,92,702	1,22,228	52,28,358
Alnavar	63,514	10,55,112	50,651	9,69,317
Annigeri	42,186	4,96,634	40,388	4,26,702
Revenue earned by Goods Transport				
Hubli		90,09,429		84,66,706

Source : Regional Railway Manager's Office, Hubli.

In keeping with the policy of the Central government to convert all the existing railway lines into broadgauge, in a haste manner broadgauge conversion work has been taken up in this district also and is in progress. A length of 50.45 km route in the Hubli-Londa line, is expected to be completed before March 31, 1995, involving an approximate cost of Rs. 53 crores. The conversion work of 143 km between Hubli-Hospet is expected to be completed before 31.5.1995. There is a scheme to open the routes of Bangalore-Hubli and Miraj to traffic on 1st April, 1995. The conversion of railway broadgauge between Hubli-Harihar, had commenced from the year 1994-95. After its completion, the scheme to run Shatabdi express between Bangalore-Hubli has been sanctioned. Of the total railway line of 320.72 km. in the district 193.72 Km. and 127.00 Km. of railway lines are controlled by South-Central and Southern Railway respectively.

#### **Railway Workshop, Hubli**

The Hubli metre-gauge workshop established by the British in 1885, was taken over by the Southern Maratha Railway Company in 1919. In 1966, it came under the control of the newly established South-Central Railway from the Southern Railway. Repairs and maintenance work of steam engines, carriages, wagons etc. related to metre-gauge were undertaken in this workshop. Nowadays, there has been an increase in the use of diesel and electric engines. This workshop is capable of regaining the importance it had attained previously, if only the workshop exclusively takes up repair works connected with the broadgauge lines. The production unit of this workshop almost came to standstill with the production of the last steam engine in Jan. 1995.

#### **AIR TRANSPORT**

Since 1970, efforts were made to establish an airport in the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad due to the increased business activities of North Karnataka. For this purpose, Hubli-Dharwad Corporation allotted 347 acres of land near Gokula, free of cost to the Central Government. The Government of India agreed for the air transport of Vayudoot aeroplanes to Hubli under the condition that the construction cost be borne by the State Government. In 1988, the P.W.D. completed the Airport works financed by the State Government. In 1989, although the Vayudoot Aeroplane Service was started, it stopped abruptly in May 1989. Proposals were also made to upgrade the airport for the movement of Boeing aeroplanes. This was discussed with the Airport Authority of India. The scheme for the upgradation was planned in two stages. On April 17, 1994, air transport connecting Madras-Bangalore-Hubli was started by N.E.P.C., a private Air Travel Company which was recently extended to Mumbai (Bombay) from Hubli. At present, the facility is available to the passengers thrice a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays (1,3,5).

#### **POSTAL SERVICES**

In 1803, the British started a new postal line between Madras and Bombay; which was a runner line traversing through Bangalore, Dharwad and Pune. Apart from this, *tappal* (Posts) was sent through runners from Malabar to Bombay via Honnavar and Dharwad lines, and *tappal* bags were exchanged in Dharwad. In those days, Dharwad was the centre of *tappal* system. In 1830, Dharwad figures in the list of post offices published by the Postal Department of Bombay. Most probably this post office which seems to have been started in 1820s, came under the administrative control of the General Post Office of Bombay Presidency. In 1830, the postal charges of posts despatched from Dharwad to other

places were as follow : 1) 9 annas (56 paise) for a parcel of 1 tola between Dharwad-Bombay. 2) 12 annas (75 paise) for a parcel of 1 Tola and Rs. 3 and 8 annas (50 paise) for a parcel of 50 Tolas. The existence of a post office at Hubli in 1833 is clearly revealed as it appears in the list of post offices published in the Fort St. George (Madras) Gazette. In the same year, *tappals* were sent through runners in the postal lines of Pune, Dharwad, Hubli, Bangalore and 230 runners were employed for this purpose; it took 15 days for the *tappal* to reach Madras from Bombay. By 1855, post was sent through postal carts from Pune. In 1870, by railway and by Tongas to Hubli where there was no railway connection. In 1874, Dharwad post office was converted into the Head Post Office. In 1890, after the completion of the railway line, postal transport started through railways. The Railway Mail Service, Hubli Division was started in Hubli, to sort out postal letters in the railway compartment. Later Hubli-Bangalore, and Hubli-Guntkal Divisions were added under this jurisdiction. Due to some reasons Railway Mail Service, Hubli office at Hubli was closed by 1915 and the railway divisions working under this office, were transferred to the Railway Mail Service, Hubli divisions of Bombay and Madras.

Dharwad, was under the Canara Postal Division in 1884 and the district had 49 post offices. Out of this, there were one distributing office, two town sub-offices, 28 sub-offices and 18 village offices. The places where the sub-offices located were : Annigeri, Bankapur, Byadgi, Dambal, Dundasi, Gadag, Garag, Gudageri, Hangal, Haveri, Hebballi, Hirekerur, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Karjagi, Misrikote, Muguda, Mundargi, Nargund, Navalgund, Ranibennur, Ron, Savanur, Shiggaon and Tumminakatti under the British administered areas and sub Post-offices of Kundgol, Lakshmeshwar and Shirhatti in the Princely States. The village post offices were at : Abbigeri, Agadi, Alur, Aralikatti, Bammanahalli, Guttal, Halageri, Hulkoti, Kuppelur, Kurtakoti, Maharajpet, Motebennur, Mulgund, Narendra, Tadkod, Tadas and Uppinabetgeri - in the British area and Doddawad in the Princely area. Among these 18, in respect of 17 post offices the work was looked after by the village school teachers, and the remaining one was looked after by a private individual. Postmen and mail runners distributed the post in the villages. In small villages where there were no post-offices, 44 postmen distributed the post. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway' carried the post from and to Bombay between Bombay and Pune, and before the extension of the railway, post was carried in carts or tongas from Pune to Hubli. The city post office of Dharwad city has been in existence since 1880, and the Sub-post office at the Railway station appears to have been opened in 1890 and seems to have been closed later. The Branch Post Office at Durgadabayalu in Hubli, opened in 1910, was later continued as the City Post Office. In 1953, there were 32 Sub-post Offices, 142 Branch Offices and 28 Telegraph Offices in the district. With the establishment of the Karnataka Posts and Telegraph circle on 1.4.1960, all the post offices of Dharwad district (which were till then working under the Bombay circle) were transferred to the Karnataka circle. Later, post offices were opened both in Hubli town and rural areas. In 1965, Hubli post office became the Head Post Office and in 1982, it acquired the gazetted status. On 2.4.1979, Dharwad was made the Head Quarters of the North Karnataka Postal Circle (for details see table 7.13).

As per the census of 1981 and 1991, every 6,283 and 6,873 persons, had one post office each. As on 31.3.1994 there was one post office for an average of 7,097 persons. There was one post office for every 15.57 sq. km and 15.98 sq.km in 1981 and 1991 respectively and as on 31.3.1994, an area of 15.85 sq km had one post office each in the district.

The Postal Department has provided many facilities to the people in the district and the details at the end of 31.3.1994 are given here: The Hubli Post Office has been working as a Night Post Office; and this has been the only post office in the district having a philatelic counter. Dharwad, Hubli,

Gadag and Ranibennur Central Post Offices have been working with Speed Post Extension counters near the Market, Karnataka University, Dharwad Railway Station and Vidyagiri in Dharwad town. Hubli city, Traffic Island, Vidyanagar, Udyamnagar, Railway Mail Service, Hubli and Gadag Railway Station. There is point to point speed post service in these cities from one place to another place like Hubli-Belgaum, Dharwad-Belgaum, Hubli-Gulbarga, Dharwad-Gulbarga, Bijapur-Hubli, Gadag-Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwad and Karwar.

The total number of post boxes in each taluk of the district as on 31.3.1994 are as follow : Dharwad 242; Hubli 225; Kalghatgi 90; Kundgol 75; Savanur 67; Shiggaon 121; Byadgi 95; Haveri 137; Hangal 148; Hirekerur 157; Ranibennur 155; Gadag 142; Mundargi 64; Nargund 15; Navalgund 89; Shirhatti 118; and Ron 147.

Details of Postal Services rendered by the Post Offices in the District.

	1992-93	1993-94
Unregistered articles	6,68,71,799	1,87,58,122
Insured registered articles	12,10,022	11,87,304
Registered parcels	75,870	23,682
Money orders	7,81,495	4,70,317

The names of award winning postmen of the district were : N.K. Negalur, K.M. Pinjara, H.C. Patil, M.H. Bidarikatti, K.B. Desai, J.M. Kuppelur in 1991-92; S.K. Kulkarni, M.Y. Yavagal, V.H. Hubli, B.R. Kallur, R.M. Joshi, G.M. Magajikonda, B.A. Menasinakai, B.B. Annishettar, M.S. Shirahatti, S.T. Harijan in 1992-93; and M.F. Madivalara, S.B. Asundi, N.G. Jamnala, G.N. Shivalli, G.Y. Karikatti, S.R. Kulkarni and C.H. Doddamani in 1993-94.

**Table 7.13 : Talukwise details of Post Offices**

Taluk	1953 Sub-post Offices	1953 Postal Branches	1969-70 Total Post Offices	Total Post Offices				
				74-75	86-87	88-89	91-92	93-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Byadgi	1	4	25	27	21	21	22	23
Dharwad	4	15	55	62	60	61	65	68
Gadag	3	16	37	40	44	44	45	45
Hangal	2	5	46	49	43	43	45	45
Haveri	1	14	38	39	37	38	39	39
Hirekerur	1	8	21	25	43	48	48	47
Hubli	5	14	33	42	53	54	50	50
Kalghatgi	1	1	15	20	28	28	30	30
Kundgol	2	6	18	20	27	27	27	27
Mundargi	1	6	20	20	26	26	26	26
Nargund	1	2	12	18	13	13	13	13



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Navalgund	2	9	22	23	35	36	36	37
Ranibennur	1	10	35	38	52	48	48	48
Ron	3	17	48	51	52	52	52	52
Savanur	-	-	14	18	26	27	28	29
Shiggaon	2	8	23	26	28	28	28	28
Shirhatti	2	7	27	32	34	34	34	34
Total	32	142	489	550	622	648	636	641

Different classes of Post Offices in the District as on 31.3.1994.

	Head Post Offices	Sub-post Offices	Other Sub-post Offices	Branch Offices
Dharwad	2	62	2	167
Gadag	2	31	26	144
Haveri	2	27	14	165

### Telecommunication

The telephone services were started in the twin cities of Dharwad and Hubli on 31.3.1936. A Central Telephone Exchange with a capacity of 50 connections was established in Dharwad and during this period, 30 connections were working. Its capacity was increased to 100 in 1949 of which only 38 connections were working. There were six telephone exchanges, working in 1953, namely Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Hubli Local call office, Dharwad Local call office, and Haveri Local call office. Among these, Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag Telephone Exchanges were working on the old Switch Board system driven by batteries. During this period (1953), Hubli Exchange Centre had a capacity of 150 connections with only 86 working connections and 18 extensions. The Gadag exchange centre had 60 line capacity with 55 working connections including 11 extensions also.

After 1960, an Automatic Exchange Centre with a capacity of 400 connections was established in Dharwad. By 1966, local call system came into existence between the cities of Hubli and Dharwad. Dharwad Exchange became the sub-exchange centre of Hubli Central Telephone Exchange. In 1980 the twin cities were connected with the important cities through S.T.D.network .

In recent years, there has been an increase in the telephone connections and as on 31.3.1994, the district had altogether 124 telephone exchanges and 30,335 telephone connections. (See table 7.15)

**Telegraph Services** : By 1884, telegraph offices were already working in prominent cities like Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag. There was no separate arrangement for the administration of telegraph offices, which functioned as a part of post office and were called composite post office. Between 1870 and 1900, there was a remarkable improvement in the road transport system and with the advent of metergauge railway facility, there has been a considerable development in the internal and external activities. In 1953, Dharwad district had 28 telegraph offices, which were composite post offices and the details are as follow :

1. **Byadgi Taluk** : Byadgi Town 2. **Dharwad Taluk** : Dharwad Head Office, Dharwad City, , Dharwad Railway Station and Alnavar; 3. **Gadag Taluk** : Gadag town, Gadag-Betgeri and Gadag (Three); 4. **Hangal Taluk** : Hangal and Akki Alur; 5. **Haveri Taluk** : Haveri; 6. **Hirekerur Taluk** : Hirekerur; 7. **Hubli Taluk** : Hubli City and Hubli (Two); 8. **Kalghatgi Taluk**: Kalghatgi; 9. **Kundgol Taluk**: Kundgol and Gudageri; 10. **Mundargi Taluk** : Mundargi; 11. **Nargund Taluk** : Nargund; 12. **Navalgund Taluk** : Navalgund and Annigeri ; 13. **Ranibennur Taluk** : Ranibennur; 14. **Ron Taluk** : Ron and Hole Alur 15. **Shiggaon Taluk** : Shiggaon and Savanur ; 16. **Shirhatti Taluk** : Shirhatti and Lakshmeshwar.

**Table 7.14 : No.of Telegraph Offices in different taluks**

Taluk	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1991-92	1992-93
Byadgi	7	7	7	9	11
Dharwad	34	34	34	33	36
Gadag	28	28	28	27	27
Hangal	22	22	22	23	24
Haveri	23	23	23	26	28
Hirekerur	13	13	15	20	23
Hubli	48	48	48	40	44
Kalghatgi	12	12	14	13	14
Kundgol	11	11	11	16	16
Mundargi	8	8	8	10	10
Nargund	8	8	7	7	7
Navalgund	14	14	15	15	15
Ranibennur	23	23	26	27	28
Ron	27	27	27	30	38
Savanur	7	7	7	7	7
Shiggaon	7	7	7	13	13
Shirhatti	18	18	19	19	23
	310	310	318	335	364

#### TELEVISION

The first Doordarshan relay centre in the district was established at Gadag on 10.9.1984, with a transmitter capacity of 100 watts. Another 100 watts power transmitter was opened in Dharwad on 28.9.1984. These relay centres were connected to the Bangalore main centre in 1990. Since then Dharwad and Gadag relay centres have been telecasting programmes of the Bangalore Doordarshan. The Gadag relay centre covers 4.4 lakh people of the neighbouring towns and rural areas. Recently a 10 Kilowatt power transmitter established in Dharwad has started its work. With the establishment of High power relay centre, it has been possible not only to view the programmes within a radius of 70 Km. but also to fulfill the much awaited demand of the people. Most of the neighbouring areas of Belgaum, North Karnataka and Bijapur come under the purview of this centre. About 19.13 lakh

Table 7.15 : Talukwise statistics of Telephone Exchange (1987-1991) and Telephone connections

Sl.No.	Taluk	Telephone Exchange Centres		Telephone connections					
		86-87	90-91	69-70	71-72	86-87	88-89	89-90	90-91
1.	Byadgi	2	1	85	86	167	204	227	248
2.	Dharwad	5	7	613	693	2,576	3,690	3,574	3,624
3.	Gadag	7	9	505	539	1,500	1,709	1,885	1,985
4.	Hangal	6	6	106	101	214	215	223	223
5.	Haveri	4	11	169	197	446	561	822	972
6.	Hirekerur	4	6	42	56	158	168	304	309
7.	Hubli	1	12	2,266	2,250	7,547	8,510	7,624	10,624
8.	Kalghatgi	7	2	27	27	70	92	108	108
9.	Kundgol	4	4	45	44	139	161	158	158
10.	Mundargi	2	8	26	26	73	83	155	255
11.	Nargund	4	4	59	60	207	213	241	261
12.	Navalgund	8	9	49	58	256	265	279	280
13.	Ranibennur	10	14	178	188	793	881	1183	1283
14.	Ron	8	13	139	139	278	262	441	445
15.	Savanur	1	1	53	53	94	99	118	126
16.	Shiggaon	4	4	33	32	117	133	164	164
17.	Shirhatti	5	5	63	60	168	192	242	-
Total		82	116	4,454	4,609	14,823	17,438	17,748	21,307

people in Dharwad, 25.9 lakh in Belgaum, 4.8 lakh in North Kanara and 27,000 people in Bijapur districts, are covered under the Doordarshan relay centre of Dharwad.

#### ALL INDIA RADIO

The All India Radio Station was opened for the first time in Dharwad on the 8th January 1950, which has been a major contribution towards the cultural field of North Karnataka. Dharwad, Belgaum, North Kanara and Bijapur Districts of Bombay Karnataka were much benefited by the programmes and thereby renowned artists of the area received much encouragement. The station had a capacity of 1 Kilowatt power. A receiving station was established at a distance of eight km from the A.I.R. station, with the main purpose of relay and broadcasting of news and other programmes of Delhi and other stations. To start with, programmes were broadcast from 7.45 to 8.45 in the morning and from 6 to 10 in the evening. They included Karnatak and Hindustani classical music, Light music, Light entertainment, etc. So far 60 playwrights and a group of 200 artistes of North Karnataka have been benefited from this station. Many talented artistes came to light through Akashawani and attained popularity. From 18.10.1964, the station was upgraded to 10 Kilowatt power capacity covering the districts of Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur, North Kanara and Bellary. In 1970, Commercial Services were started. From 14.4.1983, programmes were conducted in the newly constructed studio building. In 1981, a regional news section was added to the Dharwad All India Radio station, which broadcast news in Kannada every morning. Programmes on reputed personalities like D.R.Bendre, Shivaram Karanth, Mugali, Raja Ramanna, V.K.Gokak and others were broadcast; popular musicians like Mallikarjun Mansur, Pandit Basavaraj Rajguru and Gangu Bai Hangal have brought great fame to the station. The Dharwad Station received many national awards for organising and broadcasting outstanding programmes in the field of music, folklore, drama etc.

#### TOURISM

Dharwad district has been strategically located as a centre of several historical and holy places. A few temples, and Mutts here attract disciples enormously on all the days of the year. Some of the temples which may be mentioned are : Viranarayana and Trikuteswara of Gadag, Doddabasappa temple of Dambala, Mailara Temple of Guddad Guddapur, Jain Temple of Lakkundi, Adikeshva of Kaginele, Tarakeshwara of Hangal etc. Saints like Fakireswar of Shirhatti, Siddaroodha of Hubli, Gurunatharooda, Agadi Seshachalaswamy, Mruthyunjayappa of Dharwad, Sishunala Sharief Saheb and others flourished in the district. Their cemeteries (tombs) are sacred places for the devotees. Many Mutts provide daily *dasoha* (free meals) and lodging facilities to their devotees. In the field of education, some Mutts have been in the forefront by establishing many schools and colleges, besides providing free boarding and lodging facilities to students.

In 1992, the Government has formulated a scheme for the all round development of tourism, by extending certain concessions. It has been decided to give more importance for the effective utilisation of the private sector. Moreover, in collaboration with the district administration, steps have been taken to organise district tourism festivals highlighting the tradition, art and culture of the State and preservation of the cultural heritage. In this respect, the department sanctioned Rs.two lakh towards the organisation of Lakkundi festival in November 1992. At Shishuvinala village in Dharwad district, a choultry has been constructed at a cost of Rs.3.71 lakh. The construction of an enclosure wall for the Sarvajnamantapa in Abbalur at a cost of Rs.two lakh is in progress. In 1992-93, a tourism information counter has been opened in Gadag and also 1.35 guntas of land has been acquired for the

development of tourism. There is a proposal to start a water sports centre at Unakal tank between Hubli-Dharwad. A two-seater motor-boat with 10 Horse Power has been given by the government free of cost and a private person has been trained to man it.

In 1994-95, with the assistance of the Central Government steps have been taken to construct Yatriniwas for the use of tourists at a cost of Rs.53-37 lakh in Dharwad city. There are Circuit Houses in the main centres of the district like Dharwad, Hubli and Haveri besides the Inspection Bungalows and Guest houses of Public Works Department at all taluk headquarters and other main Centres which provide lodging accommodation to both Government officials and other private individuals. Forest Department has Rest Houses at Kalkeri, Devikoppa, Dharwad and Honkana (Hangal taluk) for its staff.

## CHAPTER 8

**ECONOMIC TRENDS**

To understand the economic conditions of a region, it is necessary to study the region's natural and economic resources, man-power, employment opportunities, standard of living, urbanisation, rates of saving, district's income, district's consumer price index etc. In this chapter, an attempt is made to give a broad account of the factors which influence the district's economy. Higher emphasis has been laid on the changes that occurred in these decades covering the period from 1960-61 to 1991-92. In Dharwad district, agriculture was predominant till 1950 and in later years, industries started growing and the process of industrialisation gained momentum.

The details of population growth in the district during the period 1901-1991 were as under. The district's population was 12,47,340 in 1901 and 35,03,150 in 1991; it recorded a rise by 180.85 percent. The density of population increased from 142 to 255 (79.5 percent) during the period from 1961 to 1991. The density of population (255) was higher than the state's density (235) in 1991. The proportion of workers to total population was 42 percent in 1960-61 and there was no change in that proportion in 1992-93. Similarly there was no increase in the proportion of sown area to total geographical area.

The proportion of net sown area to the total sown area of the district recorded a fall from 96 percent in 1960-61 to 86 percent in 1990-91. From this, one can understand that 10 percent of the area remained unsown, inspite of it being fit for sowing. But the proportion of the net irrigated area to the net sown area increased from 5.19 percent in 1900-01 to 15 percent after 30 years. The district's total income increased by 50 percent between 1970-71 and 1974-75. The changes in district's per capita income (at current prices) during the period from 1960-61 to 1991-92 are as under: it increased from Rs. 257 in 1960-61 to Rs 586 in 1970-71; from Rs. 820 in 1975-76 to Rs. 1,288 in 1980-81; from Rs. 1,904 in 1985-86 to Rs. 3,705 in 1990-91; and to Rs. 5,108 in 1991-92. percentage wise, the per capita income recorded a rise by 128 percent between 1960-61 and 1970-71, by 128 percent between 1970-71 and 1980-81, by 187 percent between:1980-81 to 1990-91 and by 38 percent between 1990-91 to1991-92. From this it may be inferred that the phenomenal increase in the per capita income during the decade of 1980-81 to 1990-91 was owing to factors such as industrialisation, increase in agricultural resources etc. See Table No. 8.1

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**Table 8.1 : District Income and Income Indices 1960-61 to 1991-92**

Sl.No.	Particulars		1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
1.	At Current Prices	Rs.in						
	District Income	lakh	4,970	13,585	37,548	61,609	1,29,162	1,22,466
	Per Capita Income	Rs.	257	586	1,288	1,904	3,705	5,108
2.	At Constant Prices (1980-81)	Rs.in						
	District Income	lakh	-	-	-	40,667	55,663	69,017
	Percapita Income	Rs.	-	-	-	1,257	1,597	1,949
3.	Share of District Income in State Income	percent						
	At Current prices		-	-	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.8
	At Constant Prices		-	-	-	6.0	6.1	6.7
4.	Index of District Income							
	At current Prices		-	-	100	164	344	482
	At constant prices		-	-	-	108	148	784
5.	Index of District per capita income							
	At current prices		-	-	100	148	288	396
	At constant prices	-	-	-	-	98	124	151

Source : Estimates of District Income of Karnataka, Department of economics and Statistics 1994, PP 6, 7

District income is contributed by different sectors. The details of income contributed by some sectors during 1960-61 to 1991-92 are given in Table No. 8.2 and 8.3

**Table 8.2 : District Income by some sectors : 1960-61 to 1991-92 (current price)**

		Rs. in lakhs						
Sl.No.	Sectors	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	percent increase for the period 1980-81 to 1991-92
1.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	2,733*	5,999*	16,910	17,475	37,250	68,462	305
2.	Forestry	24	49	513	2,274	3,836	4,656	807
3.	Fishing	3	37	47	74	87	289	876
4.	Mining	0.05	3.04	5	19	2	2	-40
5.	Primary Sector	-	-	17,457	19,842	41,175	73,409	320
6.	Manufacturing							
	a) Registered	-	-	2,606	6,248	13,040	14,693	464
	b) Un-registered	-	-	2,161	3,484	7,974	11,833	448
7.	Construction (Building)	-	-	1,974	4,435	8,012	10,303	422

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Electricity & water supply	-	-	597	1,578	3,695	4,791	702
9.	Railways	-	-	107	335	531	597	458
10.	Transport	-	-	1,041	2,707	5,534	5,660	444
11.	Storage	-	-	12	41	81	100	733
12.	Communication	-	-	255	388	1,279	1,630	540
13.	Trade and Hotel Industry	-	-	3,979	6,772	16,891	23,049	480
14.	Business	-	-	1,390	3,965	7,772	10,082	625
15.	Public Administration	226	333	1,433	3,161	7,013	6,425	352
16.	Other Services	-	-	2,269	4,927	9,953	11,522	407

\*Excludes Animal husbandary

Source : Estimates of District Income of Karnataka, Department of Economics and Statistics- 1994 (pp. 11, 12)

**Table 8.3 : Sectoral contribution of income in  
Dharwad district at constant prices (1980-81 prices)**

		Rs. in lakhs		
Sl.No.	Sector	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Agricultural and Animal Husbandry	13,207	16,054	25,609
2.	Forestry	482	508	498
3.	Fisheries	56	61	185
4.	Mining	9	-	1
5.	Primary Sector	13,754	16,623	26,293
6.	Manufacturing			
a)	Registered	3,901	6,740	7,146
b)	Unregistered	2,393	3,392	4,584
7.	Construction (Building)	2,370	2,635	2,865
8.	Electricity and water supply	853	858	905
9.	Railways	126	138	146
10.	Transport	1,438	1,968	1,820
11.	Storage	22	33	38
12.	Communication	253	276	325
13.	Trade and Hotel Industry	4,923	8,348	9,792
14.	Business	2,600	3,454	4,385
15.	Public Administration	2,040	2,959	2,609
16.	Other Services	3,206	4,360	4,520

Source : Estimates of District Income of Karnataka Department of Economics and Statistics, 1994 (pp. 15-16)

District income refers to the total value of all the goods and services in the district. This kind of income may have been contributed by the people of the district or by outsiders. It is very difficult to have access to the primary data required to compute district income. For this reason, some times,

the statistics pertaining to the state are also applied to the district. It is said that in 1991-92, a greater part of the state's income was contributed by Bangalore, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, and Mysore districts. As far as per capita income is concerned (at current prices), Kodagu had the highest per capita income of Rs.10810 whereas Bidar had the lowest per capita income of Rs. 3725 in 1991-92 and Dharwad district, with Rs. 5108 as its per capita income, was in the 10th position. District witnessed an annual average growth of 7.6 percent in the district income: and an annual average growth of : 4.7 percent. in the district per capita income during 1980-81

The highest growth rate in district income of 11.4 percent was recorded by Bangalore district, whereas the lowest growth of 3.8 percent was recorded by Bidar district. Dharwad district occupied the 7th position. Similarly, during the period from 1980-81 to 1991-92 Belgaum district recorded the highest growth rate in district per capita income of 7.3 percent, whereas the lowest rate 1.7 percent was recorded by Kodagu. Dharwad district was in the 4th position. We notice an increase of 226 percent in district income at current prices and 296 percent in per capita income during the decade of 1980-81 to 1991-92 in the district. The generation of income in all the districts is not uniform; it is more in some districts and less in some others. But when we observe the state income, we do not notice any significant increase in the percentage of the income of the districts. The details of grants allocated to different developmental programmes under plan in the district for the period from 1987-88 to 1990-91 are given in Table 8.4. During the period, we observe an increase of 577 percent in co-operative sector, 483.95 percent in minor irrigation, 273 percent in fisheries and only 3.9 percent in family welfare sector. But the grant allocated to food and nutrition sector and rural water supply sector, declined by 69.84 percent and 16.28 percent respectively. In this regard, it is to be pointed out, that with the establishment of Zilla Parishads, perceptible progress has been achieved in different sectors under the plans of the Government. The related data are given in Table 8.4 (See Table 8.2 also)

**Table 8.4 : Sectorwise expenditure of Plan Grants on different development programmes in Dharwad district 1987-88 to 1990-91**

Sl.No.	Sector	1987-88 Grants spent (Rs. in lakhs)	1988-89 Grants spent (Rs. in lakhs)	1989-90 Grants spent (Rs. in lakhs)	1990-91 Grants spent (Rs. in lakhs)	percentage increase in four years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Primary and Secondary Education	101.33	98.90	161.14	150.11	+ 48.13
2.	Adult Education	14.73	11.81	16.46	14.43	-
3.	Sports and Youth Services	0.50	0.50	2.35	2.40	+ 380
4.	Medical and Health Services	57.93	48.44	68.21	82.43	+ 42.30
5.	Indian Medicine	0.26	-	-	-	-
6.	Family Welfare	172.12	154.04	167.09	178.93	+ 3.9
7.	Rural Water Supply	309.07	400.02	348.17	258.74	- 16.28
8.	Housing	115.46	50.50	-	12.00	-
9.	S.C., S.Ts Welfare	18.42	34.04	37.14	39.90	+ 116.61
10.	Backward Class Welfare	49.02	23.84	27.32	32.70	- 33.29
11.	Special Component Programme for SCs	56.73	121.71	121.70	135.80	+ 139.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Women and Child Development	82.08	94.22	97.25	109.47	+ 33.36
13.	Nutrition	110.01	53.22	45.02	33.17	- 69.84
14.	Agriculture	143.37	143.28	123.17	140.09	- 2.28
15.	Horticulture	7.46	13.71	18.32	22.62	+ 203.21
16.	Soil Conservation	137.81	64.39	79.42	69.33	- 49.69
17.	Animal Husbandary	17.74	31.30	36.20	65.58	+ 269.67
18.	Fisheries	2.15	9.17	11.82	8.02	+ 273.02
19.	Forestry	118.56	98.59	118.36	117.90	-
20.	Co-operation	2.31	124.52	169.92	15.64	+ 577.05
21.	Rural Development and Employment	1080.30	1388.10	1346.81	1424.81	+ 31.89
22.	Minor Irrigation	4.05	14.29	19.50	23.65	+ 483.95
23.	Sericulture	29.23	37.79	39.25	52.88	+ 80.91
24.	Rural and Small Industries	40.75	27.67	34.68	31.53	- 22.6
25.	Roads and Bridges	38.88	103.13	115.61	118.84	+ 205.65
26.	District Level Sub-Plan	35.97	-	18.94	16.62	+ 53.97

Source : Zilla Parishat Report

1. **Trysem** : Under this programme rural youth is given training in self-employment. This programme is a part of IRDP ( Integrated Rural Development Programme). Its objective is to train the rural youth living below the poverty line in the age group of 18 and 35 years in different trades, technical skills, and after training, to provide facilities to engage themselves in self- employment in their own places. The selected candidates under this programme are given training for 3 to 9 months and during the period of training, they are paid a sum of Rs. 300 per month as stipend. During the year 1992-93, 1375 candidates were given training and an expenditure of Rs. 37.38 lakhs was incurred.

2. **Seed Money Assistance Programme to small industries** : Industrialists who seek loans from banks or financial institutions to start their own units, are required to invest their own share to an extent of 17.5 percent or 25 percent of the total estimated cost of the projects. But some industrialists, with all their experience and eligibilities, may not be in a position to contribute their share. In such cases, the government meets the shortage in the form of seed money assistance (loan). This programme is applicable only to small industries; and to places where population is below one lakh (1971) and where the total cost of machinery is less than Rs. 2 lakhs per unit.

3. **Interest Subsidy to artisans** : If the rate of interest on the composite loans availed by artisans, departmentally trained candidates and hereditary professionals is higher than 7 percent, this scheme makes a provision for the payment of interest subsidy up to three years subject to a maximum of 5 percent.

4. **Special Component Scheme:** This scheme is available to people belonging to scheduled caste only. Under this scheme, the persons/candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes are trained, Each one of them is given free tools worth Rs.1000( Maximum) and, a monthly stipend of Rs. 250.

5. **Apiculture Development Programme:** Under this scheme, the rural youth are given training for 2 months and during the period of training are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 200. and after the completion of training, the trained candidates are provided with tools required for bee keeping at 50 percent concession.

6. **Western Ghats Development Programme:** As per this scheme, economically backward persons in the watershed areas of Dharwad taluk are given training in specific trades and are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 200.

7. **Training for Handloom Weavers:** This programme is sponsored by the central government to increase the number of weavers in weavers' co-operative societies, and train the weavers to weave cloth in improved looms. The candidates are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 250 and the trainers are paid Rs. 500 as honorarium (per month).

8. **Group Weaving Centres:** Under this scheme, handloom co-operative societies are given subsidies to construct buildings and to buy instruments (machinery /tools). They are also given working capital and subsidy.

9. **Supply of Improved Looms and Instruments:** This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Its aim is to provide loans to weavers to buy improved looms and tools/instruments.

10. **Dye House:** The aim of this scheme is to provide loan to construct building, to buy tools/ machinery, and also administrative expenses and working capital.

11. **Group Housing Colony:** This scheme extends facilities/ assistance through co-operative societies to develop group housing colonies to the members of economically stable Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies.

12. **Supervisory Grant to Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies:** Under this centrally sponsored scheme, financial assistance is extended for appointing a paid secretary to handloom weavers' co-operative society for three years. (at decreasing rates)

13. **Government's Share Capital in Handloom Co-operative Societies:** This is a centrally sponsored scheme.

14. **Capital Loan (share) to New Members:** As per this scheme, to enable weavers to become members of handloom co-operative societies afresh, they are provided with a loan facility of 90 percent per share of Rs. 100.

15. **Saving Fund Scheme:** The members of handloom weavers' co-operative societies are to contribute 6 percent of their output (earning) to the societies towards this scheme.

16. **Group Insurance to Master Weavers:** The objective of this scheme is to extend group insurance to all handloom weavers from 1-1-1991.

17. **Power Looms:** On the basis of the recommendations of the managers of small scale industries department, the State's Textile Authority issues certificates.

18. Industrial Co operative Societies : Under this scheme, working capital and supervisory grants are provided.

The following facts emerge when we examine the plan expenditure on developmental programmes in the district. (Table No. 8.4). The expenditure incurred on sectors such as co-operatives, sports and youth services recorded a rise by 300 percent. The expenditure incurred on animal husbandry, fisheries, roads, bridges and horticulture recorded a rise by over 200 percent. But no significant increase is observed in sectors such as family welfare, women and child development, and rural development. Grants expended on forest sector have not increased. No increase is observed in the forest sector because, the development programmes of forest department are being executed by the forest department. Grants expended on sectors such as rural water supply, backward classes welfare, nutrition (food), agriculture and soil conservation have actually declined. The reason for reduction in grants expenditure in certain sectors is due to the expenditure made through the Zilla Parishat.

### Prices

Dharwad district did experience economic fluctuations during the 19th century. The American Civil War and the Industrial Revolution in England, affected the textile industry and cottage industries of (salt, paper, oil) the district. The district's economy was also influenced by factors such as frequenting famines, epidemics, plague, and cholera, roads improvement, construction of railways, post and telegraph system and great wars had their impact on the economy of the district as well as on its agriculture, industry, employment situation, money transaction etc. The changes that occurred in the prices of principal food crops like jowar and rice during the period from 1800 to 1880 are given in the table below.

**Table 8.5 - Changes in the prices of major food grains**

Kgs. per rupee					
Year	Jowar	Rice	Year	Jowar	Rice
1800	51	24.5	1850	71.4	34
1810	49.5	25.5	1860	41	18.6
1820	28.2	23.6	1870	18.6	7.7
1830	55.5	31	1880	20.9	12.3
1840	58.0	27.3			

Source : Economic life, Choksy

In case of jowar, we observe that its price increased by 50 percent in 1820 and subsequently declined. Further we notice that its price did not record a rise upto 1850, increased in 1860 and again increased by 50 percent in 1870 and 1880. But in the case of rice, its price, more or less remained stable during 1800-1850. We observe that in a matter of 50 years, its price recorded a fall by 40 percent. This kind of fluctuations in the prices of essential commodities are indicative of the economic trends in the district. An attempt is made here to give a brief account of such changes. It is learnt that owing to the impact of revenue settlement made in Hubli of Dharwad district during the period from 1843 to 1845, the farmers became the victims of severe poverty (Choksy : Economic Life of Karnataka,

p.26). Of the regions that suffered this kind of poverty, Kod (now in Hirekerur taluk) is a good example. It was one of the fertile taluks in the then Bombay Karnataka. As per the report of George Pingete, a traveller, the land in this region was not sown after 1848; paddy fields were converted into forests; irrigation tanks were totally silted. Once a prosperous region, was transformed into a village of a few huts. It is said that higher taxes might have been the cause for the poverty of the region. It is also said that with the implementation of new revenue system, the condition in this region improved and with it industries came up.

The prices of some food grains for the period from 1848-1878 are given here:

Sl.No.	Year	Jowar	Rice	Wheat	Dhal
1	1848-1857	122	64	98	60
2	1858-67	60	30	46	30
3	1869-77	52	26	30	22
4	1878	20	16	10	14

(Pounds per Rupee) (2.2 pounds = 1.k.g)

The average price of jowar was 122 pounds per rupee from 1848 to 1857, but by 1878 (in 30 years) it became 20 pounds per rupee (15 percent of what it was). It is said that the wars, (The American Civil War) and the import of gold into Bombay province caused prices to rise in this province. Apart from this, because of the cotton boom, the price of food grains fell and then rose.

When we observe the price index in Dharwad, the price of jowar which was 14 1/4 seers per rupee in 1865 rose to 19 seers per rupee in 1875. Similarly the prices of wheat and rice had also declined. More land came to be sown with cotton owing to increase in the demand for cotton. As a result, all the fallow land came to be transformed into cultivable land. People spent their profits they got by extending agricultural operations, and again they became debtors which induced them to go in for loans to undertake extensive cultivation.

The changes in prices that occurred from 1865 to 1875 are presented here.

	Seers per rupee		
	1865	1874	1875
Wheat	9 1/4	20	26-27
Jowar	12 1/2	23	29
Rice	7 3/4	15	20-21

Dharwad district experienced significant change in the economic life/conditions of its people during the second half of the 19th century, mainly because of the boom in cotton production. Between 1876-1878, the district was affected by severe famine. The prices of essential commodities went up and life became unbearable for the poor. Notwithstanding the relief measures instituted by the government, people began to migrate from the district. However, with the rainfall, in May 1877, people came back, condition improved. The price of jowar was 4 1/2 seers per rupee in August



1877 and by November it was 14 1/2 seers per rupee. Famine disappeared after 1879-80, and the years followed were favourable economically. (Table 8.6)

**Table 8.6 : Prices of selected essential goods 1895-96 to 1900-1901**

Sl.No.	Year	Jowar	Wheat	Rice	Blackgram	Tordhal	Ghee	Salt
		Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai
1.	1895-96	1-11-5	2-0-9	3-7-9	3-1-5	4-8-7	34-4-10	3-7-3
2.	1896-97	1-11-9	3-0-9	3-4-11	3-4-10	4-0-5	33-9-5	3-5-3
3.	1897-98*	3-4-5	5-1-9	4-4-0	4-12-2	5-10-5	30-14-6	3-7-2
4.	1898-99	2-1-1	3-11-2	3-2-8	3-9-2	4-0-6	34-0-4	3-9-6
5.	1899-1900	2-1-7	2-14-8	3-5-11	2-13-4	3-2-2	28-0-10	4-3-5
6.	1900-1901	3-12-0	4-9-2	4-9-6	4-12-9	5-6-4	34-15-2	3-11-6

\* (1897-98 Famine year) price per Maund (40 sers) one rupee = 16 anna, one anna = 12 paise (kasu)

Source : (Economic life of Karnataka, Choksy)

But, from 1897-98 onwards, the district was constantly exposed to the epidemic plague which took a toll of more than two lakh persons. Plague did make its appearance in 1910-1911 also both in Dharwad and Belgaum districts simultaneously. Malaria also made its appearance. Owing to all these reasons, the farmers, instead of engaging themselves in farming activities in villages migrated to towns/cities to make their living as labourers. It is said that as a result of this, some improvement in the standard of living of the poor was also visible. With the connection of Gadag by rail business improved.

By 1915, prices declined because of rich harvest. The price of cotton rose, and the farmers got higher price to the extent of 30 to 75 percent. But the prices of imported goods went up. For example, the price of match box recorded a rise from 13 annas to one rupee six paise for 144 boxes.

**Table 8.7 : Prices of selected food grains for the period from 1913-14 to 1937-38**

Sl.No.	Year	Price : No. of seers per rupee					
		Jowar	Bajra	Wheat	Rice	Jaggery	Cotton
1.	1913-14	13	11	10	7 ½	5 ¾	1 ¾
2.	1918-19	4	4	4 ½	4 ½	4 ½	-
3.	1922-23	10	8	7	4 ½	3 ½	1
4.	1924-25	8	7	5	5 ½	3 ½	1
5.	1928-29	10 ½	8	7	6	4¾	1 ¼
6.	1930-31	16	13 ½	9	7½	6 ½	2
7.	1933-34	17 ¼	15 ¾	10½	12½	10	-
8.	1937-38	17	13	10	10	8 ¼	2 ½

Source : (Economic life of Karnataka, Choksy)

We observe an increase in prices during the second world war (1939-45) and their subsequent fall there after. The unstable conditions in the textile mills in Bombay caused changes in the price of cotton. However, the years there after experienced price stability for some time. The price situation after 1960 and some economic indicators/ indices are given in this chapter.

### Standard of living

It we examine the trends in the wholesale and retail prices of consumer goods from 1960-61, in Dharwad district the striking fact that emerges is an increase in the cost of living. The monthly expenditure of a small middle class family consisting of husband, wife and two children in 1960 was like this. (these details were obtained from a private family): house rent approximately Rs. 20-30; children's education (upto secondary level) Rs. 5, consumer goods (rice, sugar etc) approximately Rs. 40; and medical expenses approximately Rs. 10; and other expenses Rs. 15. The total expenditure per month approximately was Rs.100. But this total expenditure was Rs.200 in 1970-71, Rs. 500 in 1980-81, Rs. 1200 in 1990-91, and by 1994 it reached Rs. 1800 mark approximately. The expenditure details in 1994 were like this; house rent Rs.500-600; children's education- Rs. 200-300; consumer goods -Rs. 700; and medical and other expenses- Rs.200. The goods which were regarded as luxury goods such as radio, television and two-wheelers, have been found in large numbers in towns and cities in recent decades. The expenditure details given above are applicable to Dharwad-Hubli cities only. The standard of living in rural areas has also been improving. The details of prices of consumer goods (which throw light on standard of living) prevailing in Dharwad market for the years 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, and 1992-93 are given in Table 8.8.

**Table 8.8 : Prices of selected agricultural produces in Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Dharwad 1970-71 to 1992-93**

Sl.No.	Crops	Price per quintal in Rupees			
		Average price			
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cotton				
	Jayadhara	-	518.00	1051	835
	Lakshmi	-	480.00	-	-
	Varalakshmi	-	531.00	-	-
	DCH	-	-	1150	1350
2.	Groundnut	122	295	810	711
3.	Kusube (Safflower)	-	335	840	815
4.	Bengal gram	105	375	750	835
5.	Tur gram	87	260	720	740
6.	Green gram	105	320	730	950
7.	Black gram	110	205	-	640
8.	Agasi (Linseed)	135	412	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Castor (cast)	125	270	-	-
10.	Onion	24	65	-	210
11.	Jowar	65	175 (white)	260(white)	390
12.	Wheat	102	230	415	410
13.	Paddy	69	115	-	-
14.	Rice	118	210	-	-
15.	Coriander seeds	260	480	825	-
16.	Alasandhi (cowpea)	90	289	670	680
17.	Dry Chillies	380	650	-	-
18.	Jaggery	-	350	400	608
19.	Potato	-	180	250	130
20.	Betel leaves (Andige)	-	-	220	538

Source : Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Dharwad

The price of jowar in 1960-61 was Rs. 65 per quintal, and at that price, 35,728 quintals arrived at the Dharwad Market. In 1970-71, its average price was Rs. 150 per quintal and at that price only 20,703 quintals came to the market and there was a reduction of 15,025 quintals in the arrivals at the market during this period.

### Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices rose between 1989-90 and 1990-91. The wholesale prices of principal food grains like rice, wheat, jowar, ragi, bajra, the prices of pulses like bengal gram, green gram, tur dhal, black gram, the prices of oil seeds like groundnut, groundnut oil, coconut oil, in 1990-91 were higher than those in 1989-90. During this year (1990-91), the average price per quintal of superior quality rice was Rs. 600, medium quality rice was Rs. 500, ordinary quality rice was Rs. 300, wheat was Rs. 425, jowar was Rs. 300, ragi was Rs. 180, and bajra was Rs. 200.

Of the pulses, the price of tur dhal on an average rose from Rs. 1,200 per quintal in 1989 to Rs. 1,530 per quintal in 1990, and of black gram from Rs. 1,025 per quintal in 1989 to Rs. 1,235 per quintal in 1990.

In the case of oil seeds, the price of groundnut was Rs. 1,500 per quintal, and *kusube* was Rs. 900 per quintal. The prices of groundnut oil and coconut oil which were Rs. 2800 and Rs. 3500 per quintal in 1989 rose to Rs. 3500 and Rs. 4600 per quintal respectively in 1990. On an average, the prices per quintal of sugar, jaggery (superior) and jaggery (ordinary) were Rs. 850, Rs. 600 and Rs. 450 respectively.

### Retail prices

A similar trend in retail prices was also noticed. The prices in 1990-91 were higher than those in 1989-90. The price of superior rice rose from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6.50, of medium quality rice rose to Rs. 5.50, of ordinary rice rose to Rs. 4.50 per kg. The price of wheat rose from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5 per kg. The prices per kg of jowar, ragi, bajra, turdhal, black gram, bengal gram, green gram (dhal) groundnut,

red chillies, groundnut oil, coconut oil, onion, sugar, superior quality jaggery, ordinary grade jaggery, and peas were Rs. 3.50, Rs. 2.50, Rs. 2.50, Rs. 16.50, Rs. 13, Rs. 11, Rs. 12, Rs. 17, Rs. 30, Rs. 36, Rs. 47, Rs. 3, Rs. 8.50, Rs. 6, Rs. 4.50, and Rs. four respectively. The price of one coconut was Rs. 3.50.

**Table 8.9 : Wholesale and Retail prices of Food-Grains (1992-93)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Whole sale Price per quintal in Rupees			Retail Price per kg. in Rupees	
1.	Rice (Superior)	650	-	700	7-10	7-20
2.	Rice (Medium)	600	-	650	6-45	6-50
3.	Rice (Ordinary)	550	-	600	6-00	6-40
4.	Rice (Boiled)	560	-	-	6-10	6-20
5.	Ragi	310	-	330	3-70	3-80
6.	Wheat (White)	530	-	550	6-00	6-10
7.	Wheat (Red)	500	-	560	5-60	5-70
8.	Jowar (Hybrid)	300	-	330	3-80	3-90
9.	Jowar (White)	420	-	450	5-10	5-20
10.	Turgram	1500	-	1520	16-00	
11.	Groundnut Oil	2675	-	2700	30-00	
12.	Coconut Oil	5235	-	5250	61-00	
13.	Sugar (Open Market)	1029	-	1050	10-50	
14.	Jaggery	660	-	700	7-50	
15.	Dry Chillies	3,300	-	3,400	38-00	
16.	Onion	310	-	350	4-00	
17.	Potato	290	-	300	4-00	
18.	Coconut (Big size per thousand)	4,250	-	4,300	5-50	

(Per Coconut)

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

The geographical area of Dharwad district is 13,78,200 hectares, and it constitutes 7.23 percent of the state's total geographical area. Its forest area is 8.20 percent as against the state's forest area of 15.92 percent, and is less than the National area of 20.60 percent. The forest covered in the district increased from 1,11,800 hectares in 1955-56 to 11,60, 463 hectares in 1980-81, and to 11,02,777 hectares in 1990-92. As a result, there has been no significant increase in the net sown area. The recent decades have witnessed reduction in net sown area. The changes in crops and prices are discussed here.

**Jowar :** In 1990-91 the average price of jowar was Rs. 220 per quintal, and the quantity that arrived at the market was 83,850 quintals, in 1992-93, the average price was Rs. 390 and the quantity that arrived at market was 14,297 quintals. The wholesale price of jowar recorded a rise from Rs. 65 to Rs. 390 (500 percent) between 1970-71 and 1992-93. Similarly the retail prices of all goods went up approximately by 300-400 percent. At the same time the income also recorded a significant increase. A farmer, for instance, who used to get Rs. 3,250 for 50 quintals in 1960-61 got Rs. 13,750 in 1992-

93. But, there was also a significant increase in the cost of production. In view of the increase in the income of the farmer by 410 percent, he experienced improvement in standard of living, despite rise in prices. The farmer had put a lot of effort to market his crop. It was difficult to sell his produce without the assistance of middlemen. As such, of the price paid by the consumers, only 30-40 percent reached the farmers and the remaining 60-70 percent went to the middlemen. The Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees have been helping the farmers to sell their products, these days.

In the recent decades, industrial activity has been increasing in Hubli city, and the number of institutions which provide assistance to those who establish industries, has been increasing. They include, Commercial Banks, Grameena Banks, Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, etc. Upto 1992, the Karnataka State Finance Corporation alone had extended assistance to 4,918 units involving a sum of Rs. 9,946.73 lakhs. This has caused increase in the purchase of luxury goods on the one hand, and increase in the prices of some consumer goods on the other.

#### **Land value**

The extent of dry land (*Khushki*) is more in Dharwad district and it is being traded more. The details of land traded in the district from 1960-61 to 1991-92 (Taluk-wise) are given in Table 8.10.

In Byadgi-taluk, in 1970-71 land to the extent of 1268 acres was traded at Rs. 544 per acre, and later in 1990-91, only 239 acres were sold at an average price of Rs. 6778 per acre. In Gadag taluk, in 1965-66, 6532 acres were sold at Rs. 375 per acre, and later in 1991-92, 1637 acres were sold at Rs. 9473 per acres.

In Haveri taluk, in 1970-71, 884 acres were sold at Rs. 918 per acre and later in 1991-92, the selling price was Rs. 10,901 per acre. In Dharwad taluk the average price per acre was Rs. 405, and Rs. 11,276 in 1970-71 and 1991-92 respectively. In Hangal taluk the average price per acre was Rs. 614 in 1970-71 and went up to Rs. 4,671 at which 821 acres were sold. In 1990-91 in Hirekerur taluk, 5,554 acres of land was sold at an average price of Rs. 350 in 1965-66 and in 1991-92 (December) the average price was Rs. 5,836 per acre, and 1,503 acres were sold for Rs. 87.72. lakh.

In Hubli taluk, in 1960-61, 1,186 acres were sold at an average price of Rs. 524 per acre, and the corresponding figures for 1991-92 were, 1976 acres and Rs.14,080 respectively.

In 1991-92 the highest price for dry land per acre, (average price) was Rs. 14,080 in Hubli, whereas the lowest average price of Rs. 3,444 prevailed in Mundargi taluk. We observe an increase in the land price in all taluks between 1954 and 1975. The increase in land price in the district in three decades (taluk-wise) is given here:- *Kalghatgi*:- Dryland : 61.87 times, Haveri : 39.78 times, Savanur : 37.72 times, Dharwad : 31.40 times, Shiggaon : 31.19 times, Hangal : 30.42 times, Hubli : 26.87 times, Gadag : 25.88 times, Shirahatti : 25.41 times, Byadgi : 24.54 times, Hirekerur : 23.34 times, Kundgol : 21.72 times, Ranibennur : 20.05 times, Irrigated land is sold more in the taluks of *Kalghatgi*, Nargund, and Savanur. The taluk-wise details of land traded in Dharwad district from 1960-61 to 1991-92 are given in Table 8.10. The land traded recorded a rise by 37.72 times in 20 years in Savanur taluk, by 39.78 times in Haveri taluk in 30 years, and by 61 times in Kalghatgi taluk:

**Table 8.10 : Selling Price of land per acre (dry land)**

Sl.No.	Taluks	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	Increased by no. of times in relation to the year 1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Byadgi	318	554	2385	3969	6778	7804	24.54
2.	Dharwad	358	405	1076	6021	9346	11276	31.40
3.	Gadag	366	760	1801	5415	7197	9473	25.88
4.	Hangal	193	64	1776	3075	4671	5872	30.42
5.	Haveri	274	918	2159	4216	9386	10901	39.78
6.	Hirekerur	250	500	1000	2558	4500	5836	23.34
7.	Hubli	524	1374	4173	8040	12317	14080	26.87
8.	Kalghatgi	294	875	2020	4210	8985	18190	61.87
9.	Kundgol	444	842	3372	7894	12335	9646	21.72
10.	Mundargi	-	-	1073	1541	2834	3444	4.14
11.	Nargund	-	-	-	4105	7696	10880	1.54
12.	Navalgund	374	1000	3498	-	-	-	-
13.	Ranebennur	444	870	1930	4541	7368	8885	20.05
14.	Ron	366	583	1701	2583	5032	6721	18.36
15.	Savanur	-	266	1995	3948	6994	10034	37.72
16.	Shiggaon	327	735	2190	3036	7637	10200	31.19
17.	Shirahatti	205	476	1090	2261	4802	5129	25.01

Source : Information provided by Taluk Sub-Registrars

### Land Utilisation

Karnataka State Remote Sensing Technology Utilisation Centre.

The land utilisation details of Dharwad district in 1988-89 ascertained by the Centre through satellite are given below:

1) Area covered by construction	:	4529 hectares (0.33 percent of the total geographical area).
2) Agricultural land	:	11,78,452 hectares 85.78 percent.
3) Forest land	:	1,07, 704 " 07.84 "
4) Fallow land	:	72,831 " 5.30 "
5) Tanks, wells etc	:	10,221 " 0.74 "
6) Others	:	63 " 0.01 "
Total		13,73,800 " 100.00 "

**Table 8.11 : Land Utilisation particulars**

Sl.No.	Particulars of land	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1991-92	Increase/ Decrease
1.	Geographical Area according to village records in 000 hectares	1377.1	1378.0	1378.0	1378.0	
2.	Forest area (in % terms)	8.1	8.2	8.20	8.37	+ .27
3.	Area not available for cultivation					
	(a) Area under non-agricultural use (in % terms)	0.7	1.62	2.10	4.54	+ 3.84
	(b) Barren and un-cultivable area (in % terms)	3.9	1.97	2.26	1.56	-2.34
4.	Area not available for cultivation other than fallow land					
	(a) Cultivable waste land (in % terms)	0.7	0.72	0.70	0.49	- 0.21
	(b) Permanent pastures and other grazing land (in % terms)	2.4	2.80	2.68	1.36	- 1.04
	(c) Miscellaneous trees crops and groves not included in the net area sown (in % terms)	0.8	0.35	0.30	0.17	- 0.63
5.	Fallow Land					
	(a) Current fallow land (in % terms)	1.0	1.85	2.84	2.70	+ 1.7
	(b) Other fallow land (in % terms)	1.5	1.58	0.70	0.80	- 0.70
6.	Net Sown Area (in % terms)	80.90.	80.91	80.22	80.01	-0.27
7.	Total cropped Area in Hectares	1162500	1144300	1160463	1102777	-

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

In the district, from 1979-80 to 1988-89, the forest area increased by 1.91 percent and the area not available for cultivation increased by 38.20 percent. The area of barren land and land where cultivation is not possible recorded a fall by 28.47 percent. In the same way, non-fallow land and land not put to cultivation decreased by 44.20 percent. The area of fallow land out of the presently cultivable land recorded a rise by 241.12 percent. But it should be noted that the net sown area declined by 7.28 percent. The area of land sown more than once increased by 426 percent. Irrigation facilities increased significantly and spectacular changes in the methods of cultivation are quite obvious.

**Land Utilisation** During 1990-91, in the district's total geographical area of 13.78 lakh hectares, forest constituted 1.15 lakh hectares (8.3 percent), land not available for cultivation 0.83 lakh hectares, (six percent), non-fallow land and land not cultivated 0.28 lakh hectares (2.3 per cent), fallow land 1.9 lakh hectares, and sown area 9.72 lakh hectares. The area where two crops are taken comes to, 1.56 lakh hectares; this is less than previous year's by 18.32 percent. The net sown area in 1990-91: Byadgi taluk 0.30 lakh hectares; Dharwad taluk 0.84 lakh hectares; Gadag taluk 0.62 lakh hectares; Hangal taluk 0.52 lakh hectares; Haveri taluk 0.63 lakh hectares; Hirekerur 0.56 lakh hectares; Hubli taluk 0.64 lakh hectares; Kalghatgi 0.42 lakh hectares; Kundgol 0.61 lakh hectares; Mundargi 0.38 lakh hectares; Nargund 0.35 lakh hectares; Navalgund 0.81 lakh hectares; Ranebennur 0.62 lakh hectares; Ron 0.81 lakh hectares; Savanur 0.48 lakh hectares; Shiggaon 0.42 lakh hectares; and Shirhatti 0.73 lakh hectares. When compared to the previous year, the net sown area recorded a fall by 7.69 percent.

**Urbanisation** : In any district, urban population denotes the extent of urbanisation. The details of urban population for the period from 1901 to 1991 are given here: 1901-2,67,752; 1911- 2,39,585



(-10.5); 1921-2,77,901 (+13.8) ; 1931- 3,22,717 (+16.12); 1941-3,45,993 (+7.2); 1951- 4,92,804 (+29.7); 1961- 5,24,624 (+6.4); 1971-7,37,973 (+40.6); 1981- 10,38,258 (+28.9); and 1991-12,23,839 (+15.16). Decade-wise, it increased by 29.7 percent between 1941 and 1951 and by 40.6 percent between 1961 and 1971. From this we come to know that the increase in urban population after 1941 probably is ascribable to industrialisation and expansion of employment opportunities in Dharwad-Hubli and some other centres. By taking 100 as base year index for 1901, the urbanisation indices for the subsequent decades are as under:

1901 - 100.00	1951 -184.05
1911 - 89.48	1961 - 195.14
1921 - 103.79	1971 - 275.62
1931 - 120.53	1981 - 387.77
1941 - 129.52	1991 - 456.78

As far as the number of towns is concerned, for the period from 1901 to 1931, the number constantly stood at 25; it was 22 in 1941; 29 in 1951; 17 in 1961; 18 in 1971; 20 in 1981; and 22 in 1991.

Even though the distinction between rural and urban area was observed in 1951 census, in 1961 census towns/cities were classified occupation-wise. As per 1971 census a city area meant;

- 1) Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment, Sanitary Board or all places coming under scheduled area,
- 2) It should satisfy the following conditions :-
  - (a) There should be a minimum population of 5,000;
  - (b) The proportion of non-agricultural workers in the total male workers ought to be 75 percent;
  - (c) It should have a minimum population density of 400 per square k.m.

The census of 1981 has effected some change in the notion of towns/cities. As per this census workers engaged in animal husbandry, forestry, fishing etc., are regarded as agricultural workers for the present purpose. (These workers were considered non-agricultural workers in 1961-71 census) For some of these reasons, the number of towns/cities declined and later recorded a rise. In Dharwad district, in 1971 census, Hirekerur, Kalghatgi, Mulgund and Mundargi, were not regarded as towns/cities, but came to be regarded as towns/cities as per the 1981 census. There are 1,411 villages, 41 becharak villages, and 22 towns/cities. The number of villages with more than 5,000 population as per 1981 census is given in table 8.12. (There are no towns with less than 5,000 population. This aspect has not been substantiated by 1991 census) Class 1: One lakh and more than one lakh population ; Class 2: 50,000 to 99,999; Class 3 : 20,000 to 49,999; Class 4 : 10,000 to 19,999; Class 5 : 5,000 to 9,999; and Class 6 : less than 5,000 population.

**Table 8.12 : No. of villages with more than 5,000 population**

Sl.No.	Taluks	Villagers	Population	Percentage share in the state's total population
1.	Byadgi	1	7,001	0.03
2.	Dharwad	4	29,906	0.11
3.	Gadag	5	35,838	0.14
4.	Hangal	2	14,106	0.05
5.	Haveri	7	47,634	0.18
6.	Hirekerur	4	27,567	0.10
7.	Hubli	2	15,474	0.06
8.	Kalghatgi	1	5,458	0.02
9.	Kundgol	4	30,990	0.12
10.	Mundargi	3	19,678	0.07
11.	Nargund	1	6,577	0.03
12.	Navalgund	3	17,942	0.07
13.	Ranebennur	3	19,049	0.07
14.	Ron	4	24,262	0.09
15.	Savanur	1	5,116	0.02
16.	Shiggaon	3	21,231	0.08
17.	Shirahatti	3	19,271	0.07
	District	51	3,47,100	1.3

Source : Census of India 1981, Part IIA, Sec.9, P. 176

The proportion of urban population of Dharwad district as per 1901 census was 35.25 percent, and it was 28.89 percent at the state level. In terms of urbanisation, the district occupied the second position in the state. The urban population in the state was 22.33 percent in 1961, 24.31 percent in 1971, 28.89 percent in 1981. For the same reference points, the figures for Dharwad district were 26.88 percent, 31.51 percent, and 35.25 percent. The reduction in the number of towns/cities was responsible for non-increase in urbanisation from 1951 to 1961. But the basic reason for this was the change in the parameters used for identifying towns/cities. The number of towns/ cities recorded a fall from 29 in 1951 to 17 in 1961, and urban population declined from 31.26 percent (1951) to 26.88 percent (1961). But from 1961 onwards, the number of towns as well as urban population increased. From 1961 to 1971, the number of towns increased by only one town, and urban population recorded a rise by 36.59 percent. (The state's urban population increased by 35.23 percent). From 1971 to 1981, the number of towns increased from 18 to 25. But during this decade the extension of urbanisation was 40.69 percent and it was less than the state's (50.65 percent) average. As far as the extension of urbanisation at the taluk level in the decade was concerned, Hirekerur was at the bottom with 6.33 percent (minimum) and Hubli at the top with 84.49 percent (maximum). The figure for Gadag taluk was 51.87 percent. The increase in urbanisation in 15 out of 17 taluks was less than the increase at the district level. Gadag-Betageri and Mulgund in Gadag taluk came to be categorised as towns.

**Table: 8.13 : No. of cities / towns, and population in Dharwad district 1901-1991**

Sl. Year	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5		Class 6		Total	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. 1901	-	-	1	81,143	1	30,652	3	38,127	13	95,127	6	22,703	24	2,67,752
2. 1911	-	-	1	91,031	1	29,902	-	-	11	77,968	11	40,684	24	2,39,585
3. 1921	1	1,00,992	-	-	1	41,040	2	23,764	12	81,391	8	30,720	24	2,77,907
4. 1931	1	1,24,398	-	-	1	45,852	3	37,909	14	95,726	5	18,832	24	3,22,717
5. 1941	1	1,43,504	1	56,283	-	-	4	51,390	11	78,925	6	15,981	21	3,46,083
6. 1951	1	1,96,180	1	65,509	1	25,282	5	68,549	16	1,19,756	4	17,528	28	4,92,804
7. 1961	1	2,48,489	1	76,614	2	52,347	10	1,30,788	2	16,386	-	-	16	5,24,624
8. 1971	1	3,79,166	1	95,426	3	88,842	12	1,65,261	1	9,278	-	-	18	7,37,973
9. 1981	2	6,44,767	1	56,118	5	1,30,622	14	2,05,042	-	-	-	-	22	10,38,258
10. 1991	2	78,23,49	1	67,442	8	2,24,665	9	1,49,435	-	-	-	-	20	12,23,891

Source: Census, General Population Tables 1991 (pp. 469-475) Part IIA

There were 1,359 villages in 1971 and 1,362 villages in 1981. They rose to 1366 in 1991 in the district. During the decade (1981-91) the number of villages that increased were four.

In Dharwad taluk the number of villages increased from 110 in 1971 to 111 in 1981,. Kamalapur village, which was not regarded as an independent village in 1971 was so regarded in 1981, and as a result the number of villages increased by one. In this way, the changes so occurred in the description of village, municipality or notified area committee in some taluks were responsible for such difference in the number of villages. There was only one class-I city during the period from 1901 to 1971, and it increased to two in 1981, and the urban population increased by 70 percent during the decade 1971-81. The migration from rural areas to urban areas, especially to Hubli and Gadag was the principal cause for this phenomenon. Migration was caused by industrialisation and expansion of employment opportunities in towns. In the same way the number of class III and IV towns increased only by two during the decade 1971-81.

Recently, i.e., in 1992-93, there were 1,322 inhabited villages, 40 uninhabited villages, and 20 towns, cities and urban centres in the district. The details of increase that occurred in urban population in the past decades are given in table 8.14. Whenever the villages were struck by plague and other epidemics, people deserted their villages and built new villages. There are examples of people belonging to one or more villages building a new village or a new dwelling.

Some of the particulars of the Hubli city's socio-economic survey conducted in 1956-57 by Professor B.R.Dekane under the auspices of the Karnatak University are given here:

House building activities for the period from 1881 to 1951 were as follow:

Year	No. of Houses	Total Population	Population per House
1881	7,468	36,677	4.9
1921	17,703	69,206	3.9
1941	21,228	98,751	4.7
1951	14,092	1,29,609	9.2

During the period from 1881 to 1921, urban population increased by 87 percent, whereas the number of houses increased by 137 percent. As a result the per house population decreased from 4.9 to 3.9. Between 1921 and 1941, population increased by 42.7 percent, whereas the number of houses increased by 20 percent. Between 1941 and 1951, we notice a decline in the number of houses. This decline is due to the change made in the definition of "houses" in the census. The details of 2,589 houses covered in the survey are as follow: households with three or less than three persons: 744; households with 4-6 persons: 1069; larger households with 7-9 persons 538; and households with more than 10 persons: 238. Of these households, 46 percent of the small households had one room, and in middle class households, 79 percent of them had two rooms. The classification of the inhabited houses (2,589) based on their total area is given in the next page.

Built area of the house	No. of House holds	percentage share in the total houses.
1) Less than 100 sq.ft	437	16.90
2) 100-200sq.ft	810	31.30
3) 200-300 sq.ft	477	18.40
4) 300-400 sq.ft.	228	8.80
5) 400-500 sq.ft	195	7.50
6) 500-600 sq.ft.	121	4.70
7) 600-700 sq.ft.	35	1.40
8) 700-800 sq.ft	74	2.80
9) 800-900 sq.ft	26	1.00
10) More than 900 sq.ft	182	7.00
11) Others	4	0.20
Total	2589	100.00

Similarly, the details of per capita availability of space in houses (in sq.ft) are given here.

Sl.No.	Per capita availability of space in sq.ft	No. of households	percentage share in total houses
1)	Less than 25 sq.ft.	538	20.70
2)	25 to 30 sq.ft.	175	6.80
3)	30 to 50 sq.ft.	670	25.90
4)	50 to 100 sq.ft.	701	27.10
5)	100 to 150 sq.ft.	215	8.30
6)	150 to 200 sq.ft.	101	3.90
7)	200 to 300 sq.ft	101	3.90
8)	300 to 500 sq.ft.	51	2.00
9)	500 to 700 sq.ft.	18	0.70
10)	700 to 900 sq.ft.	8	0.30
11)	More than 900 sq.ft	8	0.30
12)	Others	3	0.10
Total		2589	100.00

**House Rent :** As per this survey report, of those who paid Rs. 5 per 50 sq.ft. area, 0.7 percent of them had been tenants for more than 15 years, and 4.6 percent of them had been tenants for 1-2 years. Of those who paid Rs. 3 per 50 sq.ft of area constituted 97.4 percent and they had been tenants for more than 15 years. During the Second World War quite a few households migrated to Hubli city. Besides this, the famine that hit Bijapur and Bellary districts in 1942 also caused migration.

Again, the trouble that occurred in Hyderabad border in 1948 was also responsible for migration. As a consequence, the demand for houses increased and rent had to be raised, even then, as per the House Rent Act of Bombay State the increased rent was not so high.

An examination of table 8.14, reveals that, during the decade 1981-92, the growth of Dharwad-Hubli city was of the order of 22.87 percent; this growth rate was 55 percent growth of the previous decade. From this it becomes clear that all the cities grew at a faster rate during 1971-81 whereas their growth rate declined in the decade of 1981-91. The facilities made available in villages on the one hand, and higher cost of living in cities on the other, may be regarded as causes for the above trend in the growth of cities. It is only in the case of Annigeri and Alnavar cities, the increase in the growth during 1971-81 was less than that in 1981-91.

**House construction :** The house construction activity in the district upto 1960 did not proceed at a fast rate. Huts and ordinary houses existed in large numbers. House construction activity increased in later decades. The number of houses per sq. mile for the period from 1921 to 1961 are given here: 1921:38; 1931: 39; 1941: 47; 1951: 39; and 1961: 48. But after independence schemes for the construction of dwellings and sites for the construction of dwelling houses came to be formulated by the government. Both at the centre and state, a separate ministry for Housing came to be established. House construction activity has been accorded priority even in Five Year Plans. Banks, Housing Development Corporations, Urban Development Authorities, and House building Co-operative Societies have been actively involved in this field.

As per 1961 census, in Hubli city, for every thousand houses, there were 64 five-room houses, 81 four-room houses, 149 three-room houses, 350 two-room houses, and 356 one -room houses. According to this census, one room means a place with a door and a roof and has facilities for a person to sleep. (Here it is to be observed that in Hubli, there is quite a good number of large houses belonging to weavers). In 1971 census, for every thousand censused houses, there were 23 five-room houses, 32 four-room houses, 87 three- room houses, 286 two-room houses, and 572 one-room houses. As per 1981 census, in all there were 3,33,640 houses in the district, and of them 1,73,580 houses were owned by the occupants and the remaining 1,60,060 houses were rented houses. In 1961, the cost of construction of an ordinary house (middle class) was Rs. 50-60 per sq.ft, Rs. 175 -200 per sq.ft in 1971, Rs. 300-320 per sq.ft in 1981, and it was about Rs. 350 per sq.ft in 1992-93. In the recent past, i.e., in 1993-94 house construction activity in the district has been increasing, and it is more pronounced in Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag. Of late, multi-storeyed houses and complexes have been coming up in Hubli.

**Table 8.14 : Details of growth of cities / towns in the last two decades (1971-81 and 1981-1991)**

Sl.No.	Cities/Towns	Population (1991)	Growth rate of Cities / Towns	
			1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5
Class-I				
1.	Dharwad-Hubli	6,47,640	39.02	22.87
2.	Gadag - Betgeri	1,33,918	22.99	14.10

1	2	3	4	5
	Class 2			
3.	Ranibennur	67,419	42.62	16.00
	Class 3			
4.	Haveri	45,312	32.25	24.59
5.	Nargund	29,917	35.72	27.14
6.	Savanur	29,679	36.39	18.54
7.	Lakshmeshwar	28,771	23.55	13.08
8.	Annigeri	25,237	26.79	35.58
9.	Gajendragad	24,176	30.41	19.53
10.	Hangal	20,904	23.60	22.32
11.	Byadgi	20,574	25.03	14.71
	Class 4			
12.	Shiggaon	19,923	25.78	32.95
13.	Navalgund	19,428	31.48	23.49
14.	Ron	19,100	24.94	16.73
15.	Mundargi	16,541	-	21.47
16.	Mulgund	15,760	-	8.43
17.	Shirahatti	14,983	43.43	12.59
18.	Kundgol	14,686	28.08	2.52
19.	Naregal	14,566	11.62	2.70
20.	Alnawar	14,485	25.58	11.20

Source : Census Reports of 1981 and 1991

Note: Hirekerur and Kalghatgi which were considered as towns in 1981, were not considered so in 1991

**Agriculture Sector** - As to the sectoral shares of district income, in 1974-75, 65.17 percent of the district income came from agriculture( in the state it was 70.48 percent). Measures are being undertaken to bring in more land under cultivation through new methods. The details of some of the principal crops are given below (see also chapter -4 for details)

**Paddy** : Area under cultivation of paddy was 97,664 hectares (9.50 percent of the state's paddy cultivation) in 1960-61, 97,513 hectares (8.33 percent of the state's) in 1970 -71, 77, 751 hectares (6.98 percent of the state's) in 1980-81, and it reached 81,993 hectares( 6.93 percent of the state's) in 1990-91; We notice a decline in the area under rice cultivation in these 30 years. As to the production of rice, it was 92, 659 tons ( 6.98 percent of the state's) in 1960-61, 1,27,109 tons ( 6.36 percent of the state's )in 1970-71, 1,24,611 tons ( 5.52 percent of the state's) in 1980-81, and it reached 52,550 tons (2.21 percent of the state's) in 1990-91; thus we notice a decline of nearly 40 percent in these 30 years. In the case of yield, it was 990 kg per hectare in 1960-61, 1,372 kg in 1970-71, 1687 kg in 1980-81;831 kg in 1990-91;1480 kg in 1991-92; 1326 kg in 1992-93.

**Jowar**: Jowar was cultivated in 2,96, 712 hectares (9.99 percent of the state's) in 1960-61, and by 1990-91 it was to 2,66,895 hectares (11. 41 percent of the state's), we notice a decline of 10 percent. In the case of production, it was 1,78,379 tons (15.46 percent of the state's) in 1960-61, it reached



2,06,665 tons (12.79 percent of the state's) by 1990-91. In spite of significant increase in production during this period, its share in the state's production was less. The average yield per hectare was 886 kg. in 1970-71, 1,146kg. in 1980-81, 620 kg in 1990-91, 956kg in 1991-92, and it reached 872 kg. in 1992-93.

**Ragi:** Ragi was cultivated in 10,886 hectares (1.09 percent of the state's) in 1960-61, and it was 9294 hectares (0.80 percent) in 1990-91. Its production was 15,486 tons (2.06 percent) in 1960-61 came down to 8,909 tons (0.67 percent) in 1990-91. The yield per hectare was 497 kg. in 1960-61, 891 kg in 1970-71; 695kg in 1980-81, 866kg in 1991-92, and it reached 986 kg in 1992-93.

**Total cereals :** In 1960-61, 3,21,677 tons of cereals were produced in 5,48,951 hectares of land, and the yield per hectare was 584kg. The corresponding figures for the subsequent periods were; 1970-71- 5,23,618 hectares, 3,99,501 tons and 803kg; 1980-81-4,97,813 hectares, 4,78,222 tons and 1,921 kg. And in 1990-91, 4,87,714 hectares, 3,62,091 tons and 781kg. Decline in yield in thirty years is noticeable; in 1980-81, it increased and 1990-91 it declined.

**Total oil seeds :** In 1960-61, 53,892 tons of oil seeds were produced in 1,59,076 hectares of land, and the yield per hectare was 338 kg. In 1970-71, oil seeds were cultivated in 1,78,697 hectares, and the average yield was 650 kg per hectare. In 1980-81, 1,42,570 hectares were put to oil seeds cultivation, and the per hectare yield was 564 kg. And in 1990-91, 2,32,587 hectares were put to cultivation and their per hectare yield was 545 kg. We notice fluctuations in yield as well as the area under oil seeds production in these 30 years period; yield increased initially and subsequently declined, but the area under cultivation increased between 1960-61 and 1970-71, declined in 1980-81, and again increased in 1989-90.

**Cotton :** In 1960-61, 1,16,475 bales of cotton was raised by sowing 2,56,284 hectares for its cultivation, and the per hectare yield was 82 kg. In 1970-71, 90,635 bales of cotton was produced in 2,52,547 hectares, and the average yield per hectare was 68 kg. In 1980-81, 1,60,629 bales of cotton was raised in 2,52,142 hectares, and the average yield per hectare was 114kg. In 1989-90, 1,90, 141 bales of cotton was raised in 2,33,049 hectares, and the per hectare yield was 146 kg. In the state, the per hectare yield was 228 kg, in 1989-90. In 1992-93, 1,97,615 hectares of land was brought under cotton cultivation.

**Maize :** Maize was not cultivated in 1960-61. In 1970-71, it was cultivated in 206 hectares, and the yield per hectare was 3,494 kg. In 1980-81, the area put to maize cultivation was 7,695 hectares and the per hectare yield was 2,304 kg. In 1990-91, it was cultivated in 22,220 hectares, and the per hectare yield was 2,249 kg. The yield per hectare was 3494kg. in 1970-71, 2,304 kg in 1980-81, 2,918 kg. in 1991-92, and 3,192 kg. in 1992-93.

**Wheat :** In 1960-61, an area of 1,10,120 hectares was put to wheat cultivation, and the per hectare (average) yield was 215kg. In 1970-71, the average yield per hectare was 289kg. In 1980-81, it was cultivated in 1,10,724 hectares, and the per hectare yield was 390 kg. In 1990-91, 80,729 hectares of land was put to its cultivation, and the per hectare yield was 366 kg. The per hectare yield was 526kg, in 1990-1991, 615 kg in 1991-92, and 632 kg. in 1992-93. From these trends we come to know that the area put to wheat cultivation declined, whereas the per hectare yield recorded a rise, during the period under review.

By according primacy to agriculture, the principal occupation of the district, special attention is being given to augment agricultural output. The Department of Agriculture has been assisting the farmers in taking maximum advantage of rain and irrigation facilities, certified seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and technical advice. In 1990-91 (in three seasons), agricultural activities were undertaken in 17,94,777 hectares, and achieved an output of 6,94,890 tons. Of the total area, food crops were cultivated in 11,55,750 hectares. An area of 1,62,467 hectares was put to cotton cultivation and the output was 1,51,486 bales. Similarly, 1,77,761 hectares were put to the cultivation of pulses and 2,05,232 hectares to oil seeds, and the output attained were 58,564 tons and 93,403 tons respectively. As per the comprehensive rice development scheme/programme implemented in the Malnad taluks of the district, viz., Hangal, Hirekerur, Kalghatgi, Dharwad, Hubli and Shiggaon, 751 quintals of certified seeds were distributed in the year 1990-91. Weedicides were used in 1948 hectares. Demonstrations were held to demonstrate the use of weedicides in 656 hectares and of technical aspects of rice production in 400 hectares. A sum of Rs. 16,74,129 was spent on these programmes. Under the special programme of food production (Jowar), 638 quintals of certified seeds were distributed. In all 584 plant protection devices were distributed. Weedicides and other pesticides were used in 1872 hectares. A sum of Rupees 8.8 lakh was spent on this programme. In addition to this, under special unit programme, 234 beneficiaries in the first phase, and 168 beneficiaries in the second phase, were given assistance in the form of agricultural implements etc.

### **Irrigation and Land Development**

It was estimated to provide irrigation facilities to 1, 45,199 hectares of land under the Malaprabha project in Navalgund, Nargund and Ron taluks of Dharwad district, and irrigation facility has already been extended to 61,176 hectares of land. If irrigation facility is to be put to its best use, it is necessary to develop the cultivable land in the irrigated area. Development of land, would facilitate extension of irrigation facility. With this end in view, as is the case with other irrigated areas, a development authority has been established for Ghataprabha-Malaprabha irrigation project area. This authority has already developed 3,813 hectares of land in Malaprabha Command Area in the year 1990-91. A major portion of this area has been developed by farmers themselves. Under the Special Component Programme, 200 farmers of this area have been supplied with agricultural implements free of cost. The authorities have already spent a sum of Rs.32 lakhs for all the works put together. For the benefit of the tailenders and for those who have been deprived of irrigation facilities, tube wells are being dug. In the same way suction pumps are being installed to drain out the inundated water in the irrigated area. A sum of Rs. 8.40 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 has been spent so far on tube wells and for the development of water-logged areas respectively.

**Sericulture:** Sericulture is less expensive, but capable of getting more profit and providing more employment. This fast growing industry in Dharwad district, has bright future. With more and more people taking up sericulture, and thereby ensuring more employment opportunities and economic progress. Several programmes have been chalked out for the development of sericulture in the district and already six technical consultancy centres, 78 chaki rearing centres, two grainages and five sericulture farms have been functioning. As per the state assistance programme, in 1990-91 75 beneficiaries were given free items such as Mulberry saplings, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and silk worm rearing equipments etc. worth Rs.1.46 lakhs under the Special Component Programme. A sum of Rs. 43,000 has been spent through the community development centre located in Beladadi of Gadag taluk, and benefit has been extended to 69 persons. Under the Central Assistance Programme, a sum of Rs.

10,000 each has been given to 14 beneficiaries to build silk worm rearing houses; a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakh has been spent on this account. Under the Department's Assistance Programme, 50 persons have been provided with plastic crates (*chandrike*) and one person has been provided assistance to construct a silkworm rearing house and a sum of Rs. 34,000 has been spent on it. Under the Western Ghat Development programme, a sum of Rs. 39,000 has been spent to provide mulberry sticks, silkworm rearing implements, manure and pesticides to 20 beneficiaries, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been given to two beneficiaries to construct silk worm rearing houses. A sum of Rs. 23,000 has been spent to install a silk worm rearing implement in one chaki rearing centre. Under the DPAP (Drought Prone Area Programme), 25 lakh silk worms have been distributed to farmers; a sum of Rs. 2.69 lakh has been spent on this programme. A sum of Rs. 1.72 lakh has been spent to provide silk worm rearing equipments to 100 beneficiaries. Under the Jawahar Rojagar Yojana, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been expended to grow and supply one lakh mulberry saplings to farmers. In 1990-91, silk worm cocoons to the extent of 293 metric tons were produced from 8.80 lakh silk worm eggs. As at 1991, 2,600 sericulturists have taken up sericulture in 3,080 acres of land spread across 575 villages. Apart from that, 18,000 persons have been engaged in this cottage industry, either directly or indirectly.

With a view to meet the demand for silk worm eggs and to maintain the quality of eggs, well equipped cold storage facility has been developed in the silk centre, located in Rayapur near Dharwad by spending a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs with technical aid provided by Japan. Hybrid variety eggs are being produced here by crossing the local and the foreign Bivoltine varieties. Further, efforts are also being made here to provide eggs to farmers well in time by reducing the time required to produce eggs under ordinary conditions, by using modern technology.

In 1992-93, under the Special Component Programme to develop sericulture, 249 beneficiaries have been supplied freely with mulberry sticks, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and worm farming implements by incurring an expenditure of Rs.6.68 lakh. Under the Western Ghat Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 0.92 lakh has been spent to grow 1.10 lakh nurseries and to provide amenities to 20 beneficiaries. Under DPAP, mulberry crop has been cultivated in 1118.72 hectares of area and silk worm cocoons to the extent of 245 tons have been produced; a sum of Rs. 0.98 lakh has been spent on this count.

Important information on some of the key aspects of sericulture in Dharwad district pertaining to the year 1991-92, is given here: 1) Sericulture taluks: 15; 2) Sericulture villages: 523; 3) Sericulture Households : 2137 [among them, SC(210), ST(32), and other (1895)]; 4) Govt. Silk Farms :5 ; 5) Chaki Centres : 78; 6) Charaka Reelers:18; 7) Total Reelers:53; 8) Total Units: 53; 9) *Charakas* :34; 10) Basins :224; 11) Silk Cocoon Production: 400 lakh tons; 12) Silk Production : 251 tons; 13) Worm Production: 17.98 lakh; 14) the value of turnover in silk cocoons: Rs. 133.9 lakh (Source: Department of Sericulture).

**Horticulture :** Horticultural activities are being carried on in 1,26,232 hectares of area in the district. Fruits like mango, guava, sapota, banana etc., are taken up in around 3,000 hectares. Vegetables like potato, tomato, brinjal, lady's finger etc., are cultivated in around 14,000 hectares. Coconut cultivation is taken up in around 500 hectares, while 80,000 hectares are devoted for the cultivation of chillies, in another 15,000 hectares the cultivation of onion and coriander is taken up.

In the district, 18 horticulture farms are engaged not only in growing fruit saplings, grafted varieties and coconut saplings but also in distributing them to the farmers. In 1990-91 a number of Special Component Programmes like coconut programme; drip irrigation; marketing assistance (finance);

training to farmers; providing basic facilities in horticulture; establishment of mandal nursery; extension of the area under horticultural crops; plant protection and horticulture buildings numbering altogether; 11 Special Component Programmes and Western Ghat Development Programme, besides Scaricity Affected Area Development Programme; nutritional garden; coconut cultivation; numbering four more special programmes pumpset assistance (finance) and others were taken up in the district. 40,000 coconut seeds were collected and sown, 3,45,755 saplings and graftings were produced. Drip irrigation facility was provided to 259 acres of land, 228 farmers were given training, 1,050 beneficiaries were given pesticides for plant protection in the form of 50 percent subsidy. A sum of Rs. 29.88 lakh was spent on horticultural works. In 1992-93, the area devoted to fruit cultivation was 3000 hectares, and in that area mango, banana, grapes, lemon, guava, water melon, pomogranate etc were taken up for cultivation. The total area devoted to the cultivation of vegetables was 35,000 hectares, and of the vegetables grown in that area, potato, onion, tomato, brinjal, and green vegetables figured importantly. Coconut cultivation was taken up in 1,031 hectares, arecanut in 221 hectares, betel leaf creepers in 980 hectares, and flower cultivation in 517 hectares. (for further details see Chapter 4).

**Animal Husbandry:** The government has implemented a variety of programmes for the development of animal husbandry. Important among them are animal health check up, treatment of domestic animals, development of improved breed, management of animal wealth and fodder development programmes, to protect animals from contagious and other diseases, and to develop improved breed, 190 veterinary service centres have been functioning in the district. Four veterinary hospitals are located one each in Gadag, Haveri, Hubli and Dharwad. There are 30 veterinary dispensaries, 166 primary veterinary clinics, and 17 mobile veterinary dispensaries. They have five routes in each taluk, and in each route there are 5-6 villages. Of the five days in a week, each day they undertake dispensing work in the villages that lie in one route. In 1990, more than 6,500 animals were treated through these mobile dispensaries. Artificial insemination was done to 1.20 lakh cows and buffaloes. 80,000 animals were crossed and of them 34,000 animals became pregnant. To control deadly diseases, 1.49 lakh animals from among 3.48 lakh animals were vaccinated against *raniketha* disease spread across 774 villages.

The production of fodder is being developed by distributing better breed grass seeds and grass roots to farmers. In 1990-91, 10 metric tons of fodder was produced in 365 hectares. Under the Special Component Programme, buffalos, were distributed to 87 beneficiaries. Under the Special Animal Breed Development Programme, 250 sheep were distributed to the selected small and marginal farmers, and landless agricultural labourers. Under DPAP, silvilpasture grass development farms were developed in 11 taluks of the district. Under the Western Ghat Development Programme a workshop on animal treatment was arranged, and rabbits and Giriraj breed hens were distributed to 64 beneficiaries.

Under the district plan, in 1990-91, new Primary Veterinary Centres were started in 15 villages of, Hosa Sidenur, Kardigudda, Soratur, Adura, Somapur, Marol, Banahatti, Tadasa, Harasi, Airani, Shantagiri, Bannur, Kadakol, Bannikoppa and Salehosur. In five villages namely, Lakkundi, Dhundasi, Alnavara, Hulikoppa, and Satenahalli- the existing Primary Veterinary Centres were upgraded and converted into Verterinary Hospitals. The department spent Rs.72.74 lakhs in the district towards animal rearing and animal husbandry.

### Milk production

The Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies' Union Ltd., of Dharwad has been functioning in the Rayapur Dairy Campus. Dharwad and Karwar districts come under its jurisdiction. The union has been executing programmes such as organising milk producers' co-operative societies in villages, providing good market to milk producers, securing a good price, providing different types of training to members, medical treatment to animals etc. Under the jurisdiction of Dharwad district, there are five cold storage centres, and 460 milk producers' co-operative societies. Every day, 54,000 litres of milk is being marketed through 19 distribution routes. In 1990-91, 618 tons of fatless milk powder, 436 tons of milk powder (with fat), 586 tons of butter, and 256 tons of ghee were produced. In the year 1992-93, there were 431 co-operative societies, 64,000 farmer household members, and 248 milk distribution centres were functioning. Of the 248 centres, 187 were in Hubli and 61 in Dharwad city. In the year 1990-91, 192.74 lakh Kgs of milk was collected, and 489 metric tons of ghee, 9 metric tons of peda, 0.7 metric tons of *srikhanda*, 1,794 metric tons of milk powder, and 1,402 metric tons of butter were produced. Milk is being supplied to the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Goa also.

### Industry

The District Industry Centre has been facilitating the establishment of industries, providing sites, industrial sheds, loans, subsidies and other basic facilities for promoting industrial development. Besides, it has been providing assistance in marketing the goods produced. In this direction the Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation, Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation and other organisations have been providing help to the District Industries Centre. In the year 1990-91, the total number of industries in the district reached 10,782 mark; of them, 44 were large scale industries and 930 were small scale industries. Capital worth Rs. 38,325 lakhs was invested in these industries. More than 36,000 persons secured employment in them. The District Industrial Centre, besides providing subsidies and development loans, has been issuing stamp duty exemption letter, new industry letter, and immovable property certificates. Under this, 287 units have been given assistance. In 1990-91, 52 sites and 9 sheds were distributed. 72 sick units out of 194 sick units, were given revival assistance. 40 prospective industrialists were given industry-orientation training. A special movement was launched in Gadag to establish 100 small scale industrial units, and the Karnataka State Finance Corporation granted loans to 40 units. The district's performance under self-employment scheme was more than the target set. In 1990-91, the District Industrial Centre sanctioned loans to 599 candidates amounting to Rs. 122.62 lakh. Of it, 243 candidates were given loan for business, 155 for services, and 201 for establishing industries.

In the year 1991-92, there were 44 large and medium scale industries with an investment of Rs.15,980 lakhs and they provided employment to around 26,200 persons. There were 11, 682 small scale industrial units with an investment of Rs. 7,152 lakhs and provided employment to around 66,780 persons.

The government as well as autonomous organisations have been providing assistance and facilities to the development of industries. The government has been providing subsidies, interest grant, and electricity grant to tiny industrial units. In the district, during the year 1991-92, 117 units were given subsidies to the tune of Rs. 163.98 lakhs and 89 industrial units were provided with materials like iron, steel, kerosene oil, coke, wax, furnace oil, titanium di-oxide etc. The Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation has been constructing various types of work shops. By 1991-92,

333 sites were distributed in 7 industrial colonies. In the same year, 40 sites were distributed, and 430 sheds of different types were also distributed.

In the year 1991-92, 20 industrial units obtained assistance from the Karnataka State Small Industries Marketing Corporation. Goods worth Rs. 93.38 lakh were also marketed. In the same year Rs. 57.48 lakhs worth of assistance was provided by the Karnataka State Khadi and Gramodyoga Board to establish 340 cottage industries

**'Vishwa' Yojane :** The government started the 'Vishwa ' yojane in 1991 with a view to augmenting the talented artisans living in rural areas and to market the products they produced. Upto 1991-92, arrangements were made to provide training in 11 activities through 10 training centres in 10 taluks. In 12 taluks, the production of various 'Vishwa' products was undertaken. Of them, 21 units were provided finance by financial institutions; 17 units started production and sold products worth Rs. 1,89,240; and around 1,800 persons secured employment. Raw materials worth Rs. 15.56 lakh were supplied to these units, and they produced products worth Rs. 34.24 lakh. Products worth Rs.28.24 lakh were sold.

### **Industrial Progress**

Regarding industrial development in the district, it is to be said that industries started progressing only after 1956. Since then, with the establishment of the branches of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, Karnataka Industrial Investment and Development Corporation etc., in the district, has been making progress industrially. The number of registered factories recorded a rise from 37 in 1962 to 77 in 1966, 486 in 1975, and 588 in 1979, but declined to 530 in 1986 (second position in the state), and again rose to 664 in 1992-93. In all there were 11,682 small scale industrial units. The working capital recorded a rise from Rs. 2203 lakhs in 1962 to Rs. 6130 lakhs in 1966, to Rs. 8600 lakhs in 1980-81, and to Rs. 13,210 lakhs. in 1986-87.

The district's progress in industry is attributable to the primacy that the state government accorded to industrial activities in the district. In the pre-independent period, Dharwad district was an economically backward district. In the Bombay State, owing to the influence of people of other languages, there was not much development in the Kannada areas. The following facts emerge when we analyse the district's progress after its merger into the Karnataka state.

(1) The income of the registered manufacturing units went up from Rs. 2,606 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 14,693 lakhs in 1991-92; that means between 1980-81 and 1991-92, it recorded a rise by 564 percent. This was because of the Government's encouragement and in the same way, the value of goods produced in the registered manufacturing units recorded a rise from Rs. 2,161 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 11,833 lakhs in 1991-92 (448 percent). But in the case of electricity production, notwithstanding significant increase in production, income increased from Rs. 597 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 4,791 lakhs in 1991-92 (702 percent increase).

The income in trade and industrial units recorded a rise from Rs. 3,949 lakhs in 1980 to Rs. 23,049 lakhs in 1991-92 (480 percent increase). From this it may be inferred that the increased urbanisation in Dharwad district was responsible for the increased transactions in the trading units.

The five year plans and the Government's various programmes have been contributing to the economic development that the district has been experiencing in the past and in the recent decades.

The unorganised units, among industries, with significant influence in the state's investment, have been exerting greater influence on the state income as well as the national income. While implementing development programmes, it is necessary to ascertain information about the various economic units existing in rural areas. It is possible to gather information about organised units such as factories, railways, transport department, banks etc. But, it is very difficult, if not totally impossible, to gather such information about unorganised units. In this direction, Economic Census was undertaken in 1990, based on the census, industries were classified as follows:-

(1) Industry or Enterprise : A unit which produces goods for the use of others and not for self use, and does not have any helpers or paid workers.

(2) Household Industry or Own Account Enterprise : A unit which produces goods with the help of the members of the family for the use of others.

(3) *Sthavara* or Establishment : Any unit which employs at least one worker casually and regularly.

According to 1990 Economic Census, there were 16.95 lakh industries (enterprises) and in them there were 59.18 lakh workers. Thus the state's share in the total number of units in the country (238 lakhs) was 7.1 percent and its share in workers was 8.9 percent. In terms of number of units, Bangalore district's share was 12.3 percent (highest), Dharwad's share was 7.4 percent (4th place). The districts which had more than one lakh units were Bangalore (2.08 lakhs), Mysore (1.33 lakhs), Belgaum (1.30 lakhs) and Dharwad (1.25 lakhs). Of the total number of units in the district (1.25 lakhs), 68,901 units were in rural Dharwad (55.14 percent) and 56,083 units (44.86 percent) were in urban Dharwad. The district's share in Industrial units in the state was 7.38 percent.

**Table 8.15 : Classification of workers : Dharwad district**

Sl.No.	Self Employed and waged workers	District's share in the state	
1	2	3	4
1.	Total Workers	Nos	3,34,399 (5.65 percent)
2.	Waged Workers	Nos.	1,84,480 (5.97 percent)
3.	Percentage of waged workers in total workers	percent	55.17 -
4.	Total Industries per thousand persons	Nos.	35 (State -38)
5.	Self Industrialist	Nos.	25 (State-28)
6.	Other Industries	Nos.	10 (State-13)
7.	No. of Workers per thousand persons	Nos.	96 (State 132)
10.	District's Rank	-	10 -
11.	Total workers engaged in Non-agricultural Industries and Activity wise particulars :	Nos.	1,21,475 -
	a) Mine workers	Nos.	370 (0.11 percent)
	b) Production : Repairs	Nos.	24,450 (6.99 percent)



1	2	3	4
	c) Electricity and Water Supply	Nos. 253	(0.07 percent)
	d) Construction (Building)	Nos. 1,478	(0.42 percent)
	e) Wholesale and Retail trade	Nos. 43,710	(12.50 percent)
	f) Hotel and Restaurant	Nos. 8,084	(2.31 percent)
	g) Transport	Nos. 1,903	(0.54 percent)
	h) Storage	Nos. 893	(0.26 percent)
	i) Communication	Nos. 675	(0.19 percent)
	j) Lending and Borrowing activity	Nos. 2,302	(0.66 percent)
	k) Social Service	Nos. 37,340	(10.67 percent)
	l) Others	Nos. 17	(0.00)

Note : Total workers 1,24,984 (7.38 percent) the figures in bracket indicate state's average

### Agro-Based Industries

Agro-based industries include animal husbandry, farm services, hunting, forest based industries and fisheries. Crop cultivation and horticulture do not come under this category. In 1990, the state's share in the country in agro-based industries was 8.1 percent. Details are as follow: Industrial units : Own Account Enterprises-2705 (2.18 percent): Establishments-804 (0.95 percent): Total - 3,509 (1.68 percent). Number of workers : OIE : 4127 (1.46 percent): Establishments - 2,876 (0.41 percent): Total 7,093 (0.71 percent).

( Source : Report on Third Economic Census 1990).

**Table 8.16 : Khadi and Rural Industry**

Sl No.	Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Industries under Khadi and Rural Industries Corporation	No. 31	153	507	366
2.	Units assisted by LIDKAR	No. 18	34	79	29
3.	Handlooms				
	a) Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation	No. 265	426	185	270
	b) Co-operative	No. 181	-	-	-
4.	Powerlooms	No. 56	14	25	129

Industries have been playing a very significant role in the development of the district. Small scale industries and Khadi and Village industries have been playing a crucial role in eradicating unemployment in rural areas and in preventing the migration of workers to urban area. With a view to encourage Handicraft Arts and to prevent their decay, the artisans are being provided with raw-materials and suitable training. Zilla Panchayat has launched comprehensive programmes to facilitate the extensive utilisation of sheep and wool resources. Handloom Development Corporation and Leather Industry Development Corporation have been playing a vital role in this direction.

### Details of Bio-gas units

To overcome the scarcity of fire wood, kerosene and electric power, a lot of efforts has gone into the use of waste materials for the generation of power for the purpose of lighting and fuel. Attempts have been made to solve the problem of scarcity of fire wood by developing ' Drum' type of Bio-gas units from 1951 onwards. Since the inception of Dharwad Zilla Parishad in 1987 and upto 31.3.1991, altogether, 1,900 bio-gas units were set up by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 86.51 lakhs. The details of number of bio-gas units installed between 1987-88 and 1990-91 and subsidy released annually are as follows: 1987-88: 831 (Rs. 47.10 lakhs); 1988-89 :448 (Rs. 18.05 lakhs); 1989-90: 414 Rs. (14.39 lakhs) and 1990-91 : 207 (Rs. 6.97 lakhs).

**Registered Factories: Population and Workers :** Population in the registered factories during the period of 1971 to 1992-93 is as follows: 1971: 6279 (7682), 1976 :5113 (4411), 1981 : 5009 (3735), 1986 : 9420 (3532 ), 1991 : 5399 (5836 ), 1991-92 : 5560 (6499), 1992-93 : 5706 (6637 ). (The figures in brackets refer to state). Number of workers per registered factory was as follows: 1971: 47 (72), 1976 :65 (65), 1981 : 62 (55), 1986 : 178 (68), 1991 : 93 (100), 1991-92 : 95 (107), 1992-93: 96 (107) (the figures in brackets refers to state)

Number of workers per registered factory recorded a significant increase between 1981 and 1986. However it declined in the subsequent years.

**Table 8.17 : Employment in Organised Industrial units in Dharwad district 1991 to 1993**

Sl.No.	Industry	Percentage in total Employment		
		March 91	March 92	March 93
1.	Primary Sector	5.8	5.7	5.6
	a) Forests and plantations	3.8	3.8	3.7
	b) Mining	2.0	1.9	1.9
2.	Secondary Sector	30.3	30.9	31.5
	a) Manufacturing	27.0	27.6	28.2
	b) Electricity, Gas, Water	3.3	3.3	3.3
3.	Construction	4.1	4.3	4.2
4.	Tertiary Sector	59.8	59.1	58.7
	a) Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Hotel	2.2	2.2	2.1
	b) Transport, Storage and Communication	10.3	10.0	10.0
	c) Economic institution, insurance and other services	7.5	7.3	7.4
	d) Social and Individual other services	39.8	-	39.2

**Women workers in organised units**

		in percentage	
Sl.No.	Particulars	March 1992	March 1993
1.	Public Institutions	6.2	6.5
2.	Private	6.8	5.7
3.	Total	6.4	6.2

Source : District Socio-Economic Indicators 1993, Department of Economics and Statistics.

**Table 8.18 in next page.**

**Development of forests**

Details of forest area of Dharwad district in proportion to the total geographical area since 1970-71 are as follows: 1970-71: 8.21 percent, 1975-76: 8.08 percent, 1980-81: 8.20 percent, 1985-86: 8.36 percent, 1990-91: 8.36 percent and 1991-92 : 8.37 percent.

The size of forest area has not undergone much change during the last 22 years. Even though forest land in the district has been put to other uses, the district has been able to prevent decline in forest area through social forestry and other programmes. However regarding social forestry, experts say that, this is not a substitute for the protection of natural forests.

The details of the utilisation of land area for non-agricultural purpose in proportion to the total geographical area are given here: 1970-71: 1.62 percent, 1975-76: 2.05 percent, 1980-81: 2.10 percent, 1985-86: 4.02 percent, 1990-91: 4.41 percent and 1991-92 : 4.54 percent. Between 1980-81 and 1985-86, the area used for non-agricultural purpose increased by almost two fold. From, this, it may be inferred that a large extent of land was transferred to industries, house construction, animal husbandary etc. At the state level it recorded a fall from 4.95 percent in 1970-71 to 2.26 percent in 1991-92. Likewise the other district where the area under non-agricultural use increased by two fold was Bangalore.

Details of barren land and land not fit for cultivation in the district are given below.: 1970-71: 1.96 percent, 1975-76: 2.17 percent, 1980-81: 2.26 percent, 1985-86: 1.71 percent, 1990-91: 1.62 percent and 1991-92 : 1.56 percent. It can be observed that the area under this category has declined in 20 years period.

The details of area under permanent pasture and grazing lands in proportion to the total geographical area are as follows: 1970-71: 2.80 percent, 1975 -76: 2. 68 percent, 1980-81 : 2.68 percent, 1985-86: 1.67 percent, 1990-91: 1.35 and 1991-92 : 1.36 percent. It has been observed that this area has declined by 50 percent in the last 22 years.

The details of livestock per sq km are as follows: 1966:63, 1972:68, 1977:73, 1983:76 and 1990:69. The fact that there has been an increase in the number of livestock on the one hand and decline in permanent pasture and grazing area on the other hand deserves to be noted.

The details of various categories of animals in the total livestock are given in table 8.19

Table 8.18 : Industrial Development Index of Dharwad district (1990)

Sl.No.	Taluku	No. of industrial units		Percentage of workers to total population		Density of workers		Capital		Production (Rs)			Electricity		Salary per worker (in Rs.)
		per 10,000 popula-	per sq.km.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									per worker Rs.	per unit Rs.	per capita	per sq.km	per unit	per worker	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Byadgi	1.82	3.21	0.14	0.25	4.61	36.57	0.02	0.19	3.43	0.01	4266	541	452.43	
2.	Dharwad	6.45	8.13	1.08	1.37	9.75	164.02	0.17	2.87	185.21	0.23	23326	1387	2050.79	
3.	Gadag	6.04	11.38	0.68	1.28	11.09	124.62	0.30	3.32	200.51	0.38	21337	1898	819.61	
4.	Hangal	1.61	2.99	0.06	0.11	24.17	92.48	0.19	0.74	11.89	0.02	28682	7499	970.52	
5.	Haveri	3.26	5.75	0.26	0.46	5.04	39.87	0.09	0.67	21.87	0.04	5584	706	602.54	
6.	Hirekerur	1.47	2.62	0.09	0.16	8.70	51.81	0.10	0.60	8.86	0.02	4092	687	797.18	
7.	Hubli	6.81	37.49	1.11	6.09	13.73	223.08	1.61	26.18	1782.94	9.81	37013	2278	2508.99	
8.	Kalghatgi	0.74	0.88	0.05	0.06	23.82	150.83	0.03	0.18	1.36	0.00	13820	2182	707.63	
9.	Kundgol	0.40	0.62	0.12	0.03	11.28	50.75	0.86	0.39	1.53	0.00	394	87	788.89	
10.	Mundargi	1.37	1.14	0.09	0.08	9.33	61.60	0.88	5.82	79.53	0.07	37128	5625	976.67	
11.	Nargund	1.10	1.38	0.05	0.07	7.79	37.67	0.35	1.70	18.79	0.02	17285	3576	1085.79	
12.	Navalgund	0.54	0.55	0.73	0.76	7.45	1015.17	0.20	27.70	148.89	0.15	530844	3894	2470.96	
13.	Ranebennur	3.73	6.85	1.21	2.22	115.06	3731.87	0.83	26.94	1006.14	1.85	877921	27067	5820.13	
14.	Ron	1.05	1.39	0.06	0.09	3.37	20.78	0.03	0.16	1.71	0.00	6905	1120	701.04	
15.	Savnur	1.40	2.01	0.10	0.15	5.54	40.27	0.04	0.26	3.68	0.01	14812	2037	464.29	
16.	Shiggaon	1.46	2.39	0.06	0.10	7.48	32.57	0.03	0.14	2.05	0.00	7450	1710	301.31	
17.	Shirahatti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	District	3.24	5.51	4.77	0.85	29.34	454.40	0.92	14.17	496.71	0.78	99.847	6446	2645.71	

Source: ISEC

**Table No. 8.19 No. of animals per lakh population**

Sl.No	Year	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990
1.	Milking Cows	3,369	3,177	3,302	3,150	2,600
2.	Buffalos	3,828	3,524	3,593	3,250	2,500
3.	Sheep	9,577	9,496	9,017	6,690	7,250
4.	Rams	8,505	12,403	11,109	10,160	8,900
5.	Pigs	143	162	164	200	230
6.	Birds	12,756	15,371	10,286	11,600	17,980

Note : The number of Rams, Pigs and Birds has increased, while that of Cows, Buffalos and Sheeps has declined.

The details of forest area in the district in 1985-86 were thus: Reserve forests: 51,388 hectares; protected rural forest 401 hectares; forest under revenue jurisdiction 2,428 hectares; total 54,217 hectares. There was no change in these figures upto 1992-93. The details of total forest area in the district in 1989-90 are given in Table 8.20

**Table No. 8.20 : Details of Talukwise Forest area**

Sl.No	Taluks	Geographical area according to village land Records (in hectares)	Forest area in Hectares	percentage
1.	Byadgi	43,656	4,889	11.2
2.	Dharwad	1,11,788	13,554	12.1
3.	Gadag	1,09,751	1,749	1.5
4.	Hangal	77,525	8,474	10.9
5.	Haveri	79,985	3,849	4.8
6.	Hirekerur	80,694	8,876	10.9
7.	Hubli	73,707	2,033	2.7
8.	Kalghatgi	68,757	19,256	28.0
9.	Kundgol	64,859	-	-
10.	Mundargi	88,398	17,646	19.9
11.	Nargund	43,652	-	-
12.	Navalgund	1,08,218	-	-
13.	Ranibennur	90,475	10,614	11.7
14.	Ron	1,29,091	276	0.2
15.	Savnur	53,901	801	1.4
16.	Shiggaon	58,920	9,051	15.3
17.	Shirahatti	94,913	12,943	13.6
Total		13,78,200	1,15,181	8.35

Source : Department of Forest

In order to meet the growing demand in keeping with the population, there has been a need to grow more varieties like teak, jambu, firewood, fruit-bearing trees etc. The output of fruits declined from 0.50 tons in 1986-87 to 0.265 tons in 1991-92 (around 50 percent fall). Since the eastern part of Dharwad district being plain and the trees like teak, honne, sandal wood, bamboo, cashewnut etc. are being grown there in the western part of the district which is close to the western ghats. It is possible to grow trees giving firewood and fodder in the plain area. The government has undertaken a few forest conservation programmes such as increasing the fertility of fallow forest land to develop green environment, prevent soil erosion, conserving soil, moisture, and preventing the destruction of forest from fire. Forest Development Programme is being enlarged through activities like developing the plantation (*neduthopu*) in fallow degraded forest area, encouraging students and farmers to grow various kinds of saplings in fallow and waste lands and distributing them to the public. Under- Special Component Programmes, the scheduled tribes are encouraged by giving various kinds of trees to be grown in their lands. In this way, the implementation of forest development programme has been helpful in the economic progress of the district. The details of programmes launched by forest department are given below:-

(1) **Fire wood and fodder scheme** : Under forest development programme, this scheme specially aims at growing trees which provide firewood and fodder to the cattle in rural areas.

(2) **Social forestry scheme** : The aim of this state sponsored scheme is to develop forests by adopting both government and private fallow lands with the help of the public . In has the World Bank assistance.

(3) **Special component scheme** : This scheme, which aims at improving the economic condition of persons belonging to SCs has the following objectives.

i) Developing Small Plantation and transferring them to the beneficiaries. ii) giving encouragement to grow saplings of fruit bearing trees and trees giving firewood. iii) Providing Astra oven.

(4) **School Garden Scheme** : The objective of this scheme is to develop forests by growing useful trees in the school campus ( on land not in use) with the ultimate goal of contributing the economic progress of the school.

(5) **Centrally-Sponsored Nursery Scheme** : The objective of this scheme is to grow the required saplings and to distribute them freely to the public and farmers, so that they would grow plants and trees in their lands.

(6) **Karnataka Forest Development Fund Scheme** : Under this scheme, forest development activities have been undertaken and plantations have been developed.

(7) **Western Ghats Scheme** : Under this scheme, tree plantation has been developed in Veerapur watcher's shed.

(8) **Road side plantation (Neduthopu) scheme** : Under this scheme, a programme has been launched to grow plantations on both the sides of the National Highways and the State Highways.

(9) **DPAP Scheme** : The objective of this scheme is to provide employment to people in drought-prone areas and to develop plantations. In this regard, mainly fire wood and fodder giving plants are being cultivated.

(10) **DDF Scheme** : As per this scheme, under the programme of forest development, firewood and fodder trees are being specially grown, in destroyed forest area.

**Social forestry** : The total geographical area of Dharwad district of 13,78,200 hectares, contain 1,15,181 hectares of forest area. The forest area has been dwindling on account of excess pressure exerted on it by the increasing scarcity of firewood, timber, agricultural implements etc. Keeping this problem in view, the social forestry scheme has been going on since 1983. Under this scheme, 77.22 lakh saplings were grown in 3695.60 hectares of area in 1987-88. These figures in the subsequent years are given here: 1988-89 : 157.45 lakh trees, 6146.90 hectares; 1989-90 : 89.48 lakh trees, 2524 hectares; and 1990-91: 31.67 lakh trees, 1895 hectares.

During the period from 1960-61 to 1991-92, forest area increased by 0.37 percent. Experts (non-government- Dr. Saldanha) observed that during the said period forest area increased by 5.1 percent and the figure 0.37 percent refers only to the area under the purview of the Forest Department. The land area used for other purposes other than agriculture out of the land not available for cultivation increased by 4.47 percent. In the same way, the area of barren and uncultivable land declined by 2.34 percent. From this, we witness that progress has been achieved in utilising barren lands. The total sown area declined by 57,686 hectares in the last decade. (see table 8.21)

### **Famine and Flood**

Durga Devi famine of AD 1396 is the oldest famine recorded in the district. It is said to have persisted for 12 years. Failure of rain is said to be the cause for this famine. It is reported that a severe famine occurred in AD 1423 in which countless number of animals died owing to non-availability of water. It is also learnt that Ahamed Shah Bahamini increased the salaries of his military personnel, and for the poor, he opened public shops. A famine is also reported to have occurred in the years AD 1471-73. It is also learnt that the Maratha army led by Parashuram Bhavu Patavardhana, on his way back from Mysore in A.D 1791, suffered from the lack of availability of food near Dharwad. It is said that owing to severe famine conditions in 1791-92, the people of Hubli, Dambala and Kalghatgi, were forced to eat leaves and roots, which forced them to sell their women and children. In fact, for 12 years there was no farming activity in Dambal because of failure of rains. This famine has been named as '*davagi*' famine (famine of skulls). It is said that the then Peshwa government did not undertake any constructive programmes except taking away the stored grains of some rich people. At that time, the price of food grains ranged from 2 1/2 pounds (1kg) to 10 pounds (4kg) per rupee. Even though famine occurred in 1802-03 because of Pindaris disturbances, it did not acquire the seriousness of earlier famines. There are also reports that people migrated towards Mysore Principality. It is said that famine became severe in this district because of migration of people from Pandharapura and Bijapur. This famine has been described as "*Bene Bara*" (Disease Famine). Food grain prices ranged between 17 1/2 to 20 pounds (8 to 9 kg) per rupee, and at that point of time, it was regarded as a very high price. Hubli at that time, was under the authority of Chintamani Rao Patavardhana, and his government extended help to the poor. The famine that occurred in AD 1814 is described as "*Besige Bara*" (Summer Famine). It is learnt that its severity was the highest in Dambal. It persisted for two months, and the food grain price was 24 pounds (10kg) per rupee. Again famine struck Dambal in 1832 because of failure of rain and migration of people from the northern parts of Krishna river. The foodgrain price at that time ranged between 24 1/2 to 31 1/2 pounds per rupee. It is said that some of the extremely poor people were living by eating leaves. It is also said that in that situation, some of the rich people extended help and assistance, and the government made arrangements to sell all kinds of grains in



Table No. 8.21: Details of Forest Products in Dharwad district : 1985-86 to 1991-92

Sl.No	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rose wood (in Cubic meter)	14,483	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Teak wood (in cubic meter)	29,558	-	55.07	-	-	-	-
3.	Matti (in cubic meter)	32,730.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Nandhi (in cubic meter)	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Others (in Cubic meter)	2,200	77.29	-	67.129	-	-	-
6.	Fire wood (in cubic meter)	490	-	64,652	-	-	-	-
7.	Beedi leaves (in tons)	0.25	0.20	-	0.28	20.	8.0	5
8.	Takki Taravada (Tons)	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Tamarind (Tons)	40.00	20.00	30	40	42	34	25
10.	Chobeene (Timber) (in cubic meter)	-	187.97	192.02	477.454	-	50.68	176.522
11.	Fire wood and wood for coal (tons)	-	114.00	120.15	-	85,092	121.16	-
12.	Bamboo(Nos)	-	2518	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Pachi (Tons)	-	88	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Sandal Wood	-	1,185 Roots	-	-	5,160kg	1.21 tons	-
15.	Cane (Tons)	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-
16.	Honey (Tons)	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-
17.	Honey Bee (Tons)	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-
18.	Fruits(Tons)	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	3.50	0.260
19.	Rose Oil (Liter)	-	-	-	50	52	27	-
20.	Gross (Fodder in Tons)	-	-	-	200	150	-	-
21.	Rosa Grass (in tons)	-	-	-	50	50	25	-
22.	Tagadi (in tons)	-	-	-	0.10	-	1.5	-
23.	Timber (cubic meter)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.032
24.	Eucalyptus (in number)	-	-	30,467	-	-	-	-

Source : Department of Forestry, Belgaum

the market at lower price. The famine was severe in Navalgund, Ron, and Dambal in 1866. It is said that failure of crops for 3-4 years was the primary cause for this famine. Some were forced to take to begging, and some were forced to migrate to other places. In the meantime people from Belgaum, Bijapur, and Bellary migrated to Dharwad. With a view to help the victims of famine the works involving manual labour were undertaken in Dharwad, Navalgund and Gadag divisions. A sum of Rs.40,000 from the government's local fund and a sum of Rs.3,500 from the Imperial fund were provided as special famine relief finance. During this period, a special fund was given to take up the construction of roads from Tegur to Harihar as a part of famine relief programme. And a sum of Rs.16,000 was given as advance to develop a big water reservoir. Owing to good rains at the end of the year in Dharwad, Hubli, Navalgund, Annigeri, Basapur, Bhadrapur, Gadag, Dambal, Karjagi, Haveri, Devihosur, and Ron, the price of jowar recorded a fall from 21 pounds to 73 pounds per rupee, and that of rice from 21 pounds to 39 pounds per rupee.

In 1876, because of untimely rain, 2/3 of the area in the district came under floods. An average of 31 inches rainfall destroyed the crops. In 1877-78, rain fall was just 16 inches. In the British-administered part of district, more than 50,000 people died of starvation between 1877 - 88. The damage was more in northern and eastern part of the district. The price of jowar went up from 43 pounds to 17 pounds per rupee. In the summer of 1877, the famine became severe. Having no buyers to buy the products of weavers, the weaving industry suffered a severe setback. Famine occurred in some parts of Dharwad district in 1891-92 because of the failure of north-east monsoons. Short term loans were given to the farmers.

The district was struck by famine again in 1896-97. Kharif crops were damaged because of excessive rain in the July month. Railway and road works were taken up during this time. All the relief works were stopped by December 1897. It is learnt that there was famine, to some extent, in Dharwad district during 1900-01, 1901-02, and 1902-03. Karnataka experienced famine in 1920-21, and famine conditions were also found in Dharwad district. In 1934-35, because of failure of crops, 45 villages of Mundargi taluk, three villages of Gadag taluk, 13 villages of Navalgund taluk, and 19 villages of Nargund taluk altogether involving 3,07,764 acres of land and approximately 62,000 farmers, were declared as famine affected. In 1942-43, because of failure of rains, 57 villages of Navalgund taluk, 86 villages of Ron taluk, 22 villages of Gadag taluk, 21 villages of Hubli taluk, and 13 villages of Mundagri taluk, involving a total area of 8,85,385 acres and approximately 2,55,000 people became famine victims. Under famine relief work in Dharwad district 4,200 persons were given temporary employment in May 1943. Fodder was secured and issued at concessional price. Non-governmental committees collected grants and donations and distributed food and clothing to people, and established sheds for cattle. In addition to the severe famine which affected the district during 1941-43 excessive rains in 1945, caused damage to both Rabi and Kharif crops which further aggravated the situation. The famine affected 33 villages of Dharwad, 15 villages of Hubli, 57 villages of Haveri, 57 villages of Navalgund, 67 villages of Ranibennur 86 villages Ron and 39 villages of Nargund taluks involving 10,89,905 acres and 4 lakh people. On behalf of the Karnataka branch of the All India Weavers' Association, weaving centres were established to provide famine relief. Cow protection centres were established by Bombay Humanitarian League, and free food, vitamin tablets, vegetables, milk, pulses, eggs etc., were supplied by Dharwad District Famine Relief Committee.

In 1949, because of failure of monsoon, 39 villages of Navalgund and 31 villages of Nargund taluks involving 62,875 people and 2,30,000 acres were affected by famine. Generally Mundargi has been regarded as a low-rain and famine prone taluk.

The details of classification of the taluks of Dharwad district based on the severity of drought conditions are given in the following chart (1982-85)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Khariff				Rabi			
		1982	1983 (No. of Taluks)	1984	1985	1982	1983 (No. of Taluks)	1984	1985
1.	Severe Drought	-	-	-	3	2	6	2	11
2.	Not so severe Drought	1	1	3	9	1	8	7	3
3.	Less Severe Drought	4	2	3	2	3	2	4	-
Total No. of Drought prone Taluks in the district		5	3	6	14	6	16	13	14

Source : War on Droughts in Karnataka 1985-86 Appendix

**Floods** : A lot of damage was caused in the district during 1988-89 by heavy rainfall the district had in that year. The annual average rainfall of the district was 700.8mm. From April 1989 to July the district had 254 mm rain. In June and July alone, it had 202 mm of rain and it resulted in floods. On July 6th alone, four taluks of the district had 127 to 251 percent of the normal rainfall. These floods caused damage to 22 villages, 141 houses crumbled causing a loss of nearly Rs. 1.36 lakh; 189 cattle worth Rs. 1 lakh were killed; over 500 acres of cultivable land suffered damage worth Rs. 5.05 lakh. Loss to the tune of Rs. 6.36 lakh was caused by land - sliding involving an area of 1,235 acres. Loss to public property such as roads, wells, tanks, and electric pumps, was to a tune of nearly Rs. 3.10 lakh. The total loss due to floods was estimated to be Rs. 15.97 lakh. As against the normal rainfall of 39.2mm which the district used to get in the past it got 242 mm. in November 1992; it was nearly six times higher than the normal rainfall. The details of taluk-wise rainfall are as follow; Byadgi: 417mm; Ranibennur: 398mm; Haveri 324mm; Shirahatti: 315mm; Hirekerur: 267mm; Savnur: 259mm; Mundargi: 250 mm; Shiggaon: 245mm; Hubli: 242mm; Hangal: 229; Gadag: 196mm; Kalghatgi: 192mm; and Ron 152mm. As a consequence, 16.75 lakh people living in 1,157 villages of 17 taluks suffered severe loss. Apart from this, 6,898 houses were completely destroyed and 58,256 houses partially damaged. Total loss was estimated to be Rs.626 lakhs

Chickmagalur and Shimoga districts are in the command area of Tungabhadra river. Heavy rain fall in these districts causing swift current in Tungabhadra river inundated four villages of Mundargi, three villages of Ranibennur, and nine villages of Haveri taluks. Chandrapur village of Ranibennur was totally inundated. In the district, 18 people lost their lives and 16,788 animals were killed. Standing crops such as sugarcane, cotton, wheat, sunflower, pulses covering an area of 0.57 lakh hectare were spoiled. The loss was estimated to be Rs. 1,603 lakh and the loss to public property was estimated to be Rs.1,100 lakh.

### Workers

Persons employed for more than 183 days in a year are defined as workers. Since the number of workers in any district influences the production of consumer goods in that district, it is necessary

to undertake a study of various aspects of workers. In 1951, of the total population of 15,75,386, 4,63,007 persons were self-employed, 2,26,308 persons were dependent on earning persons whom they helped, and 8,85,981 persons were non-working dependents. 10,38,312 workers were dependent on agriculture, 6,05,698 were owner cultivators, 2,85,227 were landless agricultural labourers, 55,081 were absentee landlords, and 4,87,074 were non-agricultural workers. The details of workers and non-workers as given in 1981 census are given in table 8.22, 8.23 and 8.24

**Table No. 8.22 : Details of workers and non-workers in Dharwad district as in 1981**

Sl.No.	Taluks		Workers			Non-Workers		
			( percentage in total population)					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Byadgi	T	57.51	25.18	41.83	42.49	74.82	58.17
		R	58.92	26.54	43.23	41.08	73.46	56.77
		U	51.55	19.47	35.92	48.45	80.53	64.08
2.	Dharwad	T	58.10	28.03	43.37	41.90	71.97	56.63
		R	58.49	29.30	44.18	41.51	70.70	55.82
		U	53.72	13.51	34.25	46.28	86.29	65.75
3.	Gadag	T	53.61	31.17	42.60	46.39	68.83	57.40
		R	57.58	45.66	51.67	42.42	54.34	48.33
		U	49.99	17.43	34.18	50.01	82.57	65.82
4.	Hangal	T	58.65	22.63	41.29	41.35	77.37	58.71
		R	59.07	23.93	42.15	40.93	76.07	57.85
		U	54.84	11.14	33.51	45.16	88.86	66.49
5.	Haveri	T	57.73	32.42	45.45	42.27	67.58	54.55
		R	59.90	37.76	49.16	40.10	62.24	50.87
		U	49.15	10.86	30.74	50.85	89.14	69.26
6.	Hirekerur	T	57.82	25.49	42.18	42.18	74.51	57.82
		R	58.24	26.24	42.74	41.76	73.76	57.26
		U	51.61	14.20	33.81	48.39	85.80	66.19
7.	Hubli	T	47.99	11.82	30.67	52.01	68.18	69.33
		R	57.43	27.53	42.82	42.57	72.47	57.18
		U	46.29	8.86	28.44	53.71	91.14	21.56
8.	Kalghatgi	T	59.49	28.76	44.59	40.51	71.24	55.41
		R	60.11	30.91	45.98	39.89	69.09	54.02
		U	54.49	11.86	33.48	45.51	88.14	66.52
9.	Kundgol	T	58.72	39.50	49.31	41.28	60.50	50.69
		R	59.00	40.67	50.02	41.00	59.33	49.98
		U	56.50	30.31	43.69	43.50	69.69	56.31

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Mundargi	T	57.09	36.91	47.15	42.91	63.09	52.85
		R	57.92	38.61	48.40	42.08	61.39	51.60
		U	52.61	27.60	40.35	47.39	72.40	59.65
11.	Nargund	T	57.89	37.53	47.72	42.11	62.47	52.28
		R	59.09	43.56	51.28	40.91	56.44	48.72
		U	55.64	25.80	40.91	44.36	74.20	59.09
12.	Navalgund	T	57.56	38.98	48.36	42.44	61.12	51.64
		R	59.11	43.25	51.22	40.89	56.75	48.78
		U	52.95	25.87	39.72	67.05	74.13	60.28
13.	Ranibennur	T	56.43	32.57	44.90	43.57	67.43	55.10
		R	58.64	37.53	48.43	41.36	62.47	51.57
		U	50.32	18.84	35.13	49.68	81.16	64.87
14.	Ron	T	55.84	40.31	48.00	44.16	59.69	52.00
		R	56.87	43.14	49.88	43.13	56.86	50.12
		U	53.03	32.08	42.71	46.97	67.92	57.92
15.	Savnur	T	56.47	30.29	43.80	43.53	69.71	56.20
		R	57.19	35.76	46.82	42.81	64.24	53.18
		U	54.16	12.97	34.20	45.84	87.03	65.80
16.	Shiggaon	T	57.67	27.06	42.86	42.33	72.94	57.14
		R	57.97	28.07	43.50	42.03	71.93	56.50
		U	55.54	19.87	38.29	44.46	80.13	61.71
17.	Shirahatti	T	56.22	32.57	44.63	43.78	67.43	55.37
		R	57.71	35.50	46.80	42.29	64.50	53.20
		U	51.39	24.87	39.01	67.61	75.13	60.99
	Total	T	55.10	27.63	41.72	44.90	72.37	58.28
		R	58.43	34.66	46.79	41.57	65.34	53.21
		U	49.06	14.50	32.41	50.94	85.50	67.50

Source : Census 1981

**Table 8.23 : Details of migrants in workers and non-workers in Dharwad district as per the 1971 Census**

in percentage

Sl.No.	Particulars	Males	Female
1	2	3	4
1.	Total workers	56.54	19.97
2.	Cultivators	13.00	2.53
3.	Agriculture Labourers	14.21	14.00
4.	Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishries (Related Workers)	1.42	0.12

1	2	3	4
5.	Mine workers	0.18	0.06
6.	Manufacturing, Service, Repair Works.		
	a) House hold Industries	2.97	0.83
	b) Other than household Industries	3.50	0.51
7.	Construction	1.04	0.13
8.	Commerce and Trade	7.67	0.56
9.	Transport and Communication	3.76	0.17
10.	Other Services	8.79	1.06
11.	Non- Workers	43.46	80.03

Source : 1971 Census

The proportion of main workers to total workers in 1971 was 37.98 percent, and it was higher than the state average. But there were significant changes in the ratio of workers in rural and urban units in different taluks. The proportion of main workers in the urban area of Hubli town was 27.88 percent, whereas that proportion was 46.21 percent in the rural area of Gadag taluk. The proportion of male workers to total workers in Kalghatgi taluk was 59.43 percent, while it was 45.83 percent in the case of urban Hubli. In the case of female workers, the minimum was 7.72 percent in the urban area of Dharwad, while the maximum of 35.76 percent was found in the rural areas of Gadag taluk. As to main workers, it was observed that the proportion was 29.79 percent in Hubli taluk, while it was 44.81 percent in Kundgol taluk. Even though these two taluks are adjacent to each other, urbanisation and industrialisation must have been responsible for this kind of difference. As to the number of main workers, in addition to Hubli two more taluks (Hirekerur: 36.97 percent and Kalghatgi: 37: 64 percent) had less than the average. The number of workers in Mundargi was 44.09 percent, and in Navalgund it was 42.57 percent. In the urban areas of Gadag and Ranibennur taluks, labour-based cotton ginning and processing, and handlooms were important. As for as industrialisation in the rural areas of taluks was concerned, Gadag taluk was in the highest position. Kundgol taluk was in the second position in terms of main workers. Larger number of main workers were found in urban areas; but their number was low in Hubli, (Kundgol 42.5 percent, Hubli: 37.88 percent, in Gadag and Ranibennur taluks it was lower than that in Mundargi, Shiggaon and Byadgi taluks).

The proportion of male workers and female workers to total workers was 54.24 percent and 20.84 percent respectively, and this proportion was higher than the state average of 53.90 and 18.95 percent respectively. The ratio of male and female workers was 5:2 in the district. Except in Hubli taluk, in all other taluks, main workers were more than 50 percent (Kalghatgi 58.82 percent; Hubli: 47.49 percent).

The proportion of main workers to female workers, when considered taluk-wise, Hubli had the minimum (10.52 percent) and Mundargi had the maximum (31.17 percent). When rural area was considered, Gadag taluk had the maximum (35.76 percent) and Mundargi taluk had the minimum (32.79 percent). Agriculture was the principal economic activity in all the rural areas of the district. But because of differences in farming methods, differences were noticed in the activity of female workers. In the eastern and central parts (of the district) quite a large number of women have identified themselves as workers. The fact that women alone are workers in certain castes has also come to light.

**Table No. 8.24 : Details of workers and non-workers in Dharwad district as per the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Census**

Sl.No.	Particulars	1961			1971			1981			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Total Workers	R	3,17,688	98,640	4,16,328	4,63,519	1,44,320	6,07,479	5,59,018	2,38,194	7,97,212
		U	1,56,509	77,666	2,34,175	1,86,849	37,150	2,23,999	2,60,878	60,576	3,21,454
		T	4,74,197	1,76,306	6,50,503	6,50,008	1,81,470	8,31,478	8,19,896	2,98,770	11,18,666
2.	Non - Workers	R	4,80,562	3,02,890	7,83,452	3,53,878	6,42,883	9,96,761	4,04,636	6,10,149	10,14,785
		U	2,09,617	1,32,827	3,42,444	1,99,708	3,14,266	5,13,974	2,74,182	4,27,554	7,01,736
		T	6,90,179	1,35,717	1,25,896	5,53,586	9,57,149	5,10,735	6,78,818	10,37,703	17,16,521
3.	Population	R	7,26,688	6,99,050	14,25,738	8,17,037	7,87,203	16,04,240	9,73,470	9,33,759	9,07,229
		U	2,73,116	2,51,508	5,24,624	3,86,557	3,51,416	7,37,973	5,38,218	5,00,040	10,38,258
		T	9,99,804	9,50,558	19,50,362	2,03,594	1,38,619	23,42,213	15,11,688	14,33,799	29,45,487

Source : Census Reports 1961, 1971, 1981



**Table No. 8.25 : Details of registration and placement made at the district  
Employment Exchange Centre, Hubli, 1980-81 to 1991-92**

Particulars	1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92
No. of Registered												
Persons												
T	15,915	13,969	13,596	16,909	14,619	15,750	12,118	14,874	17,994	28,145	28,477	23,943
M	13,439	11,649	11,245	13,934	11,980	13,537	10,290	12,877	15,355	24,339	22,350	19,103
F	2,486	2,220	2,351	2,975	2,639	2,213	1,828	1,997	2,639	3,806	6,127	4,840
Placements notified												
Central Government	194	152	240	286	113	155	83	96	116	128	327	234
State Government	476	463	577	715	1,430	339	489	277	129	173	131	258
Central government Enterprise	117	195	94	166	199	420	156	81	100	82	87	163
State government enterprise	97	69	64	33	345	187	512	50	273	302	28	316
Private	338	240	192	211	633	289	405	313	402	289	192	133
Local Institutions	34	234	103	209	81	108	100	47	41	9	6	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1,140</b>
Employment secured												
Central government	75	217	95	151	67	84	28	49	85	93	68	38
State government	405	274	349	311	438	471	213	216	93	148	27	164
Central government Enterprise	92	110	28	156	254	377	141	86	103	90	65	162
State government Enterprise	25	62	11	23	25	58	57	31	98	501	7	9
Private	110	61	40	36	22	37	12	58	6	5	4	5
Local Institutions	77	324	44	61	36	15	17	19	29	84	26	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>386</b>
Unfilled vacancies	1,052	494	760	-	-	-	-	1,099	946	1,043	1,316	1,655
No. of Persons in the Register	32,842	36,580	38,668	41,720	46,225	61,285	66,978	61,321	69,910	81,956	96,760	96,760

Source: Employment Exchange Centre, Hubli. T= Total, M= Male, F= Female.

**Marginal workers :** Marginal workers (those who are in employment for less than six months in a year) constituted 3.74 percent of the total workers (State average :3.48 percent). Female workers were more in this class of workers. In this category, for every two male workers, there were 15 female workers. In nine taluks of the district, the number of female workers was less than the district average number.

**Non-workers :** All those persons who are not engaged in any economic activity at any point of time in the year, are regarded as non-workers. Their number in the district was 52.28 percent and their number was larger in rural areas. In the total population, 44.90 percent among men and 72.37 percent among women belonged to this category.

### **Employment and Placement**

Employment Exchange Centres are started with the objective of establishing a close link between employment seeking manpower and employment opportunities. They help the employment-seeking persons in searching for a suitable employment, and at the same time they help the employers in getting suitable workers. These centres also perform certain other functions. Providing career guidance to the employment-seeking persons in choosing suitable career and gathering market and career information and giving publicity to it for the benefit of those who formulate policies, students and those who are engaged in the administration of educational institutions, are also the responsibility of these centres. The details of registered candidates in these centres for the period from 1980-81 to 1991-92 are given in table 8.26.

### **Workers and wages**

In the beginning of the 19th century, the system of engaging workers on wages was not widely practised in Dharwad district. The reason was that, at that time, every farmer was carrying on cultivation along with other members of his/ her family. However, wage-system was in vogue in some places. According to the system practised by Marathas, the labourers were paid in cash when the food-grain prices were high, and in grains when prices were low. During the regime of the Peshwas, artisans like carpenters, brick workers and blacksmiths, received a daily wage of 3-4 annas and ordinary wage-workers, received 1-1 1/2 and or 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 seers of bajra as daily wage. In 1834-35, a wage labourer used to lead his /her life with 1- 1 1/2 rupee per month. By 1842, the daily wage of a farm worker was one anna. By 1850, the wages increased with the commencement of railway works. By 1860, wages increased further. Prices started declining after the Civil War of America (1865). By 1870, the worker was in a better position. Later on, the workers' condition improved and labour organisations also emerged. The daily wage, which was less than three annas during the period from 1875 to 1881 rose to 4 annas during the period from 1884-1895. And after 1902, the daily wage recorded a rise from 4 annas to 5 annas.

By 1908-09, because of rise in the prices of food grains, countless deaths due to plague (almost as an annual feature), and expansion of industries, it was difficult to get workers, and as a result wages increased. The wage rates in Dharwad district were higher than those in Belgaum district. Despite increase in wages, workers were not sincere. The daily wage rate at that time ranged from 12 annas to one rupee. Hubli had become a centre of attraction for migrant workers.

At this time, the number of workers was less than the number required. The reason for this was

Table 8.26 : Details of persons registered in Employment Exchange, Dharwad as in March 1992

Sl.No.	Types	Total Registered Candidates			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Graduates									
1.	Arts	1,843	775	2,618	232	54	286	32	15	47
2.	Commerce	1,621	340	1,961	74	10	84	14	-	14
3.	Science	596	270	866	16	2	18	1	-	1
2.	Diploma Holders									
1.	Civil	552	9	561	22	-	22	6	-	6
2.	Mechanical	540	-	540	21	-	21	3	-	3
3.	Electrical	392	-	392	13	-	13	4	-	4
4.	Automobile	193	-	193	3	-	3	4	-	4
5.	Metallurgy	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Radio : Telecommunication	102	81	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Mining	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Others	151	50	201	21	-	21	-	-	-
3.	I.T.I. Certificate Holders									
1.	Fitter	601	-	601	52	-	52	5	-	5
2.	Turner	404	-	404	33	-	33	6	-	6
3.	Electrician	419	-	419	25	-	25	5	-	5
4.	Machinist	71	-	71	21	-	21	4	-	4
5.	Welder	55	-	55	13	-	13	-	-	-
6.	Sheet Metal Worker	41	-	41	3	-	3	-	-	-
7.	Wiremen	56	-	56	8	-	8	1	-	1
8.	Others	621	-	621	31	-	31	4	-	4
4.	Apprentice Training (Completed)									
1.	Fitter	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Turner	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Electrician	135	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	4. Machinist	39	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Welder	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Kannada Type-writing	465	340	805	32	17	49	1	-	1
	7. English Type-writing	390	367	757	18	13	31	1	-	1
	8. Kannada Shorthand	52	70	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9. English Shorthand	64	95	159	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. S.S.L.C with T.C.H	5,698	2,890	8,588	267	770	1037	59	21	80
	6. S.S.L.C. passed	41,065	5,174	46,239	3,418	974	4,392	240	51	291
	7. S.S.L.C with Nursery	-	705	705	-	71	71	-	8	8
	8. PUC passed	3,929	1,105	5,034	705	286	991	57	12	69
	9. Light Vehicle Drivers	410	-	410	45	-	45	6	-	6
	10. Heavy motor vehicle drivers	3,261	-	3,261	213	-	213	18	-	18
	11. Below tenth standard	7,613	1,004	8,617	1,018	930	1,948	51	-	51
	12. Literate Persons	2,731	633	3,364	733	134	867	26	-	26
	13. Illiterate persons	320	251	571	113	51	164	-	-	-
	14. Others	5,189	2075	7,264	982	407	1,389	179	22	201
	Total	79,681	16,234	95,915	8,132	3,719	10,423	727	129	856

Source : Employment Exchange Hubli

their increased desire to work as agricultural labourers. Apart from this, the factors such as demand for factory workers from Mumbai, Ahamedabad, and Sholapur, development of industries in cities, and deaths due to plague, were also responsible for the decline in the number of workers. By 1914-18, the workers number in Dharwad district was declining in keeping with the similar trend at the state level. There was demand for workers in factories and forest- based industries. Besides this, the attitude of the workers to work for the whole day declined. Wages of farm labourers per day recorded a rise from 3 1/4 annas to 4, 5 and 8 annas, while that of artisans from, 11 annas to 12 annas and 1 1/4 rupee. The influenza (Guddavvana Bene) fever that appeared in 1919 had its impact on the number of workers. By 1918-19 with increasing wages, the workers' number declined further.

In the post-war (Great War) period, the owner-cultivators were not in a position to pay higher wages. Wages continued to rise.

In the beginning of the 20th century, wages increased gradually. and able bodied workers started seeking an employer who would pay the right wage. Public works, transport, wage-work-in forest, expansion of trade and industry were responsible for this situation.

**Table 8.28 : Details of salaries of some professions in Dharwad district : 1894-1919**

Pertaining to Dharwad City

		Monthly Salary (in Rupees)				
Sl.No.	Year	Masons	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Agricultural Labourers	Horse Keepers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1894	15	18	12	7	6
2.	1897	15	20	20	8	7
3.	1900	15	15-25	15-18	7	8
4.	1903	20	20	20	7	8
5.	1906	15	15	15	7	8
6.	1909	15	15	15	7	8
7.	1912	22.5	22.5	22.5	8.5	8
8.	1915	22.5	26.25	30.0	11.25	11.25
9.	1918	25	25	25	16	14
10.	1919	30	30	30	16	16

Source:- Gazetteer of Bombay presidency (1928) P:17

In the later years, wages went on increasing gradually, and by 1950 the average daily wages rate was as follows: construction worker: Rs. 2.75; carpenter Rs. 2.40; black smith: Rs.2.30 ; agricultural labourers: Re.1.00 (male) and Re. 0.75 (female); other workers: Re. 0.90 (male) and Re. 0.60 (female). In 1967, the wage level was as follows: carpenter: Rs. 3.70; blacksmith : Rs. 3.75; cobbler : Rs 2.80; farm worker : Rs. 2.40 (male ) Rs. 1.55 (female) children : Rs. 1.10; other workers: Rs. 2.00 (male); Rs. 1.30 (female). Children : Re. 0.90 ; and cattle herdsman: Rs. 1.70 (male) ; Rs. 1.25 (female); and children Re. 0.90 paise.

**Table No. 8.29 : Details of minimum daily wages of some jobs in Dharwad district**

As in vogue since 1.04.1994

Particulars	Dryland (Rs.)	Wetland (Rs.)	Plantations (Rs.)
1. Agricultural labourers			
a. Cultivation	27.15	32.75	32.75
b. Preparing field for Paddy sowing	-	32.74	-
2. Transport of Manure	26.00	28.70	31-30
3. Sowing			
4. Harvest			
a. Cutting			
b. Cleaning	27.15	32.75	32.75
c. Separating			
5. Cutting of Beedi leaves (one crate)		0.88	
6. Domestic Workers			
a) With food and Clothing (per month)	Rs. 490		
b) Without food and clothing (per month)	Rs. 628.75		
7. Agarbathi preparation		Daily wage	Rs. 2.95
8. Clerk		Monthly Salary	335 + 693 = 1028.00
9. Sweeper		Monthly Salary	243+554.50=797.50
10. Wood Workers			
a) Unskilled		"	923.00+76.50=999.50
b) Skilled		"	1032.00+76.40=1108.50
c) Clerk		"	923.00+76.50=999.50
11. Hospitals		"	1136+624=1760.00
Junior Doctor		"	947+624=1571.00
Ayurveda, Homeopathy		"	884+624=1508
12. Accountant			
13. Handloom and Powerloom (cotton) industry			
a) Handloom weaving			
40 Counts		per metre	4.30+2.94 allowance daily
100-120 counts		per metre	7.50 + 2.94
b) Furnishing Fabrics		per metre	3.20 to 6.40
c) Shirting		per metre	2.80 to 4.00
d) Powerloom		per metre	2.30 to 4.75
e) clerks, Typists (monthly)			Rs. 1000

Source : Karnataka Karmika Patrike, May 1994

All labourers had to be paid at 3 paise per day per unit subject to a maximum of 1,309 prints in price index wages to be fixed on the basis of consumer price index.

**Consumer Price Index :** The department has been releasing consumer price index since 1988 in Hubli-Dharwad. The index was 215 in 1991, 246 in 1992 and 259 in 1993. The corresponding indices in Bangalore were 204, 230, and 248 respectively (base year : 1982-100). From this we come to know that the price index in Hubli-Dharwad was higher than that in Bangalore. In April 1994, the industrial workers' index was 273, and it was higher than the previous year's by 7.91 percent, and higher by 14.71 percent than the previous two years'. In the same way, the indices of unskilled urban workers which was 228 in 1994, was 208 in 1993, and 195 in 1992. The index went up by 10.89 percent in one year and by 15.46 percent in two years.

The consumer price index (for fixing wages) for the period from 1981 to 1993 was as follows: 1982-83: 470; 1983-84: 516; 1984-85: 561; 1985-86: 620; 1986-87: 650; 1987-88: 700; 1988-89: 752; 1989-90: 848; 1990-91: 908, 1991-92: 976; 1992-93: 1167; 1993-94: 1309; and 1994-95: 1394.

(Source : Karnataka Karmika Patrike, May 1994)

### **Different development schemes**

**Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) :** IRDP is a centrally sponsored programme. The objective of this programme is to improve the economic life of the households living below the poverty line (BPL) and to enable them to cross the poverty line. Under this programme, the BPL households are supplied with improved agricultural implements and they are also given subsidies and bank loans to take up horticulture, dairying, sheep rearing, poultry farming etc. Apart from this, the beneficiaries who intend taking up self-employment, service, and business are identified. In the year 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 147.344 lakh was distributed in the form of subsidy among 6,540 beneficiaries. Of these, 2,898 beneficiaries belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

**Jawahar Rojgar Yojane (JRY) :** JRY has been formulated by combining the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Labourers Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). This programme came into force in April 1989. The development of BPL households/families is the objective of this programme; higher priority is accorded to BPL families belonging to scheduled categories; 30 percent of the employment opportunities created are reserved for women; the total expenditure of this programme is borne by the central and state governments in the ratio of 80 percent and 20 percent respectively.

In 1990-91, 5,434 works were taken up under this programme, and of them, 2,933 works were completed. A sum of Rs. 725.396 lakh was expended on these works. The programme generated employment to the extent of 28.839 lakh mandays. 1907 metric tons of foodgrains were distributed to workers covered under this programme as substitute for their wages.

**Drought-Prone Area Programmes (DPAP) :** Identification of persistent drought prone areas, initiation of development programmes to reduce the adverse effects of droughts and providing employment to people in drought affected areas are the principal objectives of this programme. This programme includes schemes such as forest development, soil conservation, water conservation, minor irrigation, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry etc. Except three taluks, viz., Navalgund, Nargund and Hangal, this programme was implemented in the watersheds of the remaining 14 taluks. In 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 215.487 lakh was spent under DPAP programme. Government has been providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, famines etc. From



1990 to 1992, 437 drought relief works were launched and created seven lakh mandays of employment. In rural areas 232 borewells were sunk. A sum of Rs. 34.50 lakh compensation was paid to 6912 flood-affected families.

**Fair price Shops :** The details of ration cards and fair price shops in the district in 1990-91 and 1992-93 are given here.

Fair price shops: 1990-91:1332 (Rural: 886;Urban: 446) 1992-93 :1242 (Rural: 800; Urban: 442)  
Ration card holders:1990-91: 5,65,000;1992-93: 7,19,000; Green card holders 1990-91: 2,54,000: 1992-93: 3,58,000 Saffron card holders 1990-91: 1,44,000 1992-93:1,42,000; Other card holders 1990-91: 1,67,000 1992-93: 2,19,000 .

**Anthyodoya :** This programme has been implemented in five taluks, viz, Bydagi, Hangal, Ranibennur, Kalghatgi and Ron. The principal objective of this programme is to give additional assistance of Rs. 1,000/- to extremely poor persons selected under IRDP. During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. Five lakh was distributed among 500 beneficiaries in the form of subsidy.

**Million Wells Scheme :** Under this scheme 272 borewells were drilled during 1990-91.

**TRYSEM** training was provided to 938 beneficiaries in various trades and subsidy was provided to 299 beneficiaries to purchase implements.

**Karnataka Land Army Corporation :** This Corporation is devoted to rural development. It began its work in Dharwad on 22.9.1981. Some of the important works completed by the corporation are as follows: 1) 18 NGRG godowns. (Rs. 17 lakhs); 2) Works relating to Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation (Rs 7 lakh); 3) Construction of godowns in Haveri with a capacity of 3000 tons and one godown each with a capacity of 1000 tons in Ranibennur, Annigeri, and Kundgol. A sum of Rs. 23.5 lakh was spent; 4) Works worth of Rs. 26 lakh under DPAP; 5) Twelve works of Central Silk Research Centre worth Rs. 23.72 lakh; 6) Works of the Department of Social Forestry (Rs. 6.66 lakh); 7) Works of District Industrial Centre. (Rs. 7.18 lakh); 8) Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Nargund (Rs. 7.92 lakh), 9) Museum and Information Centre in the premises of the Department of Agricultural (Rs. 6.64); 10) Western Ghats Development Programme (Rs. 2 lakh); 11) Construction of residential houses for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons of the department of social welfare (Rs. 66.62 lakh); 12) Construction of NGEF Building (Rs. 102 lakh); 13) Seven Warehouses of Karnataka Oil Seeds Corporation (Rs. 9 lakh); 14) Women's Training Centres (Rs. 20 lakh); 15) NCDC Godown (Rs. 20 lakh) and 16) Construction of building under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Charitable Trust (Rs. 94.85 lakh).

### Potentialities of Development

Given the availability of agricultural, forest, animal husbandry and other resources, one can infer that there is a vast scope for the around development of the district. The department of Industries, on the basis of a survey, has identified some prospective development centres in the district. While identifying such centres, attention is given to the need of transferring industrial activities from urban centres to rural areas. Taking the prospects for industrial development and the availability of required resources and skills into account, the following list of industrial development centres is prepared.

**Agro-based Industries** - Cotton processing, improved dhal machine, flour mill, jowar cleaning, oil extraction, chilly powder, milk powder, rava mill, oil seeds processings, rice mill, bakery etc.

**Forest product based industries** - Photoframes, windows, doors, wooden boxes, thick wooden sheets, tools to carpenters, agricultural implements etc.

**Textile based industries** - Handloom, Powerlooms, spinning mills, cotton thread, woolen products and readymade garments.

**Mineral based industries** - Stone polishing, manufacturing of colour pencils.

**Engineering based industries** - Engineering work, repair of tractors and other vehicles, home appliances (steel) nuts and bolts, tin making etc.,

**Animal based industries** - Manufacture of leather goods, hand bags, leather garments, skin processing, cattle feeds, milk products, bone manure etc.

**Construction Material based industries** - Bricks, quarrying, window materials, stone slabs etc.,

**Chemical and plastic based industries** - Soap, detergents, incense sticks, paints, tyre retreading, candles, ink, tooth powder, ice-candy, zinc coating, moulded goods, polythene bags, P.V.C pipes etc.

Multi copier machine, manufacture of plastic buttons, printing, radio and TV. repair, paper bags, hospital instruments, torch light bulbs, alcoholic beverages, sports materials, coloured betel nuts etc.

**A brief account of some of the places in the district which have potential for industrial development is given below :-**

1. **Dharwad** - Large and medium scale industries, plastic goods, paints, paper bags, television, electric relay tools, carpets, phenol etc.
2. **Alnavara** - Small scale industries, wooden packaging boxes, home appliances, sawing machines, Ice-candy etc.
3. **Hebballi** - Small scale industries, agricultural implements, cotton processing, engineering, leather footwear, ready made garments etc.
4. **Uppina Betageri** - Small scale industries, agricultural implements, soaps, khadi cloth weaving by the Khadi Board, etc .
5. **Amminbhavi** - Small scale industries, cotton processing, printing press, leather foot wear, soaps etc.
6. **Gadag** - Small scale industries, skins and hides processing, polyester units,
7. **Byadgi** - Small scale industries, cattle feeds, soap,
8. **Hubli** - Large and medium scale industries, automobile spare parts, cotton seed oil, battery, mosaic, screen printing, aluminium utensils, solar cooker etc.
9. **Byahatti** - Small scale industries, saw mills, cotton processing, bakery, ready made garments.
10. **B. Arlikatte** - Ready-made garments, lime stone, papad, vermicelli, etc.

11. **Hebbur** - Small scale industries, printing, cotton processing, groundnut processing etc.
12. **Sherewada and Budiwada** - Small scale industries, cotton processing, chilly powder, rava, etc.
13. **Mishrikote** - Small scale industries, tooth powder, leather industries, soap nut powder, cattle feed etc.
14. **Kalghatgi** - Small scale industries, match box, wooden furniture, bakery products soap nut powder.
15. **Hirehonnalli** - Small scale industries, agricultural implements
16. **Dummawada** - Small scale industries, stone quarrying, brick making etc.
17. **Moraba** - Small scale industries, farm tools, oil extraction (power) , rava etc.
18. **Alagwadi** - Small scale industries, farm service centres, power driven oil extraction.
19. **Navalgund city** - Small scale industries. wheat rava, farm implements etc.
20. **Annigeri** - Large medium and small scale industries, cotton spinning units, cotton seeds oil extraction, farm equipments, oil mills and printing press.

Table 8.30 : Socio-Economic growth parameters of Dharwad district 1960-61 to 1990-91

Sl.No.	Particulars	Unit	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Workers in total population	%	42	35	42	39
2.	Agricultural workers in total workers	"	72	68	67	69
3.	Forest area in total Geographical Area	"	8	8	8	8
4.	Total Sown Area in total Geographical Area	"	81	81	80	70
5.	Net Sown Area in total Sown area	"	96	95	95	84
6.	Sown Area per cultivator	Hectare	3.1	4.6	4.3	3.9
7.	Net Irrigated Area in Net Sown Area	%	5.19	6	8	15
8.	Total Irrigated Area in total Sown Area	"	5	6	9	14
9.	Area under high yielding variety in total Sown Area	"	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	16
10.	Area under cereals in total Sown Area	"	47	46	43	39
11.	Area under pulses in total Sown Area	"	10	10	11	15
12.	Area under Oil Seeds in total Sown Area	"	15.6	12.33	24.51	21.77
13.	Area under Cotton in total Sown Area	"	22	22	22	15
14.	Area under Sugar cane in total Sown Area	"	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.29
15.	Utilisation of Chemical Fertilizers	Kg/H	N.A.	5.7	N.A.	6
16.	Output of Rice	"	999	1372	1887	848
17.	Output of Jowar	"	640	886	1,145	620
18.	Output of Ragi	"	1497	891	877	780
19.	Output of Turgram	"	389	591	341	176
20.	Output of groundnut	"	391	712	636	519
21.	Output of Cotton	"	82	68	114	148
22.	Per capita Income at current prices	Rs.	N.A.	572	1350	3238
23.	Per capita Income at constant prices	"	"	572	1350	1790
24.	Per capita Agricultural Income at current prices	"	"	273	580	1,121
25.	Per capita Agricultural Income at constant prices	"	"	273	580	657
26.	Value of Transactions in Regulated markets	Rs. in crores	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	277

Source : (Department of Economics &amp; Statistics, Dharwad District Economic &amp; Social Survey P. 27)

**Table No. 8.31 : Some Important information in Dharwad district (Taluk-wise) 1992-93**

Sl.No.	Particular	Byadgi	Dharwad	Gadag	Hangal	Haveri	Hirekerur	Hubli	Kalghatgi	Kundgol
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Percentage of main workers in Total Population	39.89	39.75	38.97	37.97	39.91	36.96	16.12	37.62	44.83
2.	Percentage of Marginal workers in total population	6.95	3.62	3.63	3.32	5.54	5.22	13.53	6.90	4.40
3.	Percentage of Non-workers in total population	53.15	56.62	57.40	58.71	54.55	57.82	70.35	55.40	50.69
4.	Total Main Workers	37,226	63,696	99,105	64,734	72,510	59,971	1,85,613	37,440	57,105
5.	No. of Agriculturists	13,801	26,747	24,307	26,690	21,479	26,834	22,715	18,292	22,118
6.	Agricultural workers	16,992	28,796	34,071	27,833	33,934	22,806	29,817	13,116	28,439
7.	Net cultivated land (in hectares)	33,010	77,660	1,00,993	51,296	65,735	59,060	63,907	41,492	60,393
8.	Fallow land (in hectares)	316	5,134	1,996	5,350	1,862	2,772	1,034	1,610	1,915
9.	Barren land fit for cultivation (in hectares)	1,583	10,240	1,513	4,138	3,118	2,999	732	1,494	601
10.	Forests (in hectares)	4,889	18,554	1,749	8,474	3,849	8,876	2,033	19,526	-
11.	Barren land not fit for cultivation (in Hectares)	340	2,473	291	735	751	30	793	799	173
Area under different crops (in Hectares)										
12.	Paddy	2,467	12,667	256	25,775	1,094	6,168	1,465	21,242	402
13.	Ragi	202	139	153	1,498	836	4,521	141	25	228
14.	Jowar	6,998	20,774	27,681	3,791	21,007	14,080	13,373	4,054	9,715
15.	Groundnut	1,488	8,994	14,000	1,746	5,589	6,310	7,223	1,380	10,071
16.	Pulses (Kalugalu)	3,524	13,381	21,594	3,429	9,052	10,481	7,854	1,865	3,350
17.	Sugarcane	321	1,084	39	1,485	150	272	28	96	1
18.	Cotton	5,425	17,391	13,786	7,927	20,289	14,729	16,255	8,581	17,232
19.	Potato	-	7,475	-	-	-	-	1,144	87	126
20.	Mulberry	81	54	71	59	57	87	78	12	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21. Fruits		22	1,291	33	482	36	45	106	49	17
22. Irrigation pumpsets (Electricity driven)		1,685	1,510	1,717	1,760	2,017	2,904	1,164	726	96
Industries										
23. Large & Medium Scale Industries		-	14	6	-	1	-	14	1	-
24. Small Scale Industries (SSI)		9	74	115	25	68	33	272	26	24
25. Industrial Colonies		-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
26. Industrial Sheds		-	16	12	-	-	-	378	-	-

Table No. 8.31 - Some Important information in Dharwad district (taluk-wise) 1992-93 (continued)

Sl.No.	Particular	Mundargi	Nargund	Navalgund	Ranibennur	Ron	Savnur	Shiggaon	Shirahatti	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Percentage of main workers in Total Population	44.00	40.53	52.54	40.44	41.15	40.02	38.74	41.67	37.92
2.	Percentage of Marginal workers in total population	3.15	7.19	5.83	4.76	6.86	13.25	4.10	2.97	3.01
3.	Percentage of Non-workers in total population	52.85	52.20	51.63	55.10	51.99	46.63	57.14	14.55	58.27
4.	Total Main Workers	58,518	27,761	58,747	87,853	79,758	41,822	47,231	58,036	1,17,717
5.	No. of Agriculturists	13,967	11,271	22,099	25,389	27,219	12,486	17,090	17,090	3,48,518
6.	Agricultural workers	17,775	9,384	26,672	32,361	37,029	22,092	20,789	28,773	4,27,169
7.	Net cultivated land (in hectares)	62,000	38,598	1,04,605	69,367	1,17,652	48,631	40,059	73,005	11,08,290
8.	Fallow land (in hectares)	3,886	2,743	225	1,160	2,990	61	3,000	2,246	39,393
9.	Barren land fit for cultivation (in hectares)	146	58	69	3,007	806	895	1,835	1,015	34,629
10.	Forests (in hectares)	17,646	-	-	10,614	276	801	9,915	12,943	11,51,181
11.	Barren land not fit for cultivation (in Hectares)	163	-	61	197	316	434	731	186	7,755

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Area under different crops (in Hectares)</b>										
12.	Paddy	163	115	246	988	95	168	8,392	290	81,993
13.	Ragi	-	-	-	1,034	-	110	398	9	9,294
14.	Jowar	15,993	9,972	23,494	21,070	34,610	13,624	6,948	19,695	2,56,895
15.	Groundnut	12,905	491	6,887	2,727	24,392	9,990	4,624	26,409	1,45,326
16.	Pulses (Kulugalu)	4,665	712	17,336	5,025	20,903	5,850	2,435	6,574	1,41,030
17.	Sugarcane	2	34	-	131	3	50	187	26	3,909
18.	Cotton	7,798	14,855	23,504	12,104	14,804	18,464	8,881	11,025	2,33,049
19.	Potato	-	-	-	-	-	15	170	-	9,026
20.	Mulberry	81	6	-	176	96	43	40	113	1,054
21.	Fruits	46	29	2	39	13	41	33	10	2,994
22.	Irrigation pumpsets (Electricity driven)	2,230	535	592	4,672	3,091	1,211	674	1,716	20,100
<b>Industries</b>										
23.	Large & Medium Scale Industries	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	43
24.	Small Scale Industries (SSI)	33	15	12	77	40	32	27	28	910
25.	Industrial Colonies	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
26.	Industrial Sheds	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	410

Source : District credit plan 1992-93 - Vijaya Bank



## CHAPTER 9

**ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE**

The present system of district administration with the Deputy Commissioner at the realm, to the village accountant at the lowest rung was not a sudden innovation but was evolved from centuries of experience. The present day village accountant has replaced the earlier *Kulakarni* or *Shanubhogue* (ancient *Senabova*) about two decades ago. He has from the ancient times been the agent to collect royal income in the form of land revenue and the keeper of land revenue records. At present, the village accountant is assisted by a village assistant, but formerly, he had the assistance of several others like *Toti*, *Talavara*, *Shethsanadi*, *Olekara* and *Halaba*, etc. The armed *Talavara* served under the supervision of the *Patel* (or *Patil*) of the village. Now, however, law and order belong to the domain of the police force. The functions of the now defunct office of the *Patil* have been distributed among various authorities like the village accountant, *Grama Panchayat*, courts and the Home Department (Police). The former *Grama Sabha*, variously styled '*Ura samastharu*' (the general village assembly), '*Ura hadinentu jati*' (the eighteen castes of the village) and '*Ura Aivattokkalu*' (the fifty families of the village), etc, have made way for *Grama Panchayat*. Formerly, the *Gramasabha* exercised a limited judicial authority but, presently there are legally constituted authorities like the *Tahsildar* in the taluks and the Magistrates. The *hoblies* of the present day may be identified with the *nads* of earlier period, but the *hobli*-level officer, designated as the *shekdar* was not endowed with as much authority in matters of law and order, military and justice, as it was rested with *desai* or *nada gowda* in those days. At best, his status may be taken as corresponding with that of the earlier *Deshpande* or *Hobli Shanubhogue*. The designation viz. Pande was brought from the north by the Muslims and continued by the Marathas. The *Shekdar* supervised the collection of land revenue, law and order was supervised by the police; and there was no need for military authority at the *hobli* level in the absence of local conflicts calling for the deployment of the troops.

The Deputy Commissioner at present enjoys powers that correspond with those of the officers who presided over administrative divisions known as '*rashtra*' or '*rajya*' in earlier times. Though the Deputy Commissioner happens to be the District Magistrate, he will co-ordinate and guide the police force only when the public peace is threatened. Unlike the *Rashtradhyaksha* or '*Dandanayaka*' of former times, the Deputy Commissioner neither leads the troops nor takes part in actual warfare. The present administrative machinery grew out of the system introduced by early rulers and modified

from time to time by the later muslim *Sultans* of Bijapur, the Mughals and the Marathas as circumstances rendered necessary. When the British took over, they set up a new system suited to local conditions not discarding the finer points prevailing in the earlier administrative system. The District Collector, under the British, was also a military officer. Munro, Thackery, Chaplin and others were all chiefly military men, who later played the role of administrators. There was, however, not much difference between the administrative system evolved by them and the one that existed earlier. The Mamlatdar under the collector earlier, later came to be called Tahsildar and the present Deputy Commissioner is none other than the Collector of the British period.

The importance of military authority in the day to day administration declined by the close of the 19th century. Later, a separate military establishment independent of civil authority was set up to look after the military affairs of the entire country. By then, the need for the collector, the *mamlatdar* or *patel* (*Pati*) participating in actual warfare had ended; a separate Police Department had come into existence and recruitment to the ranks of the police were at the beginning made from the old *militia* corresponding to the *thoti*, *thalavara* and *Kandachar* force of Mysore.

Under the influence of the western liberalism, judicial authority came to be separated and an independent Judiciary was brought into existence. The concept of the Welfare State, framed in the constitution after the independence increased the social responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner. To discharge the increased work load at the district level, the posts of Special Deputy Commissioner, and very recently that of Chief Executive Officer of the District Panchayat had to be created. The present Deputy Commissioner, divested of military and judicial functions, has to concentrate on General and Revenue Administration. While the Collectors of yesteryears moved about on horse-back or palanquins, the present day Deputy Commissioners travels in Motor Cars. It must, however, be remembered that the ICS officers should be proficient in horse riding, must have stemmed-out of the situations prevailing in ancient times till the beginning of this century. The sources that constituted state income such as land revenue, house-tax, shop tax, taxes on sale of goods, professional tax, etc have continued in one form or the other, yet there have been a phenomenal change in the inflow of income from various tax sources.

We view the composition of administrative division during the Kadamba period such as *desha* (region), *Vishaya* (district), *mahagrama* (hobli) etc., that existed during that time. The strength of the three 'Maharashtrakas' of the Badami Chalukyas consisting of 99,000 gramas, it may be surmised that the term 'rashtra' stood for 'desha,' and 'mandala' to 'Pranta' (region). Thus Banavasi mandala stood for the Banavasi region. It comprised of Edevolal 'Vishaya' (the present concept of a district) and Sendraka 'Vishaya' is noteworthy. The Rashtrakuta inscriptions often refer to rashtra, Vishaya and grama. Each of these divisions were headed by an officer designated as Pati (Ex: *Rashtrapati*, *Vishayapati*, and *Gramapati*). While mentioning bigger administrative divisions, Banavasi 12,000 is said to include the southern part of Dharwad and Panungal-500 and other smaller units, and Halasige -12,000 is said to include Kundura - 1,000 and other units. Besides, in the central portion of the present Dharwad district there were other Vishayas. Similarly, Puligere-300, Kuduvana Ganda-70, Itagi -30, Punnavanti (Honnatti)-12, may be respectively taken as Puligere Vishaya, Kuduvanaganda and Itagi as nadu or the present day hobli. The true extent of this kind of an arrangement can be obtained during Kalyana Chalukyan period; a region or *pranta* like, Kunduru-1000, a Vishaya or district like Belvola 300, Puligere-300 and Panungal-500,(District) and *nadus* or hoblis like Nagara Khanda-70, Masavadi-140, Basavooru-140. (Nadus) There were also hoblis or nadus such as Rattapalli-70, Itagi-30, Unakal-30, Chhabbi-30,

Masuru-22, Binnavuru -12, Mugunda-12, Kunduru-12, Bennevuru-12, Punnavatii-12. The Units suffixed with 12 remind of the *dwadasha grama* of the Kadamba inscriptions. If figures like 12,000 denote the 12 districts (Vishayas) making of the next higher division (Pranta), the yet smaller figures are definitely indicative of the number of villages included in a Nadu. Dr. Ritti has pointed out that in Belvala - 300, the figure 300 refers to the number of villages, and he has identified most of them on the basis of epigraphical evidence. Irrefutable evidence exists to support the inference that the two units Rattipalli-70 and Itagi - 30 were merged to constitute Noorumbada (100 villages) Pulegere-300 and Belvola - 300 were the districts carved out of Banavasi-12,000 and Halasige-12,000 respectively. Banavasi-12,000 comprised of the present Shimoga and parts of the Uttara Kannada districts, and in Halasige-12,000 was comprised a greater part of the present Belgaum district.

During the Hoysala - Seuna period, these administrative divisions continued to operate but, during the Vijayanagara period, the system was modified and the rule of the hereditary feudatories began. Nevertheless, at different regions there were officers appointed by the emperor directly. The paucity of Vijayanagara epigraphs made it difficult in obtaining a clear picture of the system of administration in Dharwad district. Though Chandragutti in Shimoga district was placed under an officer who was governing from Goa, there is a mention of an officer who was posted at Chandragutti from the beginning to 1441 A.D.. There are details of the Chief of Toragale (Toragal) fort in Belgaum district during the 15th century A.D. The Lakshmeshwar epigraph (A.D. 1547) makes mention of the 120 gramas of Lakshumaneeeshwara Nadu, the earliest known instances of the disappearance of former administrative system represented by divisions like Puligere - 300, etc. In another epigraph the same place is called simply as Huligere Nadu (A.D. 1547). Petty Chieftains, designated as Palegars were posted to places like Bankapur, Havanur, Guttal, Dambal, Navalgund, Lakshmeshwar, Kundgol (Kundhagalla), Hanumapur, etc. during the Vijayanagara period and a few of them were called as Nayaka. Later, these Nayakas joined Bijapur, under the Mughal and the Maratha rulers and came to be called as Desais and Deshmukhs. They supervised revenue collection, administered justice and provided military forces as requisitioned by the rulers. A writer and record keeper designated as Mutalik, assisted the Desai. The rulers of Bijapur had appointed a Killedar each at Bankapur and Dharwad to exercise supervision over lesser subordinates described above. The administrative divisions under those rulers consisted of Subah (or region) Sircar and Paragana below it, and Nadus (Desha) still below.

Under the Mughals there were mahals like Bankapur, Rayar Hubballi, Karadagi, Lakshmeshwar, Nasirabad (Dharwad), Kundgol, Misrikote, Rattihalli, Hangal, Naregal, and Masur. The old paraganas more or less changed into the new mahal; names of a few Mahals however, seem to have been lost sight of. A record of A.D. 1705 mentions Gadag, Jalihal, and Navalgund Paragana. Though Dharwad district was under the rule of the Nawab of Savanur, there were Killedars posted both at Dharwad and Gadag with separate garrison under their own command.

In the year A.D. 1753, Nana Saheb Peswa defeated the Nawab of Savanur and established control over 36 Paraganas of which 12 or 13 were in Dharwad district and the rest outside. Later, the mahals of Nargund, Shirhatti, Kundgol, Gudigeri, and Lakshmeshwar passed under the Jahgirdars subordinate to the Peshwas. Among the Parganas in the area comprising the present Dharwad district were Navalgund, Dharwad Gadag, Savanur and others. At a later date (1806), the Nawab of Savanur came to be granted a Mahal consisting of 25 villages.

The terms paragana, Taraf and Mahal are synonyms, over these stood the prant, sircar or subah Mamaledar or kamaveesdara, who presided over the paraganas was the direct representative of the *Peshwa*. He exercised control over Desais (Deshmukh) and supervised collection of revenue. The Desais and Deshpandes (or Nadakarnis) were hereditary local officers who acted as a link between the people and the Government. If the headquarters of the Paragana was a centre of trade, it was designated as Pett (Pete). One could see the opening of a separate pett in Haveri which was the headquarters of a paragana of the same name (1795). Similar was the case with the Sadashiva Pett at Dharwad. There were also Hamsabhavi Pett and Majidpura Pett (New Hubli).

When the British appeared on the scene (1818), they brought large territories under their direct rule, leaving however, small principalities like Savanur, Nargund, Kundgol, Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Hubli, and Gudageri under the Jagirdars. The new province was placed under the Governor of Bombay. The mahal consisting of Hubli and its surrounding areas was made over to the British by the Patawardhans of Sangli in lieu of the subsidy allowance for the maintenance of a subsidiary force by the former. Following the disturbances at Nargund Mahal in 1858, the British occupied it. When Dharwad district was constituted in 1836 (as it continues even as at present ) comprised of the sub-divisions and taluks (with the number of villages shown in brackets) as follows Bankapura (166), Dharwad (213), Gadag (128), Hangal (211), Hubli (94), Kalghatgi (141), Karjagi (147), Koda (204), Navalgund (97), Ranibennur (142), and Ron (74). The 21 sub-divisions which were in existence uptill 1828 were reduced to 19 (as mentioned in the the Dharwad district Gazetteer, 1884) which later comprised of the taluks of Belgaum and Bijapur districts too. Later, Hirekerur in lieu of Koda, Shiggaon in lieu of Bankapur, Haveri in lieu of Karjagi became Taluks; Petas like Byadgi, Mundargi and Nargund also came to be constituted as new taluks. They were administered by an officer called Mahalkari. After independence and the merger of principalities in the Indian union. Shirhatti, Kundgol, and a little later, Savanur came to be constituted as taluks. There are at present four sub-divisions comprising of all the taluks in the Dharwad district. Under the British, the district was headed by a collector, the sub-division by an Assistant Collector (or Pranth Officer), and taluk by mamledar. Now, the district officer is called the Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-Division officer as Assistant Commissioner, and Tahsildar at the taluk level. The district comprises of 43 Hoblies subsumed in 17 taluks. Each Hobli is headed by a Revenue Inspector or Revenue Officer as was in vogue during the British times. There is a Village Accountant for a village or a group of villages and each village had a Village Accountant.

The details of the number of taluks, the number of Hoblies which are comprised in these taluks and the villages and towns are discussed in chapter-I General. There are 17 taluks comprising of 43 hoblies (revenue Circle). There are 1,362 inhabited villages (besides 44 uninhabited villages mentioned in revenue records). the district has 22 towns. The composition of the sub-division and taluks is as follows: (1) Dharwad sub-division(Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi and Navalgund Taluks); (2) Gadag Sub-division (Gadag, Mundargi, Nargund and Ron Taluks); (3) Haveri Sub-division (Byadgi, Haveri, Hirekerur and Ranibennur taluks and (4) Savanur Sub-division (Hangal, Kundgol, Savanur, Shiggaon and Shirhatti taluks). These sub-division are under the administrative control of the Deputy Commisioner. Above the Deputy Commissioner, is the Divisional Commissioner with headquarters at Belgaum. The Belgaum revenue division has four districts including Dharwad District.

### **Deputy Commissioner**

The district officer or Deputy Commissioner is like the hub of a wheel in the administration of a district. During the British period he was designated as the collector as his primary function was

the collection of land revenue then. He has also been functioning as the District Magistrate. The district being an important unit of administration, the Deputy Commissioner has the responsibility to co-ordinate the functions of all district level officers of all departments subordinate to the respective departments of the State Secretariat. All Government properties of the District are under the custody of the Deputy Commissioner. Prior to the constitution of Zilla Parishat in 1983 all local bodies were functioning under the overall administrative control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner is vested with the power of collecting and accounting of all such revenues from agricultural, non-agricultural and other taxes on agricultural lands. He is vested with wide powers to determine water rate in accordance with the irrigation Act and the regulations thereunder. His revenue functions comprises of the implementation of Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Religious and Charitable Endowment Act, Irrigation Act, Land Grants Rules, Debt Relief Act, Prohibition of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, etc. Custody and preservation of Land records, Maintenance of Record of Rights, Grant of land to the landless are also vested in him, rationing, control of food grains and essential commodities, maintenance of law and order, damage resulting from accidental fire, famine, disruptive activities and spread of infections or contagious diseases require his prompt and firm intervention. During the occurrence of famine or drought, he must make necessary arrangements to provide water supply as well as provision of fodder to cattle. His duties also comprises of land acquisition, protection of pastures, working in close co-operation with the family welfare activities of the health department, census, cattle stock census, and active involvement in the promotion of literacy and the drive to popularise small savings scheme.

Besides the implementation of the economic and social policies of the Government, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for supervising and conducting of elections to the Lok Saba, State Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, Local (Panchayat) Bodies and Co-operative Societies. He is empowered to issue and attest certificates of income, caste, residence and solvency. Issue of licenses to hold cultural performances, to possess fire arms, grant of pension to the aged, widows, handicapped, and freedom fighters, and others are also included among his responsibilities. Securing justice to the weaker sections of the society, ensuring distribution of benefits to the small and marginal farmers, and to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also his responsibilities. Implementation of schemes connected with development of border areas and the Jawahar Rozzgar Yojana are some of his other duties.

With the assistance of the Special Deputy Commissioner (development) the Deputy Commissioner was overseeing the implementation of several developmental programmes; but several such programmes are now transferred to the Jilla Panchayat (or the Zilla Parishat from 1987 to 1994). For details, see Chapter 12 on Local Self Government. The District Rural Development Society (DRDS) also stands transferred to the Zilla Panchayat.

Though the Deputy Commissioner is the District Magistrate, he has ceased to exercise the power of dispensing justice consequent on the separation of judicial functions from the executive. However, though the Deputy Commissioner has no role during the trial process, he, nevertheless, exercises sweeping powers during extraordinary situations and is empowered to give directions to the police force under the provisions of the penal code (Criminal Procedure Code) and the Karnataka Police Act. He also has the authority to supervise the jail administration within the district. He can restrain or keep in preventive detention any individual threatening public peace and tranquility. He is also responsible for implementing the laws relating to the abolition of untouchability.

The Deputy Commissioner is the ex-officio Chairman of several statutory Committees connected with the development of the district. He functions as the Joint Chairman of the National Savings Scheme, Chairman of the Transport Authority, Chairman of the Library Authority, Chairman of the Literacy Movement, etc. He is also entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out functions with the issue of passports.

**The following are some important laws implemented by the Deputy Commissioner**

(1) Land Revenue Act, 1964 and 1966, (2) Karnataka Land Grants Rules, 1969, (3) Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 and the Rules thereunder (4) Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1976, (5) Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1979, (6) Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966 and the Rules thereunder (7), Karnataka Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961 (8) Karnataka Irrigation Act, 1965, (9) Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957, (10) Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961 and the rules thereunder (11) Karnataka Forest Act, 1963 (12) Karnataka Inam Abolition Act, 1977, (13) Karnataka Religious Endowments and Inam Abolition Act, 1955, (14) Karnataka Land Acquisition, Karnataka Amendment and Validations Act, 1967, (15) Representation of Peoples, Act, (16) Karnataka Rice Processing Industries Act, (17) Karnataka Wakfs Board Act, 1976, (18) Karnataka Police Act, 1963 and the rules thereunder, (19) Karnataka Cinematographs control Act, 1964 and the Rules there under (20) Karnataka Treasury Code, (21) Cement control Act (22) Indian Emergency Code (23) Criminal Procedure Code, (24) Civil Procedure Code (25) Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Rules thereunder (26) Petroleum Act, (27) Karnataka Kerosine Licensing Order (28) Karnataka Essential Commodities Act and the Rules thereunder, (29) Indian Arms Act, 1959 and the Rules thereunder (30) Indian Explosive substances Act, 1884 and the Rules there under, (31) Karnataka Municipalities Act 1961 and the Rules thereunder, (32) Indian Mentally Retarded Persons Act, 1912, (33) Printing and Registration of Books (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1972, (34) Transfer of Partnership Act, (35) Hand book on Muzrai matters (36) Abolition of Bonded Labour Act, 1976.

Notwithstanding the taking over of developmental functions by the District Panchayat, the Deputy Commissioner continues to be the representatives of Government in developmental programmes connected with (1) Identification of beneficiaries, (2) Allotment of sites (3) recovery of loans etc.

The Deputy Commissioner is provided with the assistance of a group 'A' gazetted officer designated as Head Quarters Assistant (HQA) who also functions as the Additional District Magistrate. He renders assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in the discharge of all his powers concerned with revenue, justice, law and order, etc. He also acts as the rent controller. Besides him, an Office Assistant (OA) also assists him in the revenue section. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a personal assistant. A similar assistant is provided to the HQA also. In the revenue division, four Shirestedars, one rent control officer and other establishment staff are also functioning. A Deputy Director looks after the work connected with National Savings Scheme. Four extension officers, one each to a sub-division, are posted to assist him.

To supervise the work connected with the food section, a Deputy Director of Food and Civil Supplies and a Tahsildar are also posted. The planning division is provided with a District Planning Officer, a Deputy Director and a statistical Assistant. A social Welfare Officer, and two superintendents are posted to work for the upliftment of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, for the Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare division, one office superintendent, one development inspector

and one Inspector of Backward classes are employed. Work connected with other social welfare activities is attended to by a Deputy Director, a social welfare Officer, one Office Superintendent, two Inspectors of Nutritious Food Programme. In all these divisions separate 'C' and 'D' Group officials are also functioning.

The Special Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) assists the Deputy Commissioner in revenue matters. Formerly there were two posts of Special Deputy Commissioners, both are abolished after the establishment of the District Panchayat. The Special Deputy Commissioner's sphere of activities comprise of the collection of land revenue, water rate and other dues payable to government, land acquisition, stamps and regulation, Registration of Societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1960, Registration of Trading Firms under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the supervision of religious and charitable endowments, census of land holdings, matters connected with forests, rent control, land returns and irrigation, urban land (ceiling and regulations), prevention of sale of vacant sites in Urban Areas Act (1975) etc. After the abolition of the posts of Special Deputy Commissioners about a decade ago, all these functions are now being looked after by the Deputy Commissioner himself. A gazetted manager, two accounts superintendents and other establishment is provided to assist the Deputy Commissioner.

#### **Assistant Commissioner**

There are four sub divisional offices in the district, namely, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, and Savanur. The taluks included under each sub-division have been listed earlier. The sub-divisional officer is subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner and exercises supervisory authority over the tahsildars of taluks and administrative officers of municipal councils. Formerly, he was designated as 'Prant officer'. He supervises revenue collection of the sub-division and developmental activities. At the sub-divisional level, he is vested with authority similar to that of the Deputy Commissioner at the district level in matters arising out of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, and other Acts. He is the first Appellate Authority in revenue matters and officer empowered to exercise all the powers conferred under Section 56 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964. He combines in himself the functions of both the Land Acquisition officer and the Land Improvement and Betterment Levy Officer. He is the Chairman of the Land Tribunal, constituted under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. Though supervision of the activities of the Block Development Officer is done by him, after the promulgation of the Zilla Parishat Act, 1987, his powers in respect of developmental schemes have been reduced. He is the Returning Officer of one or two of the Assembly Constituencies, as the case may be, during elections to the State Legislative Assembly or the Vidhana Sabha. He is also the Assistant Returning Officer for Parliamentary Elections. The sub-divisional officer is vested with quasi-judicial authority and he is the sub-divisional magistrate. He has the power to conduct investigation and enquiries into any legal case if so ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or the Divisional Commissioner. He is, by virtue of his office, the ex-officio chairman of several taluk level committees and member of district level committees. He is assisted in the discharge of his functions by a Shireshtedar, four first division assistants and other necessary staff.

#### **Tahsildar**

Tahsildar, formerly known as Mamlatdar, holds charge of the taluk. He is responsible to the sub-divisional officer or the Assistant Commissioner and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. He is in fact the representative of the Government in the taluk. Collection of land revenue, deciding the disputes on revenue mutations, hearing and disposal of revenue cases, investigation of record of



rights and forming an estimate of crops (*Anevari*) in villages are included among his functions. The Revenue Inspectors and the Village Accountants are his subordinates. His responsibilities include removal of encroachment on Government land, taking action against cases of violation of the Land Reforms Act, investigation into agricultural loans sanctioned and to take action to recover the same, collection of land revenue and other Government dues such as irrigation cess, phot-hissa, measurement fees, etc. The Tahsildar is vested with many powers and responsibilities under the Land Reforms Act, and the Land Revenue Act. He also exercises power under the provisions of several other enactments relating to taluk administration. The Tahsildar is also vested with statutory powers relating to levy and procurement of food grains, distribution of food grains and essential commodities through the fair price shops, inspection of stocks lying with the rice mill owners and the co-operative marketing societies. The Tahsildar enjoys many powers conferred by rules under the Essential Commodities Act. He has the powers to sanction pension to aged persons, widows and the handicapped. He acts as the Taluk Magistrate. In the capacity of Assistant Electoral Registration officer, the Tahsildar is responsible for preparation and maintenance of the electoral rolls, and he heads the election machinery at the taluk level as the Assistant Returning officer. The Tahsildar is assisted by taluk Sheristedar (Deputy Tahsildar), Revenue Inspectors, Special Revenue Inspectors, record keepers and other staff.

### **Block Development Officer**

Each taluk is a community development block. The Block Development Officer (BDO) of the taluk is entrusted with the supervision of all the development programmes of the taluk. Formerly as a sub-ordinate of the then *Zilla Parishat* he acted as the Secretary of the Taluk Development Committee. Presently, he works as the Executive Officer of the Taluk *Panchayat* constituted under the *Zilla Panchayat*, system that replaced the earlier *Zilla Parishat* system. An Office Manager and other staff assist him in the discharge of his functions.

### **Revenue Inspector**

Each Hobli or revenue circle has one Revenue Inspector whose duty is to assist the Tahsildar in the collection of land revenue and to supervise the work of the village accountants. With the opening of two *Nad Kacheris* in each taluk, Shirestedars came to be appointed there in place of Revenue Inspectors. Acting as a link between the village accountant and the Tahsildar, the Revenue Inspector is responsible for the implementation of the Land Revenue Act (1964) and the Land Reforms Act. He is to ensure that the Village Accountant properly discharge his duty of collecting land revenue, betterment levy, irrigation cess and other items of revenue accruing from land and to recover the instalments of the Taccavi loans. The Revenue Inspector's other responsibilities include, inspection of the accounts and records maintained by the village accountants, inspections of the boundary marks of Government lands etc. preparation of records of land grants, land acquisitions and such other revenue matters are also among his functions.

### **Nad Kacheris**

One Nad Kacheri in a hobli headquarter of each taluk was opened as an experimental measure from 15, August 1986, for decentralisation of administration. Each Nad Kacheri is headed by a Sheristedar or Deputy Tahsildar who is vested with 21 powers which at the taluk level the Tahsildar used to exercise. In this office, the Deputy Tahsildar is assisted by an Assistant, a typist and a "D" Group employee. A few of the functions entrusted to the Nad Kacheris are sanction of old-age pension and

allowance to the handicapped; grant of relief to victims of accidental fires or floods. settlement of transfer of rights (Mutation) cases; verification of food stocks; collection of Government revenue and remittance of the same in the treasury; keeping Demand, Collection and Balance (DCB) statements; collection of betterment levy as per the provision of the Irrigation Act, 1965, issue of certified copies of official documents etc. From 15, August 1987, a second Nad Kacheri in another hobli of each taluk came to be opened. The Nad Kacheries opened in 1986 include; Garag, Chhabbi, Annigeri, Dummavad, Betagiri, Hole Alur, Konnur, Dambal, Hattimattur, Dhundshi, Akki Alur, Lakshmeshwar, Samshi, Guttal, Medleri, Rattihalli, and Kaginele. In the year 1987 the following Nad Kacheris were opened; Alnavar, Shiraguppi, Tabakadahonnihalli, Naregal, Bankapur, Bommanahalli, Karjagi, Kuppelur and Hamsabhavi.

### **Village Accountant**

The village Accountant (Talati) has come to occupy the position once held by the hereditary Shanbhogue or Kulkarni. He is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The hereditary office of the shanbhogue or Kulkarni was abolished in the year 1961. The Village Accountant is appointed for a single village or a group of villages and should reside within the limits of his charge as determined by the appointing authority. He has to carry out his duties as per the provision of the Land Revenue Act, 1964, and should prepare the record from time to time as prescribed by the Government. He functions from the village Panchayat Office and keeps the revenue register of the village or villages under his charge. He is the link between the villages and the Government. His functions include collection of land revenue, preparation of register of crops, preparation of mahajar (*Panchaname*), issue of demand notices etc. According to the 1983 Act, he was the secretary of the Mandal Panchayat, and now he acts as the Secretary of the Gram Panchayat. This arrangement does not exist uniformly in all mandals. Besides he carries out the directions of the BDO in respect of developmental programmes. He is responsible for executing the resolution of the Gram Panchayat. As provided for in the Local Bodies Act of 1959, the Village Accountant is the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Panchayat with an annual income of less than Rs. 12,000. (Refer Chapter XII for the details of the powers vested in the Village Accountant in the system of old Mandal Panchayat and the existing Gram Panchayat system.) Unlike the Kulakarni of former days, who was remunerated by land *Inams*, the present day village Accountant is paid a fixed salary by the Government as per service rules.

### **Village Assistants**

Formerly, servants like *talavara*, *halaba*, *olekara* and other assisted the Kulakarni and Patel of the village, but now-a-days the Village Accountant is provided with village assistants (*sepoy*s) by the Government. The hereditary village officers' posts were abolished by the Village Offices' Abolition Act of 1961. The village assistant works as the messenger of the village accountant besides helping him by carrying records, land measuring chain and other things.

### **District Training Institute**

The District Training Institute (DTI) at Dharwad is under the administrative control of the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. This Institute provides basic training to all the group "C" and "D" employees of the State Government in the district at the time of entry into service and also conducts refresher courses from time to time. It also imparts special training to the employees of the Gram Panchayats, village accountants, field workers of the Social Welfare Department and the employees of the Forest Department. A short term training programme is held for the benefit of the Excise

Department Staff also. The District Training Institute is headed by a Principal, a Gazetted Officer and a resource person assists him. Presently this officer is designated as Vice-Principal. The Officers belonging to the Karnataka Administrative Service and the Indian Administrative Service in Karnataka receive their training at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

#### LAND REVENUE

Until recently Land Revenue formed the chief source of State income, notwithstanding the fact that several other items of taxation and cesses used to be collected. In this connection one is reminded of the fact that the English East India Company that came to India for trade secured the *dewanee* of Bengal as the land revenue which was a source of great profit. The ancient Hindu Law giver, Manu recommended that in return for the protection extended by the King 1/6th of the produce of the land must be given to him as land revenue. Another opinion has it that all the land belonged to the king who imposed land tax on the cultivators in return for the grant of the right to cultivate. It is a commonly held belief that the land belonged to the cultivator. However, he pays the land revenue to the Government as a token of protection extended to him by the Government to ensure the protection of his life and property.

Later on grants of land for the extension of cultivation came to be made or entrusted to persons or new settlers or intelligent brahmins residing in settlements known as *agraharas*. In such cases collection of land revenue was exempted in the initial years. Sometimes *inam* lands were granted in return for services rendered to the king for performing religious functions or otherwise. Grants of land as *sarvamanya* (free of all Government demands) tenure or as quit-rent with the object of securing services of various kinds, such as religious, political or military, etc. Land granted for various services to his duties in temples or for rendering religious or educational services (to brahmana residents of *agraharas*) were generally exempt from payment of land revenue. Grants of lands, known as *balgalchu* (for washing the sword, so to say) or *nettaru koduge* (land granted for shedding blood in the field of battle fields are noticed in hero-stone inscriptions); but, it is not known whether families which obtained such grants were exempt from payment of land revenue or not. During the period of the Peshwas lands known as *bal parveshi* were granted to the families of soldiers who died in battle; but such grants carried an obligation to pay land revenue. Grants of land known as *mokaasa* carried an obligation to pay a nominal rent.

Generals (Dandanayakas), minor chieftains (Palegars), Desais or Deshmukhs were granted a group of villages, *nad, desha*, (an administrative unit) for the purpose of collecting Government revenues. They used to collect revenues and pay the king in the form of tribute, besides they raised and maintained a fixed number of soldiers for field service to the king whenever required by him. There were also officers called *karanika* (Kulakarni), Pande, Nadkarni, Deshpande and others who undertook performance of administrative and revenue functions without any obligations to raise or maintain troops. Gowda or Patil, Desai or Deshmukh or Nadgowda undertook to raise and maintain troops for field service with the king whenever required. For their service, they obtained grants of land. Grants of lands were also made to scholars, medical practitioners, musicians, artists, and temple servants (priests, cooks, musicians, sweepers, bearers of palanquin etc). Such lands were either rent free or nominally taxed. Several other kinds of land grants were also made, such as vatan, jagirs, inams, umblis, etc.

It was not unusual for the Government to build tanks for the benefit of the *ryots*. The Shiggaon copper plates of the Badami Chalukyas mention 14 tanks. The Government also made arrangements for the protection and repair of such tanks. Those who came forward to build tanks obtained exemption from payment of land revenue for a few years or obtained a fixed extent of rent-free land irrigated by such tanks. We have an instance of the Government making over the proceeds of house tax of a village named Neeralgi for being utilised to repair a large tank of that village (*Piriya Kere*) (A.D. 1052). Similarly, the proceeds of a tax (Pannaya) collected was handed over to the merchants of Dambal for being utilised to repair a tank here (A.D. 1184). A report of the British period says that there were in the district 3,150 tanks in the year 1818.

It is seen in an inscription at Kurugod in Bellary district that the Badami chalukyas had devised a standard land measure which measured 153" long. This is of the time of Pulakeshin II (A.D. 640) on a wall of the Someshwara temple at Dambal is found a representative drawing of a land measure of the Kalyana Chalukyan period (12th century A.D.) which is 275" long. On an exterior wall of the Moola Brahmeshwara temple at Kodikop in The Ron Taluk is another representation of a measuring rod of the Kalyana Chalukyan period, 130 span (*Genu*) in length. During the Vijayanagara days were in use much linear land measures as *mattaru*, *kamma* (Kamba) and Nivarthana. A *kamma* was equivalent of 0.166 guntas and *mattaru* is about 3.75 acres in extent as determined by S. Rajendrappa from an epigraph of A.D. 1123 at Lakshmeshwar. One *mattaru* is said to be the equivalent of 900 *Kammas*. Inscriptions also mention boundary stones called as *lingamudre kallu*, and *vamanamudreya Kallu*. The system of determining assessment after measuring each holding of land was in vogue in Dharwad district as far back as 1500 years ago. Land record was referred to as *Kadita*, which is found mentioned in the epigraph of the Kalyana Chalukya and Hoysala rulers. This was looked after by an officer designated as *kaditavergade* (Pergade-Heggade). During the Vijayanagara period the extent or size of holding was determined on the basis of the sowing capacity of the field (Bijavari). Epigraphical references to measures like *koorige* and *gula* are often seen. One *koorige* was the equivalent of 32 *gulas*. Another linear measure was *maaru*. The Revenue Department was called by the name of *athavane*.

Under the rule of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara a system of land revenue based on a systematic measurement of land known as *rayarekhe* had been devised. Dr. K.V. Kurien, after observing the land revenue records of Bankapur, says that this work was started by soolu Appaji during Krishnadevaraya's reign and completed during the reign of Achyutaraya (1530-1542) and that his work is comparable to the work of Malik Amber, famous in Muslim history. In some parts, which formerly belonged to the Bahmani rulers, a settlement of land revenue made by Vithala Panthi was in operation. The Vithala Panthi measuring rod is drawn on a monument in Amminabhavi. The British on their arrival, noticed that in 13 and 5 sub-division of the Dharwad district the *rayarekha* and the Vithala Panthi system prevailed.

During the Vijayanagara period, *maaru* represented an extent of land which brought in a specified amount of revenue. The *maaru*, however, varied according to the fertility of the field. Another standard linear measure was *koorige* equal to 4 or 5 acres. One *maaru* of a first class field called *Veejay* was the equivalent of four *koorige*, that is, between 16 to 20 acres, one *maaru* of a second class field was the equivalent of six *koorige*, that is between 24 to 30 acres; and one *maaru* of inferior or third class land was the equivalent of eight *koorige* or between 32 to 40 acres. As reported by the British officers the assessment (Rakham) settled on each *maaru*, calculated as above, was just and equitable. As the

British collector of Dharwad observed in 1840, all the successive states of Vijayanagara (Muslim, Maratha, etc.) followed the same system of fixing the assessment on land uptill the arrival of the British. Under the Vijayanagar rulers the villagers themselves undertook the responsibility for tank repairs. On one such occasion the villagers entered into an agreement with the Government for a reduction of the land revenue for three or five years on their fields irrigated by such work. It is learnt from epigraphs, found outside Dharwad district, that the practice of granting remission of land revenue during the times of drought or famine was known under the rulers of Vijayanagar. The land revenue records of Bankapur strengthen the impression that a majority of tanks in the district could have been constructed during the Vijayanagara period. In fact, a 12-year long famine that occurred during the 14th century A.D. had prompted this tank building activity. Dr. K.V. Kurien opines that that the land survey and settlement introduced by the British was but a revival of the land revenue system of the Vijayanagara period.

In 1670, the Adilshahis revised the assessment on land. The system of assessment introduced by them was known by the name of Asal. Later, the reign passed into the hands of the Mughals (1686). But the Nawab of Savanur (a vassal of the Mughals) under whose charge large parts of Dharwad district was included, continued with the system of the Adilshahis of Bijapur. Under this system, one *maaru* of superior or first class land comprised an extent of 16 acres, whereas, one *maaru* of inferior land comprised an extent of 80 acres. The rate settled for each *maaru* was known as *ainathi* (a substitute for Rakham). In 1749, Nawab Abdul Hakim Khan doubled the assessment. Under the Peshwas the assessment went up to three times the original. Dr Sawant has said that the land revenue of Dharwad *paragana* which comprised 33 villages (Marje) and 11 hamlets (Majaru), which was Rs. 6,000 originally was increased by Hakim Khan to Rs. 12,000 and by the Peshwas to Rs. 18,000. He informs us that the total extent of assessed land comprised in the Dharwad Paragana was 602 *maarus* and 6 *Beles* (1/8th of a *maaru* = 1 *Bele*).

During the period of the Peshwas assessed land was divided into four classes: *Patti* that had a plentiful supply of water by rains. *kul*, that was irrigated from a tank; *thal* (thal) and *hakkal* (Dry) in the Maidan tracts. Patil, Kulakarni and some others were in possession of *sarvamanya inams*. Some officials also held lands assessed at favourable rates. Judi reduction in rent made in such cases was also known as quit-rent. In Dharwad proper there was an extent of 16 ½ *maarus* of *patti* land which yielded an assessment of Rs. 3,500. Similarly 10 *maaru* extent of *thal* land yielded an assessment of Rs. 450. In Navilur an approximate extent of 20 ½ *maaru* of *Patti* land yielded an assessment of Rs. 9,250; 36 *maaru* of *thal* land an assessment of Rs. 1,012 ½ and 37 ¾ of *kul* land an assessment of Rs. 531. This is just an example of assessment for one *paragana*.

As observed by a British Officer the land measures in olden times did not refer to a vast extent but to a limited area called *beejavari* which means that the irrigated area is limited to a particular seed being sown. But, this was not entirely correct. However, different land measures were in vogue in different parts of the district. As observed by Thackery, the first Principal Collector of Dharwad. As compared to the rest of India, Dharwad district felt the acute need for evolving a standard measure. Not only the standard land measure differed from village to village, sometimes within the same village different standards were applied. A *koorige* contained measurement ranging from one acre to two acres of land. The British employed the standard acre from Gulaganijikoppa (near Dharwad) for the measurement of land (1821) and continued the same everywhere consistently. Thackery had completed the survey measurement throughout the district. By about 1851 survey operations in the

district were brought to a close. In 1955 the cultivable area in the district was ascertained as 10,76,350 acres. As various kinds of *inams* had the effect of limiting the collections under land revenue, an Inam Commission was appointed to inquire into the validity of titles of *inamdars*. During 1843-44, an extent of 6.81 lakh acres was struck off from the Inam Register and full assessment charged on them, since the holders were unable to produce proper document in support of their claims. Earlier to this in 1819 the system of auctioning the right of collecting the land revenue to the highest bidder or landlords was done away with. In its place, direct collection of land revenue by the Government from the *ryots* according to the *ryotwary* system was introduced. In this context *ryotwary* tenure only meant collection of land revenue direct from the land owner or *pattedar* and not from the actual cultivators unless the latter happened to be the *Pattedar* as well.

From the area constituting the present Dharwad district, sub-division wise the amount of assessment collected by the British was as follows: during 1826-27, Dharwad Rs. 72,430, Mishrikote Rs. 46,180, Navalgund Rs. 66,650, Bankapur 66,630, Dambal Rs. 54,980, Hangal Rs. 57,960, Hubli Rs. 63,630, Ranibennur Rs. 75,400, Guttal Rs. 76,330, Ron Rs. 38,070 and Koda Rs. 64,040. The collections from Savanur, Nargund Gudageri, Kundagol, Lakshmeshwara, and Shirhatti were not included in this. The total land revenue collection from the several sub-divisions of the Dharwad district had exceeded seven lakh of Rupees during the same period. The rates of assessment then were; for garden land from Rs. 4 to 64 per acre; for dry land the rate per acre varied from 2 *annas* to Rs. 3 for the north-east monsoon (Hingar) crop and from 8 *annas* to Rs. 5 for the south-west monsoon (Mungar) crop; and for wet land the rate per acre varied from Rs. 1 to Rs. 16. During the year 1838-39 the land revenue collection amounted to Rs. 865 lakh. The collection had risen to Rs. 11.53 lakh during the year 1839-40.

### Land Survey and Settlements

Between the year 1843 and 1860 the original land survey and settlement operations were carried out in the Dharwad district and lasted for a period of 30 years. As a result, the total collections went upto Rs. 16.65 lakh in 1861. The revision settlement operations were carried out between the year 1874 and 1901. In the year 1881 the collections amounted to Rs. 23.95 lakh. The extent of cultivated land stood at 15 lakh acres in the entire district.

During 1882-83 there were 1,284 villages in the district. There were 1,353 patils working of whom 184 were in receipt of regular salary; the rest, that is 1,169 were remunerated by hereditary *inam* lands. Out of total of 970 *Kulkarnis*, 799 were hereditary officers and remunerated by service *inam* lands, and 171 were salaried village officers. There were, besides 4,619 other village servants, generally drawn from the Bada or Kuruba castes. They were remunerated partly in cash and partly by service *inam* lands. The Dharwad district gazetteer (1884) says that the total emoluments of the Patils, Kulakarnis and other village servants was equivalent to 15 per cent of the land revenue collections of the district. In the year 1885, an extent of 68 square miles of area was transferred from the Badami taluk to the Ron taluk. The total area of the district thus increased to 4,602 square miles from the earlier 4,534 square miles.

During the revision settlement carried out between 1894 and 1901, the extent of cultivable land increased by 22,864 acres compared with the extent found at the end of the original settlement (1843-60). The total extent was found to be 16.69 lakh acres and the total assessment was Rs. 18.95 lakh (1901). In the year 1921 the cultivable area in the district was 13,78,958 acres and the assessment Rs. 30.17 lakh.

The second revision settlement was conducted between the year 1906 and 1916. A revision settlement was carried out in the Savanur principality from 1916 to 1918, but it remained inconclusive. In 1942 the Government of Bombay decided to postpone this operation. After independence and the transfer of this district to Mysore state, the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, and the rules thereunder were promulgated. A revision of revenue was ordered according to sections 114-126 of this Act in different parts of the State. The new system was different in many ways from the old. Formerly the unit of assessment was a taluk, but now it is a zone with particular characteristics. A zone may be larger than a taluk. The unit should be continuous and homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, soil, characteristics, climate and rainfall. The zone is formed into groups on the basis of soil characteristics, important crops, their prices and other considerations. The assessment on land is settled according to rules 21 to 37 made as per sections 114 to 126 of the Land Revenue Act, 1964. Section 2(27) of the said Act laid down that the soil characteristics should be determined in percentage terms. Under the Act, the standard rate represents the value in terms of money of four per cent of the average yield of crops per acre from a class of land of 100 per cent classification value in a given zone.

While arriving at the standard rate, the factors taken into consideration are: physical conditions of the land, climate and rainfall data of the past 30 years, proximity to the market, facilities of communication, condition of the live-stock, population and availability of labour, wages of labour, prices of agricultural produce with details of yield variations during the past 30 years in respect of crop usually cultivated in the area to be settled, cost of agricultural operations including the value of the tenant's share and the current sale prices of agricultural lands of different descriptions.

In accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Act, the Revenue Settlement officer submits his report and proposals to the Deputy Commissioner who causes them to be published in the official Gazettee and displays copies of the same not only in his office but in village panchayat offices concerned for the information of the *ryots*. Objections, if any are then brought to the notice of the Government within three months of the publication of the report and proposals. The Deputy Commissioner forwards any such objections to the Government through the Director of Survey Settlement and Land Records. After the proposals and objections are considered by the State Legislature, suitable orders are issued by the Government. The date from which the revised survey rates becomes effective must be published in the Karnataka State Gazette. The settlement Register, which is kept in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records as a permanent record and with every Village Accountant (put up in the *gramachavadi* also), contains details of area of each field, survey number, assessment levied and name of the *khatedar*, etc.

As provided for under Section 147 of the Land Revenue Act, 1964, the Deputy Commissioner issues each year *anewari* orders based on the average rainfall of the year and estimated average yield of cultivated fields in the villages. If the average yield is less than 25 per cent (four anna crop), the land revenue is remitted entirely; if the yield is between 25 and 37 per cent, collection is postponed for a year, if the yield is between 25 and 37 and 50 per cent half the collection is postponed; and if the yield is 50 per cent or more, no remission or postponement is allowed.



**Table 9.1 : Standardised rates of Land Revenue determined as per the  
Revision Settlement of 1964 in Dharwad District II and III**

Taluk	Area (group)	No. of Villages	Land Revenue Standard Rates		
			Dry	Wet	Garden Plantations
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dharwad	1	73	1.67	9.47	9.47
	2	-	3.79	7.56	7.56
	3	-	3.83	6.59	6.59
	4	90	3.61	6.35	6.35
Shiggaon	1	70	1.67	9.47	9.47
	1	70	1.67	9.47	9.47
	2	-	3.79	7.56	7.56
Hangal	3	92	3.83	6.59	6.59
	1	131	1.67	9.47	9.47
	2	23	3.79	7.56	7.56
Hirekerur	3	19	3.83	6.59	6.59
	1	22	1.67	9.47	9.47
	2	123	3.79	7.56	7.56
Kalghatgi	1	112	1.67	9.47	9.47
(Zone No.K-5)	4	15	3.69	6.35	6.35
Hubli	1	-	3.64	7.08	15.27
	2	47	3.40	7.08	16.27
	3	-	3.14	7.08	16.27
	4	34	2.98	7.08	15.27
Kundgol	2	40	3.40	7.08	15.27
Haveru	1	125	3.64	7.08	15.27
Haveri	1	125	3.64	7.08	15.27
Byadgi	1	34	3.64	7.08	15.27
	3	34	3.14	7.08	15.27
Ranibennur	1	112	3.64	7.08	15.27
	1	112	3.64	7.08	15.27
*Zone No. K-6)					
Nargund	1	10	3.13	3.13	3.13
	5	49	1.92	1.92	1.92
Gadag	1	38	3.13	3.13	3.13
	2	10	2.90	2.90	2.90
	4	10	2.26	7.97	2.26
	6	3	1.70	1.70	1.70
Shirhatti	1	3	3.13	3.13	3.13
	3	45	2.72	7.97	2.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
	4	44	2.26	7.97	2.26
Ron	2	49	2.90	2.90	2.90
	4	35	2.26	7.97	2.26
	5	10	1.92	1.92	1.92
Mundargi	4	44	2.26	7.97	2.26
	6	9	1.70	1.70	1.70

### Water Rate

According to the amendment made to the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Water Rate) Rules, 1965 *vide* notification by the Government of Karnataka, 1980, the responsibility for the preparation and forwarding of the demand statement to the Tahsildar rests with the Assistant Executive Engineer of each division. Action as follows should precede the preparation of this demand statement under Rule 4.

Officers of the Irrigation (Public Works) Department and Revenue Department carry out a joint inspection with a view to obtain information regarding the supply of water having reached the Survey Numbers and also particulars of crops grown. Usually such an inspection is done in the presence of the *ryots* whose fields are irrigated and their signature is obtained in support of it. The inspection statement prepared is then sent to the concerned Tahsildar. After ascertaining the correctness of the information obtained at the time of the joint inspection, statement showing the water rate payable by the *ryots* whose lands got the benefit of water supply, is prepared by the Assistant Executive Engineer and published at the *village panchayat* office and other public places to enable to *ryots* concerned to file objections. If any objections are received the Assistant Executive Engineer should conduct another inspection of the fields (survey numbers) along with the Tahsildar of the taluk. After giving a hearing to the *ryots* concerned and carrying out any change or revision deemed necessary the demand statement is again sent to the Tahsildar. Thereafter the responsibility for collecting the water rate from the *ryots* rests with the Revenue Department.

**Table 9.1a : Details of Revised Water Rate levied on lands irrigated as per G.O. dated 24, July 1985:**

Sl.No.	Types of Crops	Water Rates per Acre ( In Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Sugarcane	
	(a) to be harvested within a period of 12 months	150-00
	(b) to be harvested after a period of 12 months but within a period of 18 months	225-00
2.	Paddy	
	(a) for the first crop	35-00
	(b) for the second crop or subsequent crops	40-00
3.	Wheat	22-00

1	2	3
4.	Jowar	20-00
5.	Groundnut	24-00
6.	Tobacco	24-00
7.	Cotton	40-00
8.	Maize, Ragi, Italian millet, Spiked millet, Pea, Sweet Potato, Onion, etc.	20-00
9.	Pulses	15-00
10.	Garden Crops	40-00

According to the order of the Government, these rates have to be levied as indicated below:

(1) To the lands irrigated by the large and medium irrigation works the above-noted rates have to be applied from 1, July 1985. Previous to this date, i.e., from 1, July 1978 to 30, June 1985, the old water rates had to be charged (viz. according to the rates prevalent on 1, June 1976). (2) To the lands coming under medium irrigation works with an unassured water supply, one-half of the prescribed rate be charged. (3) The lands situated at higher reaches of minor irrigation tanks one-half of the prescribed water rate and to the lands situated at the lower reaches of such works one-quarter of the prescribed water rate may be charged. The minimum water rate chargeable should not be less than 1 ½ times the difference between the assessment made for the irrigated land as compared with the assessment determined for dry lands. The maximum water rate leviable shall be not less than double the difference between the assessment made for irrigated land and dry land. As in the case of higher and lower reaches, the reduced water rates had to be given effect to from 1st July, 1976. Any outstanding balance of water rates upto 30, June, 1976 on lands situated under minor irrigation tanks was deemed to have been remitted as laid down in para 5 of the Government order noted above. An amendment to the Government order directing the implementation of the water rates, as determined by the order of 24, July 1985, was issued on the 4, November, 1987.

**Maintenance Cess:** In accordance with section 44 of the Karnataka Irrigation Act, 1965, and Rule 21-A of Karnataka Irrigation Rules, 1965, the Tahsildar should levy and collect an annual maintenance cess of Rs. 4.00 per acre. However, if for a period of not less than two years water was not supplied for irrigation to the lands in question, maintenance cess is not to be levied.

**Penal Water-Rate:** According to Section 28(5) of the Karnataka Irrigation Act, 1965, a penal water rate is leviable on any one utilising water for irrigation without valid permission from the irrigation authorities. Besides this, penal water-rate, is leviable also for violation of prescribed cropping pattern. The above penal and water-rates have come into force with effect from 1 July 1985. While the penal water rate leviable for using water for cultivation unauthorisedly, the quantum of penal water rate would be 15 times the normal water rate payable, the penal water rate leviable in cases of violation of cropping pattern is 10 times the normal water rate as provided for under Section 32(4) of the said Act.

**Table 9.2 : Details of Land Revenue Water Rates and others collected in the Dharwad District during the last 10 years (1985 to 1994) are as below:**

Particulars of Demand	Demand Rs. in lakh	Collection Rs. in lakh	Balance Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4
<b>1985</b>			
1. Land Revenue	92.09	49.05	43.04
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	174.41	4.31	171.10
3. Penal Water Rate	0.22	-	0.22
4. Loans	37.41	0.06	37.35
5. Other Government dues	412.59	55.65	356.94
Total	716.75	109.07	607.68
<b>1986</b>			
1. Land Revenue	85.19	10.90	74.29
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	170.10	52.54	117.56
3. Penal Water Rate	0.22	0.22	-
4. Loans	37.74	8.02	29.33
5. Other Government dues	359.27	47.87	311.40
Total	652.13	119.55	532.58
<b>1987</b>			
1. Land Revenue	167.32	148.62	18.70
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	117.56	15.86	101.70
3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
4. Loans	29.92	7.08	22.84
5. Other Government dues	432.63	273.34	159.29
Total	747.43	444.90	302.53
<b>1988</b>			
1. Land Revenue	68.77	68.77	-
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	129.08	24.79	104.29
3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
4. Loans	40.60	14.18	26.42
5. Other Government dues	424.61	313.99	110.62
Total	603.06	421.73	241.33

1	2	3	4
<b>1989</b>			
1. Land Revenue	40.90	40.90	-
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	134.43	36.46	97.97
3. Penal Water Rate	98.77	-	98.77
4. Loans	132.64	55.00	77.64
5. Other Government dues	308.28	271.06	37.22
Total	715.02	403.42	311.60
<b>1990</b>			
1. Land Revenue	55.76	35.15	20.61
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	151.28	26.22	125.06
3. Penal Water Rate	533.88	-	533.88
4. Loans	179.54	6.33	173.21
5. Other Government dues	231.92	158.90	73.02
Total	1,152.38	226.60	925.78
<b>1991</b>			
1. Land Revenue	52.14	34.10	18.04
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	126.51	19.76	106.75
3. Penal Water Rate	691.42	0.01	691.41
4. Loans	222.81	9.09	213.72
5. Other Government dues	190.46	122.54	67.92
Total	1,283.34	185.50	1,097.84
<b>1992</b>			
1. Land Revenue	99.75	99.27	0.48
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	134.99	45.32	89.67
3. Penal Water Rate	815.59	0.09	815.50
4. Loans	233.63	21.92	211.71
5. Other Government dues	286.18	154.30	131.88
Total	1,570.14	320.90	1,249.24
<b>1993</b>			
1. Land Revenue	95.32	95.32	-
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	119.48	18.15	101.33
3. Penal Water Rate	815.50	-	815.50
4. Loans	235.35	6.10	229.25

1	2	3	4
5. Other Government dues	217.20	106.28	110.92
Total	1,482.85	225.85	1,257.00
<b>1994</b>			
1. Land Revenue	100.84	76.73	24.11
2. Water Rate and Maintenance Cess	158.03	31.20	126.83
3. Penal Water Rate	1,371.77	0.18	1,371.59
4. Loans	231.53	12.96	218.57
5. Other Government dues	314.79	145.75	169.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,176.96</b>	<b>266.82</b>	<b>1,910.14</b>

**Table 9.3 : Talukwise Revenue collection and progress achieved during 1993-94**

Taluks	Government Due	Net Demand	Collection	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1. Byadgi	1. Land Revenue / Cess	3.10	3.10	-
	2. Water Rate	-	-	-
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	6.20	1.35	4.85
	5. Other dues	13.62	9.08	4.54
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.92</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>9.39</b>
2. Dharwad	1. Land Revenue / Cess	14.72	14.72	-
	2. Water Rate	0.56	0.49	0.07
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	10.44	0.41	10.03
	5. Other dues	28.50	24.82	3.68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54.22</b>	<b>40.44</b>	<b>13.78</b>
3. Gadag	1. Land Revenue / Cess	35.51	11.40	24.11
	2. Water Rate	0.05	0.05	-
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	54.17	0.13	54.04
	5. Other dues	39.47	3.92	35.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>129.20</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>113.70</b>
4. Hangal	1. Land Revenue / Cess	2.62	2.62	-
	2. Water Rate	9.81	5.20	4.61

1	2	3	4	5
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	3.59	0.13	3.46
	5. Other dues	14.52	14.17	0.35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30.54</b>	<b>22.12</b>	<b>8.42</b>
5. Haveri	1. Land Revenue / Cess	3.47	3.47	-
	2. Water Rate	0.48	0.48	-
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	2.03	2.03	-
	5. Other dues	13.16	9.18	3.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.14</b>	<b>15.16</b>	<b>3.98</b>
6. Hirekerur	1. Land Revenue / Cess	1.79	1.79	-
	2. Water Rate	2.35	0.88	1.47
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	7.39	0.36	7.05
	5. Other dues	8.86	5.59	3.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.39</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>11.79</b>
7. Hubli	1. Land Revenue / Cess	12.82	12.82	-
	2. Water Rate	4.50	2.70	1.35
	3. Penal Water Rate	20.46	-	20.46
	4. Loans	2.76	0.20	2.56
	5. Other dues	31.43	17.88	13/55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>71.52</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>37.92</b>
8. Kalghatgi	1. Land Revenue / Cess	1.70	1.70	-
	2. Water Rate	-	-	-
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	2.83	0.38	2.45
	5. Other dues	19.34	6.87	14.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.87</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>17.00</b>
9. Kundgol	1. Land Revenue / Cess	4.38	4.38	-
	2. Water Rate	-	-	-
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	18.75	1.20	17.59
	5. Other dues	13.73	7.29	6.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.88</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>12.71</b>



1	2	3	4	5
10. Mundargi	1. Land Revenue / Cess	1.57	1.57	-
	2. Water Rate	3.73	0.65	3.08
	3. Penal Water Rate	0.24	0.02	0.22
	4. Loans	4.09	0.25	3.84
	5. Other dues	8.07	1.35	6.72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>13.86</b>
11. Nargund	1. Land Revenue / Cess	3.19	3.19	-
	2. Water Rate	67.36	12.55	54.81
	3. Penal Water Rate	851.18	-	851.18
	4. Loans	0.85	0.85	-
	5. Other dues	4.72	0.42	4.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>927.30</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>910.28</b>
12. Navalgund	1. Land Revenue / Cess	3.72	3.72	-
	2. Water Rate	56.98	6.43	50.55
	3. Penal Water Rate	471.90	-	471.90
	4. Loans	7.93	0.32	7.61
	5. Other dues	7.62	5.71	1.91
	<b>Total</b>	<b>548.15</b>	<b>16.18</b>	<b>531.97</b>
13. Ranibennur	1. Land Revenue / Cess	2.40	2.40	-
	2. Water Rate	5.55	0.18	5.37
	3. Penal Water Rate	1.83	-	1.83
	4. Loans	3.55	0.64	2.91
	5. Other dues	56.47	20.57	35.90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69.80</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>46.01</b>
14. Ron	1. Land Revenue / Cess	3.67	3.67	-
	2. Water Rate	5.70	1.03	4.67
	3. Penal Water Rate	26.16	0.16	26.00
	4. Loans	66.07	1.38	64.69
	5. Other dues	23.93	5.45	18.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125.53</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>113.84</b>
15. Savanur	1. Land Revenue / Cess	1.38	1.38	-
	2. Water Rate	0.31	0.08	0.23
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	6.46	0.42	6.04
	5. Other dues	13.73	7.29	6.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.88</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>12.71</b>

1	2	3	4	5
16. Shiggaon	1. Land Revenue / Cess	1.75	1.75	-
	2. Water Rate	-	-	-
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	5.30	1.04	4.26
	5. Other dues	3.51	3.26	0.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.56</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>4.51</b>
17. Shirhatti	1. Land Revenue / Cess	3.05	3.05	-
	2. Water Rate	1.10	0.48	0.62
	3. Penal Water Rate	-	-	-
	4. Loans	29.08	1.89	27.19
	5. Other dues	10.59	6.48	4.11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42.82</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>31.92</b>

### Abolition of Inams

The following kinds of inams existed in Dharwad District. (1) Bombay Paragana and Kulakarni Watan Inam (2) Bombay Personal Inam (3) Bombay Service Inam (4) Bombay merged principalities and Jahgirs Inam (5) Bombay Merged Principalities Miscellaneous Inam, and (6) Bombay Saranjam Jahgir and other Political Inams. In Chapter II the subject of the abolition of inams by the Inam Commission (1843-44) has been taken note of.

**(1) Paragana and Kulkarni Watan.** The hereditary officers of the district were being called as Paragana and Kulkarni Watandars. The designation of a few of them were : (1) Deshmukh; (2) Deshpande, Kulkarni Desai, Nadagowda, Head Patil, (2) Deshpande, Kulkarni, and Head Kulkarni. The head Patil was entrusted with the responsibilities of recovering Government dues; and, Head Kulkarnis were charged with the duty of maintaining accounts and conducting correspondences. The above inams were granted as a remuneration for their services. These inams were abolished w.e.f. 1, May 1951 by (Bombay Personal and Kulkarni Watan Act.) Act, 1950. An extent of 1,73,311 acres and 17 guntas of land that was resumed by Government, out of which, 1,73,308 acres and 32 *guntas* of land was regranted.

**(2) Personal Inams:** Bombay personal Inams (*joot inams*) existed upto 1953. According to the Bombay personal Inams Act, 1953, effective from, 1, August 1952, these inams were abolished. The whole extent of 5,065 acres and 34 guntas of land resumed by Government after the passing of this Act was regranted.

**(3) Service Inams:** The Bombay service Inam had been granted to Jois, Jungam, Khazi, Mulla and others for services rendered to the rural communities. With effect from 1, April 1954, these were abolished by the Mumbai Service Inam (for the benefit of the village Communities) Abolition Act, 1953. Out of 19,774 acres and 28 guntas of resumed lands, an extent of 19,729 acres and 04 guntas was regranted.

**(4) Miscellaneous Inams:** There were many Miscellaneous inams in the taluks of Savanur, Shirhatti, Kundagol, Mundargi, Shiggaon and Nargund, taluks of the erstwhile principalities in the Bombay presidency. These miscellaneous inams were abolished by the erstwhile Government by the transfer of Miscellaneous Inams Act, 1955. Out of 30,394 acres and three guntas of resumed land, an extent of 30,393 acres and 29 *guntas* was regranted.

**(5) Principalities Jahgir Inams:** By an Act called Merged Principalities Jagir Abolition Act, 1953, transfer of these inam lands were abolished. The whole extent of 241 acres and 21 guntas of land resumed by the Government was re-granted.

**(6) Saranjamu Jahgirs and Other Political Inams.** Under the administration of the erstwhile chieftains of principalities, with the object of ensuring economic stability and to collect land revenue from the *ryots*, inams were granted as a form of remuneration. It was envisaged that such inamdars would raise the prestige of the principality. Such inamdars were also vested with certain other powers besides the responsibility of revenue collection. Under the Muslim rule, such inams were called as 'Jahgirs' and under the Maratha rule as Saranjamu. In Dharwad district there were two Saranjamus, namely, Hebballi and Gajendragad. These inams were done away with, with effect from first November, 1952 by the Bombay Saranjamu Jahgir and other Political Inams Abolition Act, 1952. The entire extent of 47,873, acres and 27 guntas of land resumed by Government was re-granted.

### Jamabandi

Jama means the 'share' due to the Government, and 'banda' means 'fixation' of Government revenue. The practice of settling the amount of land revenue due to the Government each year is known as 'Jamabandi'. To explain the concept better, the word 'Akarband' may be taken. Akara means amount of land revenue due on lands held in a village, and 'Band' means fixation of the same. In Karnataka, revenue survey and settlement is revised once in 30 years and an Akarband is prepared on the basis of measurement of fields, fertility of soil, rainfall data and other relevant factors. It (akarband) is a register wherein is entered the details as to ownership, rate of assessment, area, etc.

The owners of settled lands are required to pay the land revenue annually. The period from 1, July to 30, June is called the revenue year. The *huzur jamabandi* is conducted by the Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner before the close of December every year. The officer conducting the *huzur jamabandi* has to verify and settle the village accounts of the previous year and determine the land revenue and cesses due for the current year. The account in respect of each holder should be certified by the Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner.

**The Dittum Jamabandi** constitutes a preliminary test of Village Accounts conducted by the Tahsildar before the *huzur jamabandi*. It should be completed at least one month prior to the Huzur Jamabandi. The Dittum Jamabandi conducted by the Tahsildar is more or less an audit of the previous fasli year's accounts and partly an exercise to bring current fasli year accounts up to date. The records inspected at the time of closing the accounts of the previous year are the following:

(1) Receipt book (2) Kirdi or Day book (3) Khata or Register of holdings (4) Kam/Jasti Patti or Kami Jasti, Ghosware or statement showing increase and decrease, (5) Taluk money assessment day book or ledger, (6) Taluk money assessment ledger, (7) Demand, Collection and Balance Register, (8) Individual Statement of balance (Kulwar Baki Patti) and (9) Register of other Government dues.

While preparing the up-to-date accounts of the current year the following records needs to be inspected.

(1) Register of current holdings (2) Current year's Kirdi Book (3) Record of Tenancy and Crops (4) Mutation Register, (5) Register of Disputed cases, (6) Inam Register, (7) Statement of waste lands, (8) Register of cases of encroachments, (9) Statement showing increase and decrease (10) Akarband or Register showing the area, rate of assessment, etc. in detail of the survey numbers of the village (11) Current year's statement of balance by individual cultivators (13) Register of other Government dues.

Besides the above records and registers such other Registers as standard Registers, Village map, note book 'Village Accountant Diary, Higher Officers' Inspection Book, etc, should also be examined. Jamabandi should be conducted at the headquarter of the respective revenue circles.

**Realization of Land Revenue:** The period from 1st January to 30th June is called as 'Kistu' or 'mosum' or collection season in the district. Land Revenue may be paid in four installments before the 20th day of January, February, March, and April every year. Any instalment of land revenue or part thereof which is not paid before the expiry of the prescribed period shall become the arrears of land revenue and the person shall be called a defaulter. The process of realisation of arrears of land revenue begins with the issue of 'demand notice' during January. If the amount due is not realised within seven days after the issue of the demand notice, the matter shall be reported to the Tahsildar who shall issue orders to restrain the defaulter's movable property as laid down in the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules, 1966. Before, the said property is sold by auction, a notice shall be served by the Deputy Commissioner or an officer authorised on his behalf. If the amount realized falls short of the land revenue due from the defaulter, action may be taken to auction any of the remaining property of the defaulter to make up for the deficiency. Every item of public revenue, be it water rates, cesses, fees, rents, penalties and fine shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

### **Remission of Land Revenue**

The Government has throughout been considerate to the ryots in regard to grant of remissions of revenue during extraordinary circumstances like unexpected natural calamities or prolonged conditions of drought. Whenever a condition of drought prevails on account of partial or total failure of rains, the Deputy Commissioner orders crop-cutting experiments to be conducted in the affected hobbles or revenue circles with a view to determine the extent of crop loss in the area. If the crops are affected for any other cause, the Deputy Commissioner is required to take similar action. The Tahsildar, on his part conducts similar crop-cutting experiments in at least five per cent of the villages in the affected tract. The Revenue Inspectors should form an estimate of crop loss after conducting similar experiments in at least 20 per cent of the affected villages. The Village Accountants too should conduct crop-cutting experiments and form an estimate of the average crop loss in the villages coming under their charge. While so doing, they should take care to exclude from their experiment, the villages in which superior revenue authorities have conducted similar experiments. According to sub-rule (1) of the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules, 1966, decision regarding grant of remission should be taken for each class of land separately depending on the sources of irrigation such as well, tank, river channel and others. According to the Land Revenue Rules, 1966, if the average cropwise yield is less than 25 per cent, there will be full remission of Land Revenue, and where the average crop-wise yield is more than 25 per cent but less than fifty per cent, there shall be remission of land revenue, not exceeding fifty per cent. And, if the yield of crop is above 50 per cent no remission will be allowed.

**The Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings**

The sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, caused by the operation of laws of inheritance or other economic reasons, make such holdings less productive or unprofitable. The Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964 was passed to consolidate the holdings and prevent further fragmentation of agricultural lands. According to this Act, a holding of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area determined under Section (3) of the Act, which is unprofitable for cultivation, is regarded as a fragment. The standard minimum extent varies from half an acre to four acres depending on the classification of lands. A person intending to sell such a fragment shall do so only to the holder of land contiguous to it. The scheme of consolidation, as devised by the Act provides for payment of compensation to the holder who facilitates consolidation by giving up his fragment. Every person, to whom a holding is allotted according to the consolidation scheme, is furnished with a certificate of transfer without any stamp duty or registration fee.

**Land Grant**

During pre-independence period surplus agricultural lands were disposed of through public auction. Further, during the British rule and earlier, persons who rendered special services were being granted agricultural lands as Inam. One object of this practice was the extension of cultivation. After independence the issue of social justice came to the fore and in the matter of land grants weaker section and landless classes started receiving preference. An attempt was made to frame a common law in regard to land grant in the year 1960 through out the state of Karnataka. Finally, the Karnataka Land Grant Rules were framed as per the provisions under Section 197 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964. These rules came into force with effect from 3, June 1969. The Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969 were amended several times after 1977. Tahsildars were entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the list of lands available for disposal. The following proportion of reservations are fixed for distribution of disposable lands in any village. Ex-servicemen 10 per cent SC and ST 50 per cent, Political sufferers 10 per cent and others 30 per cent. The orders of preference while granting the lands is as, below; (1) landless persons residing in the same village; (2) persons with insufficient holdings residing in the same village; (3) landless persons in the neighbouring villages; and (4) others.

The Rules stipulate that land granted for agricultural purposes shall not be alienated for a period of 15 years; it shall be brought under cultivation within three years of obtaining possession, and it shall not be used for non-agricultural purposes. The Rules also stipulates that all applications for grant of lands shall be received, scrutinised and submitted for orders to the concerned higher authority by the Tahsildar. Lands situated within urban limits shall not be granted to anyone under this rule.

**Land Acquisition**

Whenever it appears to the Government that a certain land in any locality is likely to be required for a public purpose, a notification to that effect will be published in the official gazette and the Deputy Commissioner of the district will get the public notice of the substance of such notification published/issued at convenient places in that locality and advertise the same in local newspapers. The Government of India Land Acquisition Act (Central Act I of 1894) as extended to Karnataka under the Land Acquisition (Karnataka Extension and Amendment) Act, 1961 is the basic law under which land acquisition proceedings are held. It is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to mark the limits, measure and prepare a plan of the required land before the issue of the preliminary notification. The

same notification will indicate the particulars of the land so needed and shall invite all persons interested in the said land to appear personally or through an agent before the Deputy Commissioner and state the nature of the respective interest in the land, the amount and particulars of claims to compensation for such interests and their objections.

After hearing the aggrieved and examining their objections, under Section 11 of the Act, the Deputy Commissioner will pass an award and take possession of the land which thereafter, vests absolutely with the Government, free of all encumbrances. Any aggrieved party, who has not accepted the award made, is free to represent to the Deputy Commissioner and request him to refer the matter for the determination of the Reference Court (Civil Judge's Court). The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984, has introduced a provision for approval of awards. The monetary limits for approval of awards are, upto Rs. 10.00 lakh by the Deputy Commissioner upto 20.00 lakh by the Divisional Commissioner, and above Rs. 20.00 lakh by the Government. Appeal can also be preferred to the High Court and even to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

#### LAND REFORMS

The important reasons for the introduction of land reforms legislation were (1) to prevent the decrease of agricultural production on account of traditional land ownership and tenancy system ; and (2) to eliminate every social injustice in agricultural system and to end the exploitation of the cultivator by providing security of tenure and to ensure equality of opportunity and status to the rural people. Even during the struggle for freedom, the slogan "Land to the Tiller" was familiar.

The Government of the Bombay presidency had enacted the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. The beneficial points of the Bombay Tenancy Act of 1939 were incorporated into this Act. It prescribed the maximum rent payable for a particular class of land by the tenant, provided for cash payment to the land owners instead of crop-sharing and prohibited the resumption of lands by the landlord which would have resulted in the eviction of tenant for a certain number of years. It was thus a progressive step in the direction of land reforms. It prohibited the practice of receiving rent in terms of service or labour, abolished all cesses, rights etc. and ensured that the landlords had no higher rights or privileges than the ordinary tenant of ryotwari holding.

The Act of 1948 divided tenants into three classes 'Permanent tenant', 'protected tenant' and 'ordinary tenant'. The maximum rent allowed was limited to 1/4th of the produce for irrigated land and 1/3 for dry land. By a notification, dated 17th October 1952, the maximum rate of rent was brought down to 1/6 th of the crop or its value irrespective of the fact whether the lands were irrigated or unirrigated. The Act of 1948 was amended in 1952, which restricted the right of the land lord to evict the tenant only in cases where the landlord was almost entirely dependent on the income of the land to be resumed. It conferred on the tenant the right to purchase the land on payment of the price in instalments. The amending Act also for the first time introduced a new concept of agricultural holding. It meant 16 acres of dry land or four acres of irrigated land. However, the concept of agricultural holding was found difficult to be implemented. Therefore, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendments) Act, 1955 was introduced.

After the reorganisation of State, an Ordinance was issued by the Government of Mysore on 11th March 1957 suspending the operation of the provisions of the Bombay Act relating to the resumption by landlords and purchase by tenants of leased out lands. The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961, had



been enacted after the formation of the new Mysore State in 1956. This Act had come into force from 2, October 1965. It underwent several changes and the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Karnataka Act I of 1974), was brought into force from 1, March 1974. Under Section 48 of the Act Popular or People's Court (Tribunals) were created for each taluk during 1975. The Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-Division in which the taluk is included is the Chairman of the Tribunal; the Special Tahsildar, and non-officials appointed by the Government are its members. Formerly, the local MLA also was included as a member of the Tribunal. These tribunals have decided cases pending under different Inam abolition Acts. No tenancy could be terminated merely on the ground that its stipulated duration, whether by agreement between the parties or otherwise had expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to 10, September 1957 but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction were entitled for restoration or possession. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of then existing holdings were to be treated as surplus lands and vested with the Government. The ceiling for future holdings was fixed at 18 standard acres. The Act also provided for enforcement of occupancy rights even on homestead dwellers who had occupied portions of private lands for residential purposes. After examining the rights of a person who files a declaration as the tenant, the Tribunal confers the right of ownership on him. The surplus extent, if any, is distributed among the weaker sections, landless labourers, and persons who have lost their tenancy rights.

A separate cell had been opened in the Secretariat and arrangements made for a special officer to tour in the taluks, listen to objections, collect applications and send them to the appropriate authorities for providing legal assistance to tenant applicants who were poor. The Government had prepared and sent a scheme of financial assistance for them to the District Rural Development Society.

The Land Tribunal constituted under the Land Reforms Act were also entrusted with the work of deciding the claims of tenants under the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954 the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act, 1977. However, the land reforms cell in the Revenue Department deals exclusively with the Writ Petitions against the orders of the Land Tribunals in the State High Courts. If any party is aggrieved with the Tribunal's orders, all that he can do is to approach the High Court because no Civil Court has jurisdiction to entertain any appeal against the Tribunal's decision.

By an amendment to the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1973, made in December 1985, in each district a Land Reforms Appellate Authority came to be constituted from 26, May 1986 under Section 116(A) of the Act. This was necessitated by the increasing number of Writ Petitions filed in the High Court by parties aggrieved by the Tribunal's orders. Each such Appellate Authority comprised a Civil Judge called as judicial member and an officer in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner as Revenue Member. The Writ Petitions pending in the High Court were transferred to the Appellate Authority of each district. These Appellate Authorities were abolished with effect from 8, October, 1990.

The person who obtains possessions of land through the Land Tribunal is allowed to repay the Principal and interest on it in 15 years instalments or in a lumpsum. After enforcing the land ceiling the surplus land taken possession of by the Government may be distributed among the following; landless cultivators, agricultural labourers, tenants losing their rights. While granting lands care should be taken to ensure that a holding of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area, which is unprofitable to cultivate, is not granted. Table 9.7. at the end of the Chapter gives information concerning the achievements of the Land Tribunals in the district, the achievement of the District Appellate Authority and the extent of lands distributed in the district.



### OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

Since the direct taxes form but an insignificant portion of public revenue, the State has been depending heavily on indirect taxes. Formerly, land revenue formed the principal source of public revenue but now it forms, but a least important source of it; and, so is the agricultural income tax. Commercial taxes have now developed into a major source of State income and contribute to over fifty per cent of the total revenue collected. The contribution from such items as Stamps and Registration and the Motor vehicles tax is sizeable. Similarly, the excise revenue, when compared with other taxes, is considerable. Professional tax is contributed by employees of the organised sector and the self-employed individuals. All in all, 91 per cent of the State revenue is derived from indirect taxation. The Central Government too levies its own taxes.

The scheme of commercial taxes, which existed previous to the states reorganization, has been replaced by the new enactments like Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957(2) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (3) Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958(4) Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957 (5) Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976 (6) Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1976, and (7) Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for consumption, use or sale therein Act, 1979.

**Commercial Taxes :** Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 are in force in Karnataka covering sales taxation. The latter enactment authorises the states to collect and keep tax on sale or purchase of goods within their respective jurisdiction in the course of inter-state trade. The scheme of sales tax now prevailing is a combination of single point and multi-point taxation. A single point levy is imposed at only one specified point which may be first sale, first purchase or last purchase. The rates of single point tax ranged from 1 per cent to 150 per cent. From 1986 the maximum rate has been raised to 200 per cent. From out of 293 main goods about 178 goods are subject to single point tax; and the rest are subject to multi-point tax which is collected at each stage at which the goods pass through the hands of a dealer liable to tax. Generally goods of common consumption or use are subject to a sales tax of 4 per cent. Liquors, when not subject to excise levy, attract a 200 per cent sales tax. According to the Act, brought into force w.e.f. 1st April 1984, every dealer whose annual turn over is Rs. 50,000 or more was required to register himself by paying a registration fee of Rs 200. If his annual turnover exceeds Rs. One lakh, he is liable to pay sales tax. From 1985, the turn over limit for registration was increased to Rs. 75,000, and the registration fee to Rs. 250. By the 20th day of each month the previous month's account of sales must be submitted to the department by the dealer. From 1987-88, the turnover limit for registration of dealer was increased to Rs. One lakh and, from 1990-91, to Rs. Two lakh. For liquor manufacturers and dealers and for hotels, bars, etc. this limit remains at Rs. one lakh.

Dealers with an annual turnover of Rs. 1.50 lakh are liable to pay a sales tax of 1.50 per cent. Those dealer with a turnover exceeding Rs. five lakh are allowed to pay tax at different rates for different slab. There is provision to collect this tax under a multi-point scheme also. With effect from 1, April 1986 a tax of 10 per cent is collected on the sale of lottery tickets. The details of revenue realised in the district in recent years are furnished in a separate tabular statement (9.6) at the end of this chapter.

**Entertainment Tax :** A common entertainment tax for the whole state came to be introduced with effect from 1, January 1958. The responsibility for the collection of this tax was entrusted to the

commercial Taxes Department. This tax is levied on admission tickets issued to watch cinematograph shows and horse racing. Theatrical shows and music programmes are exempted from this tax. From July 1982 the tax on admission tickets was raised from 30 per cent to 50 per cent depending on the rates of admission. A surcharge of 100 per cent on the entertainment tax is also levied. On each show a show tax as per the composition scheme is also levied. The show tax and surcharge excluded, 90 per cent of the entertainment tax revenue is made over to the local bodies of the respective area, the State retains 10 per cent as the cost of collection. According to Section 4A of the Act the compensation payable to the local bodies of the respective area, where the cinema theatres are located, amounts to 36 per cent of the total collection.

As per Section 4A of the Act, those conducting video shows have to pay tax at the rate of Rs. 2500 per month irrespective of the number of shows conducted. Entertainment tax levied earlier on certain specified games like cricket, Tennis, Hockey, etc, was abolished from April 1984. The tahsildars, Chief Officers of Municipalities, Police inspectors, and departmental officers are empowered to inspect the cinema theatres. Tabular statement No. 9.12 gives details of entertainment tax collected in the district in recent years.

**Agricultural Income Tax:** Agricultural income tax is levied on income derived on any land which is subject to payment of land revenue on which commercial crops are grown. According to the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957, income tax is leviable on 31 commercial crops including 7 plantation crops. According to Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1976, the tax was being levied from 1976-77 after taking into consideration the extent of the plantation. No tax was leviable where agricultural income did not exceed Rs. 8,000. According to a 1983 amendment to the Act, the limit of exemption was raised to Rs. 14,000 with retrospective effect from 1981-82 itself. In 1985 the exemption limit was raised to Rs. 20,000. From 1986, the tax became leviable on crops such as plaintain, coconut, cardomom, pepper and orange raised either as the only crop or as mixed crops on holding upto 25 acres in extent. No tax is levied upto an extent of 15 acres; thereafter, between 15 and 20 acres Rs. 1,500 for each acre; and between 20 and 25 acres Rs. 2,500 for each acre is levied. Tabular statement No. 9.6 at the end of the chapter gives particulars of amount collected in the district under the head of Agricultural Income Tax.

**Professional Tax:** Upto 1976 the tax on Profession, trade, employment and calling used to be collected only by the local bodies. According to the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, the assesseees under the profession tax were comprised in nine groups. But, according to the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, callings and employments Act, 1976, the tax came to be levied on professions, trades, callings and employments with effect from 1.4.1976. The rate of professional tax varies with the salary range of the employees; and in respect of traders the rate of tax is fixed with reference to turn over. The professional tax of employees is deducted at source every month. The self-employed individuals, however, are expected to pay their tax before 30th September each year.

With effect from 1, April 1983, professional tax becomes payable in respect of persons receiving a basic pay of Rs. 1,200 per month or have an income above this limit. Self-employed individuals are expected to pay the amount of tax fixed before 30, April, every year. With effect from 1, August 1985, the dealers registered under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, whose total turnover in any year is not less than Rs. 75,000 are liable to pay a professional tax of Rs. 250 per year. Earlier to this date the turn over limit to become liable to pay professional tax of Rs. 100 was Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000

per year; and those whose turnover was between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 were liable to pay Professional tax of Rs. 250 per year.

**Entry Tax:** Octroi, was the main source of revenue to the Municipalities for a long time. It was levied on certain goods entering the municipal limits. The traders and transporters, however, regarded it as a source of harassment. Following their opposition to it, the Octroi levy was abolished, on 1.4.1979 and the entry tax was introduced by the enactment of Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods Act from 1 April 1979. This new tax was intended to make good the loss of revenue suffered on account of the abolition of Octroi. The entry tax is levied in the form of a surcharge of 10 per cent of sales Tax. On goods not subject to be KST, such as cotton textile, tobacco, and its products, levy of entry tax varies from 1 to 2 per cent. The actual collection of entry tax, slated for 1, June 1979, could however be made from 1, October 1980. The levy of entry tax on 13 commodities like sugar, tobacco, etc., and other products actually commenced from 1982-83. Out of the proceeds of this tax, 90 per cent is transferred to local bodies and 10 per cent is retained by the State Government as cost of collection. The amount collected under this head in the district in recent years is furnished in tabular statement No. 9.12.

**Luxury Tax :** The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979, came into force from 1, June 1979, where the tariff for providing lodging in a hotel or lodge is Rs. 50 or more but does not exceed Rs. 150, the luxury tax payable is 10 per cent of such tariff, and where the tariff ranges between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250, it is 15 per cent, and beyond Rs. 250, it is 20 per cent. Proprietors of hotels or lodges, who are registered with the Karnataka Commercial Taxes Department need not pay registration or renewal fees. Details of Collections made in district in recent years is given in tabular statement No. 9.6 at the end of the chapter.

**Excise :** Prior to the unification of Karnataka, Prohibition was in force in Dharwad district which was included in the Bombay Presidency. This was lifted from 1967 paving the way for the enforcement of the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965. According to this Act, an excise duty at such rate as the State Government may prescribe from time to time shall be levied on any exciseable article (1) manufactured or procured in the State under any license or permit granted under the Act; (2) Duty on the article manufactured based on quantity; (3) license fee levied as retailers, bars, and hotels; (4) income secured through auction of toddy and arrack shops; (5) rental on shops; (6) duty on imported liquor from other states; (7) tax on toddy trees and rent; (8) fines imposed as illegal manufacture, storage, sale or transport; (9) countervailing duty on bottling before sale; and (10) duty on exports.

Excise duty is levied and collected on articles like (1) molasses, (2) brandy, whisky, rum, gin, milk punch, etc. manufactured in the distilleries in Karnataka (3) rectified spirit, (4) beer, (5) wine and fenny. Imports of these articles from outside the state are also taxable.

Punishable offenses under the Karnataka Excise Act include; (1) Illegal manufacture; (2) illegal transport - import or export (3) illegal possession and contravention of the rates of tax under excise rules (4) converting denatured spirit into consumable liquor. (5) misuse of license; (6) adulteration (7) manufacture, sale or possession by one person on behalf of another; and (8) Providing premises, necessary vessels and vehicles, etc. knowingly, for the commission of offenses. Penalties are levied and collected for committing any of the above mentioned offenses. Tabular statements No. 9.8 and at 9.9. the end of the chapter gives particulars of excise revenue collected in the district (1989-90 to 1993-94) and particulars of *abkari* shops in the district (1989-90 to 1993-94) respectively.

**Stamps and Registration :** Bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, debt instruments and life insurance policies, etc., are covered by the Indian stamps Act. According to the Indian Registration Act, 1908, certain documents must be compulsorily registered. Appropriate fees are prescribed under the Act for registration of different documents. The Karnataka Stamps Act is applicable to documents other than the above mentioned. Under this Act fifty five different types of documents are subject to stamp duty. These are classified under two groups. The first group of document attract a fixed duty and second group of documents attract an *advalorem* duty. In this the value of the property in question is mentioned in the registered document for which the prescribed stamp paper shall be used and separate registration fee paid. The documents which give rise to limited interest over properties, such as mortgage without possession, partition deed, security bond, etc. can be written on stamp papers of lower rates. The documents like agreement deed, affidavit, adoption deed, etc. can be written on stamp papers of fixed duty. Documents are also classified as judicial and non-judicial. Stamp duty on judicial documents is regulated under the Karnataka Court fee and Suits Valuation Act, 1958. The instruments coming under the schedule of the Indian Stamps Act shall be written on non-judicial papers. At present there are nineteen sub-registrar's offices in the district administering the following Act.

(1) Indian Registration Act, 1908; (2) Karnataka Registration Rules, 1965; (3) Karnataka Stamp Act, 1967, and Rules there under; (4) Karnataka Court fees and Suits valuation Act, 1958 and Rules there under; and (5) Indian partnership Act, 1932.

The Special Deputy Commissioner (Rev) used to be ex-officio Registrar at the district level. The Sub-Registrar is entrusted with the work of registration of documents relating to immovable property within his jurisdiction and collection of prescribed fees. He is also responsible for registration of marriages, adoptions and wills. There is now a departmental Officer working as District Registrar.

Details regarding receipts from registration and Stamps in the district for the years 1980-81 and 1985-86 are furnished in tabular statement No. 9.10 at the end of the chapter. Another tabular statement (No. 9.11) furnishes talukwise statistics of work in Registration offices in the district for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92.

**Forest Development Tax :** Forests are among our vital national assets and they are managed on the principle of progressive and perpetual profit. To enable making of increased investments in the forests sector, a Forest Development Tax was introduced by the State Government from January 1975. Initially, this tax, levied under the Karnataka Forests Act, was only five per cent on the value of forest produce purchased. From 1, May 1980, the rate of this tax went up to eight per cent. The tax is collected on items like timber, fire-wood, charcoal and such minor forest produces like sandalwood, bamboo, cane, etc. On timber, bamboo, etc., purchased by big industries, the rate of tax collected is 12 per cent.

**Electricity Duty :** Prior to independence only a few towns like Dharwad, Hubli, etc. were supplied with electricity. In the beginning, the consumers of electricity in the Bombay Presidency had to pay a duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  annas or three paise per unit, but, when used for purposes of lighting, no duty was payable upto 12 units. For all other purposes the duty was  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna per unit of consumption. Subsequent to unification, the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on consumption) Act, 1959, was enacted. In accordance with this Act, a duty of three paise per unit of consumption was levied which was raised to six paise per unit from April 1970. Different rates are levied on different categories of consumers. The

responsibility for the collection and remittance of the tax rests with the licensee. Any individual or organisation empowered to supply electricity under the Indian electricity Act including the State Electricity Board is considered as the licensee. This duty is collected along with the charges for supply of power.

The amount of duty collected in the district from 1990-91 to 1993-94 may be seen as below:

		Rs. in Lakh			
Sl.No.	Division	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Dharwad	292	272	273	366
2.	Hubli	1,562	1,999	3,306	2,986
3.	Gadag	721	960	1,073	1,366
4.	Haveri	661	800	859	1,060
Total district		3,236	4,031	5,511	5,778

### Motor Vehicle Tax

Formerly the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, of Bombay state were in force in Dharwad district. According to the former Act, every motor vehicle was required to be registered; every driver was required to possess a driving license; and, every motor vehicle was required to be insured. After the States' Reorganisation, the Mysore Motor Vehicles' Act, 1957 was introduced. The rates of tax under this Act relate to the horse-power in the case of motor cycles, unladen weight in the case of motor cars, carrying capacity in the case of transport vehicles and number of passengers (seats) in the case of passenger vehicles. Other enactments in force regarding this tax are the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Act, 1957; Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957; Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963, and , Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957. Collections on account of this tax in the district from 1990-91 to 1993-94 were as follows.

		Rs. in Lakh			
Sl.No.	Division	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Dharwad	378	382	430	492
2.	Gadag	71	63	85	111
3.	Haveri	72	86	105	128
Total District		521	531	620	731

### CENTRAL TAXES

**Central Excise :** Initially *abkari* tax was levied as a general customs or excise duty. Subsequently, the tax came to be levied on the price of every article purchased by the consumer. In 1894 it was levied for the first time on cotton yarn manufactured in the country. It was levied on cotton fabrics from 1896. Petrol (1917) Kerosene (1922) and Silver (1930) were brought under excise levy. In 1934, as a measure of rationalisation, sugar, match boxes, steel, etc. came to be subjected to excise duty.

Now, 136 commodities are covered by excise duty. Collection of excise is regulated by the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944. The rates of tariff are prescribed in Schedule I of these rules. The Central Excise Department also administers the following Acts. (1) Gold Control Act, 1968 (2) Customs Act, 1962 (3) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) 1947 (4) Export and Import Control Act, 1955; (5) Sugar Export Promotion Act 1958 (6) Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, (7) Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development Additional Excise duty on Cloth Act, 1953; (8) Duties (Additional cess on Excise Duty) Act, 1957; (9) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957; (10) Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (COFEPOSA) 1957, and (11) Produce Cess Act, 1966.

In Dharwad District two central Excise divisions are functioning under the control of Belgaum District Collector of Central Excise. In the newly formed (1, September 1993) Dharwad Division are included the City of Dharwad, and the districts of Uttara Kannada and Bijapur. The Hubli Division comprises of Hubli City and Gadag Town connected with the Dharwad district there are A, B, C and D, ranges at Hubli; besides, there are Dharwad A and B ranges, Gadag and Ranibennur ranges. The amount of excise revenue from these eight ranges together stood at Rs. 23.04 crore in 1989-90, Rs. 27.51 Crore in 1990-91, Rs. 36.01 in 1991-92 Rs. 36.00 Crore in 1992-93. During the year 1993-94 the range-wise break up of the excise collections stood at Rs. 2.14 Crore, Rs. 3.11 Crore, Rs. 1.66 Crore, and Rs. 14.57 Crore respectively from Hubli A, B, C and D, ranges; Rs. 0.53 Crore and Rs. 0.63 Crore from Dharwad A and B Ranges respectively. and Rs. 43.55 crore and Rs. 1.84 Crore from Ranibennur and Gadag ranges respectively. The chief commodities on which excise duty is collected in the Dharwad District are cotton yarn, electric motors, ceramic products, and sugar. Among the major excise paying companies in the district may be mentioned : Micro finish Voves, L.V.T. Products, Akai Industries, Kirloskar Electric Company, New Government Electric Factory (All from Hubli); Grasim Industries, Kumarapatna; and Karnataka Co-operative Sugar Factory, Haveri.

### **Income Tax**

Though the first great armed struggle (1857-58) for freedom was successfully put down by the British Government, it had to sustain heavy losses. The result was the introduction of income tax in India for the first time in 1860. Thereafter, several amendments were made in the income Tax Act and a separate Act was passed in 1886. To meet the losses sustained during the First World War, a new Income Tax Act was passed in 1922. This Act remained in force upto 1961-62 but had become complicated with numerous amendments. After independence the Government realized the necessity for raising additional revenues required for the implementation of its various economic policies. In 1956, the Government had referred it to the Law Commission. A year later the report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Mahaveera Tyagi was also received by the Government of India. After studying the recommendations contained in both these reports, the Income Tax Act, 1961 was passed. It was brought into force with effect from 1, April 1962. The Gift Tax Act, was also given effect to. The Commissioner of the Hubli Circle of the Income Tax Department was placed under the administrative control of the Chief Commissioner at Bangalore.

The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax of the Hubli Range, at Hubli, Collects income tax, wealth tax and gift tax in the Dharwad District. He was also collecting estate duty previously; but, its collection has been discontinued from the year 1985-86.



Tabular Statements showing collections of different taxes in the Dharwad district for the year 1989-90 to 1993-94

**Table 9.4 : Details of Income Taxes collected during 1989 to 1994**

Year	Commercial establishments	Salaried class	Total	Amount collected (in lakh of Rs.)
1989-90	11791	6375	18166	1250
1990-91	13104	6830	19934	1434
1991-92	14921	7135	22056	1757
1992-93	16057	7518	23575	1846
1993-94	21360	9646	31006	1547

**Table 9.4A : Details of Local Tax collected during the recent years in Dharwad district**

Year	No. of assesseees	Total Rs.in lakh
1989-90	1538	21
1990-91	1626	26
1991-92	1847	34
1992-93	1868	35
1993-94	1490	18

**Table 9.5 : Details of Gift Tax**

Year	No. of assesseees	Total Amount Rs. in lakh
1989-90	75	1.13
1990-91	98	1.48
1991-92	66	1.21
1992-93	76	0.44
1993-94	38	0.60

**Table 9.6 : Details of various Taxes collected in Dharwad District during recent years**

Sl.No.	Under various Acts	Amount collected (Rs. in lakh)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	Sales Tax	5660.04	6891.13	8837.52	9449.14	10201.22
2	Agricultural Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-
3	Professional Tax	152.79	371.46	444.41	506.19	704.75
4	Luxury Tax	6.46	7.62	9.60	13.27	11.18



Table 9.7 : Details of achievements of Land Tribunals (1993-94)

	Byadgi	Dharwad	Gadag	Hangal	Haveri	Hirekerur	Hubli	Kalghatgi	Kundgol	Mundargi	Nargund	Navalgund	Ranibenur	Ron	Savanur	Shiggaon	Shirhatti
No. of cases admitted	2404	6352	2922	9212	3234	5366	3084	3499	3171	1094	1964	1305	3864	2633	2263	4188	3032
No. of cases settled																	
<b>In favour of Tenant</b>																	
1. SC/ST	46	215	1683	968	2203	1096	316	2136	119	600	5	114	897	342	107	1318	230
2. others	1394	4215	-	5161	-	-	-	1363	1582	1330	-	-	-	132	1463	1336	1249
Landlord	-	-	1189	**	-	298	-	-	191	-	595	-	-	-	443	-	1543
Rejected	1010	1922	-	3083	1631	2052	1393	-	1279	-	595	-	1517	-	250	1534	10
No. of cases filed in High Court by	163	-	139	674	-	508	417	-	-	999	-	112	303	116	91	234	-
Land Tribunal	10	-	568	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	1695	-	-
Tenants	93	28	125	30	198	126	312	107	430	668	98	96	-	104	91	1156	248
Landlords	70	112	14	2	396	162	105	45	75	331	27	16	1517	12	-	579	27
No. of case pending at High Court	11	152	39	674	53	110	197	-	-	33	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
Total area of land allotted to tenants in acres	7765	45695	16691	35267	18123	29930	1658	14888	21614	24771	18493	123680	19729	11250	18029	17993	11680
<b>Land allotted to</b>																	
1. Scheduled Caste	48	670	510	4892	400	8924	289	255	3890	471	36	298	1817	781	280	5864	1878
2. Scheduled Tribe				**												3071	
Surplus land available for distribution	-	2036	823	54	92	2	-	102	2714	319	1524	298	159	707	74	2139	529
Balance of surplus land remaining for distribution	-	2036	823	54	92	02	-	102	2714	219	1524	298	159	707	742	139	529
<b>Land Holders</b>																	
1. Scheduled Caste	-	194	113	15	78	-	-	27	44	71	192	114	28	150	18	185	23
2. Scheduled Tribe	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	-
3. Others	118	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	53	69

**Table 9.8 : Details of Revenue earned in the District through excise**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	Details	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Cess on Arrack	113.44	166.29	178.08	220.59	241.15
2.	Cost of Arrack	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arrack Shop Rent	611.07	1,105.43	1,618.12	1,689.68	1,750.98
4.	Toddy	156.18	54.98	-	-	-
5.	Tree tax	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Duty on beer	23.91	12.29	129.32	18.65	6.99
7.	Beer License Fee	0.04	0.04	-	-	-
8.	Foreign Liquour License	95.26	106.85	127.27	151.76	144.49
9.	Indian Manufacture Foreign Liquour Tax	119.84	135.83	117.75	181.78	230.41
10.	Rectified Spirit	0.83	2.54	1.11	1.53	0.60
11.	Medicinal Liquour License Fee	.*	-	-	-	-
12.	Denatured Spirit	0.99	0.41	0.33	0.28	0.46
13.	Service and Service Fee	3.78	4.33	5.21	6.69	6.27
14.	Penalty and Seizure	3.37	2.59	2.91	5.30	60.63
15.	Refunding excess part of collection	0.02	0.01		0.06	-
16.	Interest on Tax dues	22.36	25.09	24.93	25.42	19.23
17.	Other Income	3.27	11.27	15.97	14.87	12.97
Total Collection		1,154.38	1,627.94	2,221.00	2,316.61	2,474.18

Source : Deputy Commissioner Excise, Dharwad District.

**Table 9.9 : Details of Excise Outlets in Dharwad District for the years 1989-90 to 1993-94**

Sl.No.	Taluk	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Arrack Shop	Toddy Shop	Arrack Shop	Toddy Shop	Arrack Shop	Toddy Shop	Arrack Shop	Toddy Shop	Arrack Shop	Toddy Shop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
1.	Byadgi	20	40	40	40	40	38				
2.	Dharwad	34	69	68	68	68	106				
3.	Gadag	34	55	55	55	55	80				
4.	Hangal	32	36	36	36	36	68				
5.	Haveri	39	35	35	35	35	73				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Hirekerur	20	42	68	68	68	64
7.	Hubli	34	75	75	75	75	131
8.	Kalghatgi	-	20	20	20	20	40
9.	Kundgol	15	30	30	30	30	33
10.	Mundargi	25	26	26	26	26	35
11.	Nargund	10	17	17	17	17	29
12.	Navalgund	12	39	39	39	39	53
13.	Ranibennur	30	55	70	70	70	92
14.	Ron	18	42	42	42	42	73
15.	Savanur	26	28	28	28	28	41
16.	Shiggoan	28	36	36	36	36	51
17.	Shirhatti	20	28	28	28	28	30

**Table 9.10 : Details of Revenue earned from Stamps and Registration in Dharwad District**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No	Sub-registrar office	1980-81				1985-86			
		Number of Registered Documents	Total value of Documents	Income from Registration	Total Expenditure	Number of Registered Documents	Total value of Documents	Income from Registration	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Byadgi	388	19.70	0.18	0.26	612	48.22	0.55	0.58
2	Dharwad	2298	247.01	2.39	0.55	2530	119.80	5.48	1.00
3	Gadag	2366	118.15	1.45	1.37	2479	49.21	4.57	0.94
4	Hangal	1291	48.96	0.46	0.32	964	55.97	0.70	0.59
5	Haveri	1317	67.29	0.76	0.35	1660	183.95	1.81	0.57
6	Hirekerur	1276	54.43	0.56	0.31	1155	68.06	5.32	0.56
7	Hubli	3038	366.25	3.59	0.54	4534	151.35	10.68	1.36
8	Kalghatgi	498	11.58	0.18	0.39	658	119.37	0.57	0.54
9	Kundgol	894	50.93	0.56	0.29	683	79.95	0.96	0.56
10	Mundargi	551	21.67	0.23	0.19	592	37.04	0.36	0.18
11	Nargund	409	26.81	0.27	0.29	638	94.05	0.95	0.42
12	Navalgund	944	69.69	0.83	0.34	783	161.87	1.55	0.63
13	Ranibennur	1526	101.80	6.88	0.50	1741	188.72	14.49	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Ron	1142	67.32	6.96	0.38	1123	11.74	1.26	0.72
15	Savanur	728	3.25	0.48	0.30	663	59.15	0.67	0.45
16	Shiggaon	613	33.14	0.32	0.33	784	61.33	0.50	0.51
17	Shirhatti	860	33.80	3.31	0.38	706	62.53	0.41	0.39
<b>District Total</b>		<b>19,279</b>	<b>1,341.78</b>	<b>29.41</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>22,125</b>	<b>1,55,231</b>	<b>50.83</b>	<b>10.63</b>

**Table 9.11 : Details of Statistics regarding talukwise activities of the Registration offices for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92**

Sl.No	Sub-registrar office	1990-91				1991-92			
		Number of Registered Documents	Total value of Documents	Income from Registration	Total Expenditure	Number of Registered Documents	Total value of Documents	Income from Registration	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Byadgi	457	49.54	0.99	1.02	638	130.72	2.71	0.90
2	Dharwad	322	5727.83	14.85	1.91	3154	1913.84	21.00	0.95
3	Gadag	2366	598.81	11.89	1.89	2944	1123.59	20.04	2.13
4	Hangal	975	84.79	1.72	1.14	914	166.72	2.97	1.60
5	Haveri	1394	282.27	5.43	1.21	1447	686.85	9.89	1.72
6	Hirekerur	814	144.10	13.11	1.1	841	172.10	22.03	1.46
7	Hubli	6016	2060.18	368.74	2.55	6757	3470.80	62.38	2.67
8	Kalghatgi	442	226.09	0.13	0.52	635	135.54	2.24	0.79
9	Kundgol	538	78.22	1.67	1.75	791	200.56	3.94	1.04
10	Mundargi	428	523.38	1.02	0.67	526	98.89	1.96	1.24
11	Nargund	550	123.10	2.33	0.80	686	209.43	4.37	0.89
12	Navalgund	718	152.06	4.02	1.01	1320	432.59	9.35	0.47
13	Ranibennur	1875	261.27	3.44	1.44	2517	506.64	79.42	0.30
14	Ron	1138	153.83	3.36	1.20	1,232	315.36	5.29	1.58
15	Savanur	433	83.89	1.53	0.97	572	150.54	3.04	0.85
16	Shiggaon	582	72.24	1.44	0.91	601	145.25	3.05	1.12
17	Shirhatti	884	126.60	16.30	1.33	917	203.84	29.52	0.14
<b>District Total</b>		<b>19,279</b>	<b>1,341.78</b>	<b>29.41</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>22,125</b>	<b>1,552.31</b>	<b>50.83</b>	<b>10.60</b>

**Table 9.12 : Details of amount collected from Entry Tax and Entertainment Tax in Dharwad District for the years from 1988-89 to 1992-93**

(Rs.in lakh)

Name of the Act	Years				
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
KTEG	234.77	284.52	317.77	369.28	474.04
KET	337.13	350.14	362.92	423.51	434.63

**Table 9.13 : Number of Vendors in the District under KST and CST Rules 1988 to 1993**

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Registered Vendours	
		State sales under KST	Central Sales under CST
1	1988-89	12,928	6,145
2	1989-90	15,106	7,396
3	1990-91	16,711	4,726
4	1991-92	15,375	7,956
5	1992-93	15,858	7,907

## CHAPTER 10

**LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE**

**I**n the ancient Karnataka, judgement was awarded by local administrative institutions like Grama Sabhas or Town Communities. A Committee of elders existed in the Agraharas. Sometimes this work was performed by Caste Guilds or bodies of castes. They used to settle disputes arising out of family affairs (like dispute between wife and husband) litigations of property partition, disputes in respect of social status etc. There were elders of different castes constituting *katte mane*. Telliga Aivathu Caste Guild (of Ganigas), Ugura Munnurvaru or Galemunnurvaru of gardeners guild are some of the examples of Caste Guilds. Similarly, there is a reference to the Grama Sabhas i.e. Village Communities such as Hiriya Kuriyattiya Aivathokkalu. Kodamaggiya Aravathokkalu, Neeralagiya Aruvathokkalu. As regards Agraharas, reference is made as 2000 Mahajanas of Jakkali, 400 Mahajanas of Amminabhavi, and 1000 Mahajanas of Chikkerura. The fact pertaining to Neeralagi clearly shows that when the Agrahara was a part of the village, the Mahajanas of the Agrahara and the Villagers together used to carry on the administration of the village. (Period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana).

Local Institutions used to deliver judgements so as to be acceptable to both parties as far as possible. Divya was also conducted in the temples. The Government Officers were also conducting trials in respect of great offences (Pathakas) and big property disputes. Army Commanders (Dandanayakas), Nadapergade, Nadagowda or Mandaleshwaras were also included among them. The word Tribunal is found in the inscriptions. A Judge designated as Rajadhyaksha was appointed by the Marathas. Khaji was the judicial officer during the reign of the Adilshahis and the Mughals. There were instances where king's minister or the king himself awarded the judgement. The Abbalur inscription narrates the rendering of justice by King Bijjala himself. There is an instance where the Royal Priest came down from Hampi and settled a dispute between the Shaivas and the Jains of Lakshmeshwar in favour of the Jains (1538).

The 'Mithakshara' written by Vignaneshwara who was in the court of the Chalukyas of Kalyana is a guide to the Hindus in matters of family affairs like marriage, adoption, succession, *streedhana*, maintenance of widows etc., and many topics from this work have been included in the Modern Hindu Code.

After the arrival of the British in India, the system of administration of justice in Dharwad district was similar to that of the Madras State. The Judicial Procedure established by John Duncun was in force from 1799 to 1827. The system existed as explained hereunder.

In each district, the Native Commissioner used to settle the suits relating to the Indians (above Rs.5000/-). The local government had the right to change the number of judges and their jurisdictional rights. The Senior Assistant Judge could accept suits of value of Rs.5,000. This value could be extended upto ten thousand by a special power. The Junior Assistant Judge was empowered to accept suits upto the value of Rs.500/-. All civil suits without any limitation were decided in the District Diwani Adalath. This Adalath was the Appellate Authority as regards the judgements of Native Commissioner and Junior Assistant Judge. Sadar Diwani Adalath consisted of 3-4 Judges and it was the Chief Court for Appeals and Review Petitions.

General Munro brought into force the Comprehensive System of Civil Administration in Dharwad (known as South Maratha Doab at that time) as enunciated in the Order passed in Feb.1818. The officer designated as Principal Collector and Political Agent was incharge of the administration of justice, Police and Revenue in the district. This South Maratha Doab was divided into 21 sub-divisions and each had one Mamaltdar assisted by two or three Khilledars or Village Clerks. These officers were looking after the local judiciary, revenue and administration of police. This district included parts of the present Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur. In the early days of the British administration, Village Officers used to settle civil litigations. Very important suits were decided by the Mamaltdar. Suits of greater value were placed before the Collector. The Collector (Head of the District) used to order the Panchayats to decide such suits. By 1820-21 a separate judicial officer named Adalath Peshkar was appointed to each sub-division. After some years, this post was abolished and Munsiffs were appointed. These Munsiffs administered cases under the Bombay Presidency Rules, 1827. The Judicial Assistant designated as 'Registrar' was assisting the Chief Collector. The Bijapur, Belgaum, Sholapur sub-divisions were separated at different times and in 1846 there were eight divisions (taluks) in Dharwad district viz, Bankapur, Dambal, Dharwad, Hangal, Hubli, Ron, Navalgund and Ranibennur. The Court of the District Judge was at Dharwad. The jurisdiction of this Court extended to the whole of Dharwad district including the Belgaum division. The Office of the Assistant Judge was located at Dharwad. Principal Sadar Ameen Court was in Dharwad and the whole of Dharwad district including some villages of Belgaum came under the purview of this Court. The extent of 'Sadar Ameen Court' of Hubli included Hubli sub-division and Bankapur and some villages of Navalgund. The Munsiff Court of Haveri was situated in Haveri and had its jurisdiction over Hangal, Ron and Ranibennur including some villages of Bankapur. In 1869, the Belgaum Division was separated and the subordinate courts of Dharwad district were re-organised. The Court of the District Judge Dharwad was located at Dharwad and its local jurisdiction included 11 sub-divisions (Taluks) of the district. The jurisdiction of First Class Deputy Judge was extended to Dharwad, Hubli, Bankapur and Kalghatgi Sub-divisions. The jurisdiction of the Second Class Deputy Judge of Haveri was extended upto Karjagi, Hangal, Ron and Ranibennur Sub-divisions. The jurisdiction of the Second Class Deputy Judge of Gadag was over the Gadag, Nargund and Ron Sub-divisions. By 1870, totally there were four courts in the district, out of which one was the District Court and other three were Subordinate Courts. The total number of disputes settled during the year was 2,303 and the average time taken to settle each case was 158 days. By 1875, five Courts were established and a Subordinate Court was started at Hubli. Total number of suits decided was 3,760 and the average time taken to settle each suit was 143 days. Until 1883, there



was no change in the number of Courts. Average number of suits decided annually between 1870-1882 was 3,395. Details of those suits are as follow:

**Table 10.1 : Average number of suits disposed in Dharwad court between 1870 and 1882**

Year	Suits	Judgements	Percentage
1870	2,303	1,531	66.4
1875	3,831	2,190	57.1
1880	3,332	1,876	56.3
1882	3,742	1,575	42.0

**Table 10.2 : The Details of the activities of Dharwad Civil Court between 1870 and 1882**

Year	Suits	Average value (in pounds)	Decrees passed in the absence of the respondent	Dismissed in the absence of the respondent	Decrees passed on consent	Others	Total
1870	2,303	21.3	1,531	17	62	179	1,789
1875	3,831	20.4	2,190	131	178	583	3,082
1880	3,332	15.6	1,876	266	133	485	2,760
1881	4,024	15.1	1,869	266	97	629	2,861
1882	3,742	14.7	1,575	105	138	799	2,617

**Table 10.3**

Year	Suits argued upon				Execution of Orders			
	Defendants	Respondents	Mixed	Total	Arrest of the debtor	Recovery from decree holder	Sale of Property	
							Movable	Immovable
1870	313	158	43	514	112	113	752	150
1875	486	263	-	749	23	397	951	168
1880	455	117	-	572	40	116	732	53
1881	900	263	-	1,163	22	130	489	78
1882	778	347	-	1,125	17	160	372	58

In 1884, there were 30 criminal judges. Among them seven (including the District Magistrate) were First Class Magistrates and 23, Second Class Magistrates. By 1882, the average jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate covered about 1,133 Sq.Miles (2,900 sq.Km) area and a population of 22,027. The average jurisdiction of the remaining Second Class Magistrates covered an area of 197 Sq.M (510 Sq.Km) and a population of 38,387.

### **Administration of Justice in the Savanur Province**

Savanur had its own judicial system until the unification of states. The Law of the then British province was in force. The Divani (Civil) and Foujadari (Criminal) Courts existed. Apart from this, two Appellate Courts also existed. These were the High Courts. The First Class Civil Judge was also the First Class Magisterial Judge. The High Court here was the Final Court for appeals. During the reign of the earlier Nawab, the Collector in Dharwad was looking after the administration of justice as a Political Officer. The High Court of Savanur was merged with the High Court of Kolhapur in 1945.

As per the Civil Courts Act 1869, Courts existed thus:- (1) District Judge (for every district) (2) A Joint Judge for every district having similar power of District Judge. (3) An Assistant District Judge was placed at the District Head Quarters and was distributing the cases of the value of Rs.15,000/- or less as per the orders of the District Judge. (4) The Post of Civil Judge (Senior and Junior) was created and the maximum limit fixed for the value of the suits was Rs.10,000/-. The appeal against the judgement of Civil Judge was to be made to the District Judge. This system existed till 1-1-1956. After the formation of the New Karnataka State, the Karnataka Civil Court Act, 1951 came into force and the following Courts were established. At District Level the District Court, and Civil Judge Court and at the taluk level, Munsiff Court and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts were functioning. The District Court was the superior court at the district level. All the Civil Courts in the district and their staff were controlled by the District Judge. There was another Assistant Judge at Dharwad. Apart from this, there were Senior Division Civil Judge and Junior Division Civil Judge in Dharwad and Hubli. In Gadag, Haveri, Ranibennur, Kundgol, a Junior Division Judge was working and another Junior Division Judge looked after Lakshmeshwar and Savanur Courts jointly.

The Session Judge used to decide the criminal suits of the district. In addition the Assistant Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge were entrusted with the work of looking after the court work. The judgement of death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge had to be sustained by the High Court. Assistant Sessions Judge was empowered to impose punishments other than death sentence and imprisonment for more than seven years.

The Judicial procedure prevailing in Dharwad district under the Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act was divided into two divisions. (1) Judicial Magistrates (a) Presidency Magistrate (b) Magistrate First Class (c) Magistrate Second Class (d) Magistrate Third Class and (e) Special Judicial Magistrate (2) Executive Magistrate (a) District Magistrate (b) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (c) Taluk Magistrate (d) Presidency Magistrate and (e) Special Executive Magistrate.

In 1953 there were 10 Resident Magistrates in Dharwad. They were distributed thus:- Dharwad-2, Hubli-3, Gadag-3, Haveri-1, Ranibennur-1. The resident Magistrate of Hubli was holding the Court at Kalghatgi for three days in a month. Similarly the Second Additional Resident Magistrate of Hubli was holding the Court at Navalgund for 14 days in a month. The Resident Magistrate of Gadag was holding the Court at Ron for 14 days in a month. The Second Resident Magistrate of Gadag was holding the Court at Mundargi for eight days in a month and the Resident Magistrate of Haveri was holding the Court at Hangal for 14 days in a month. The Resident Magistrate of Ranibennur used to hold the Court at Hirekerur for 14 days in a month. There was a single judge for Civil Courts of both Savanur and Lakshmeshwar and he was holding the Court at Lakshmeshwar for 14 days in a month and remaining days in Savanur.

Apart from these judges, the following Judicial Officers functioned in the district (1953).- District Public Prosecutor, Assistant Public Prosecutor, First Assistant Public Prosecutor, Second Assistant Public Prosecutor, two honorary associates for Public Prosecutor, Deputy Government Pleaders (Haveri, Hubli, Kundgol, Lakshmeshwar, Ranibennur, Gadag and Savanur).

There was no significant change in the Court System from 1956 to 1994. The list of Courts in Dharwad district as in 1994 is given below. In total there were 38 Courts in the district.

1. Principal District and Sessions Court, Dharwad (Now at Hubli), 2. First Additional District and Sessions Court Dharwad (Now at Hubli), 3. Second Additional District and Sessions Court, Dharwad, 4. Third Additional District and Sessions Court, Dharwad. 5. Principal Civil and Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Dharwad, 6. First Additional Civil Court, Dharwad, 7. Second Additional Civil Court, Dharwad, 8. Principal Civil Court, Hubli, 9. First Additional Civil Court, Hubli, 10. Civil Court, Gadag, 11. Civil Court, Haveri, 12. Civil and Principal First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Ranibennur, 13. Principal Munsiff Court, Dharwad, 14. Additional Munsiff Court, Dharwad (First), 15. Second Additional Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate's Second Court, Dharwad, 16. Principal Munsiff Court, Hubli, 17. First Additional Munsiff Court, Hubli, 18. Second Additional Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Third Court, Hubli, 19. Third Additional Munsiff Court, Hubli, 20. Judicial Magistrate First Class, First Court, Hubli, 21. Judicial Magistrate First Class, Second Court, Hubli, 22. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Kundgol, 23. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Court, Savanur, 24. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Lakshmeshwar, 25. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Shiggaon, 26. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Haveri, 27. Principal Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Ranibennur, 28. First Additional Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Ranibennur, 29. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Byadgi, 30. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Hirekerur, 31. Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Hangal, 32. Principal Munsiff Court, Gadag, 33. First Additional Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate's First Court, Gadag, 34. Second Additional Munsiff and First Judicial Magistrate's Second Court, Gadag, 35. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Nargund, 36. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Navalgund, 37. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate, Court, Ron, 38. Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Kalghatgi.

To summarise, in 1994, there were 4 District and Sessions Courts, 8 Civil Courts, 2 full fledged Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts, exclusive Munsiff Courts 6; total Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts 18 and total Courts 38.

(Railway, Labour Industrial Tribunals. excluded)

**Table 10.4 : Details of suits tried in the Court of District Judge of Dharwad from 1970-71 to 1991-92**

Year	No. of Judges	Original suits	Others	Appeals		Amount deposited with the Court	Expenditure Rs.
				Regular	Others		
1970-71	3	5	203	154	331	36,674	14,75,819
1975-76	3	6	259	24	155	819	5,23,794
1981-82	3	3	83	34	452	1,09,381	9,83,255
1985-86	3	3	735	26	372	1,10,071	18,45,890
1988-89	3	6	1,118	11	195	1,78,985	25,16,262
1991-92	3	1	746	48	283	2,17,682	34,74,626

**Table 10.5 : Details of suits tried in the Civil Court in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92**

Year	No. of Judges	Original Suits		Appeals		Deposits with the Courts	Expenditure Rs.
		Original small causes	Others	Regular	Others		
1970-71	4	243	140	280	116	51,690	1,59,781
1975-76	5	563	422	517	186	2,74,204	7,51,569
1981-82	7	1,045	616	413	144	22,37,639	20,86,771
1985-86	7	1,266	604	291	190	31,53,842	29,78,705
1988-89	7	1,783	832	445	219	41,20,789	50,44,957
1991-92	7	599	1,614	292	158	53,51,044	84,89,054

**Table 10.6 : Particulars of suits in Munsiff Courts in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92**

Year	No. of Judges	Original Suits		Appeals		Deposits with the Courts	Expenditure Rs.
		Original small causes	Others	Regular	Others		
1970-71	23	2,539	5,172	-	-	2,78,330	8,17,651
1975-76	20	2,316	1,228	-	-	3,76,420	13,83,966
1981-82	18	2,092	2,415	-	-	18,06,970	42,42,181
1985-86	17	2,631	2,059	-	-	20,09,742	59,60,642
1988-89	21	3,945	1,382	-	-	52,50,026	162,49,264
1991-92	23	5,624	1,428	-	-	52,77,088	1,41,51,944

**Table 10.7 : Details of suits in the District Judge Court  
in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92**

Year	Original suits		Executed suits		Other suits		Regular Appeals		Other Appeals		Sessions Appeals	
	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A
1970-71	6	5	3	3	220	203	111	154	479	331	2	-
1975-76	4	6	6	2	312	259	9	24	166	155	-	1
1981-82	3	3	1	2	1,114	830	75	34	375	452	2	2
1985-86	3	3	1,192	735	178	122	40	26	436	372	-	-
1988-89	11	6	97	85	2,759	1,118	81	11	832	195	-	-
1991-92	9	1	167	138	2,443	746	72	48	965	283	-	1

F= Filed A= Adjudged

Note : Cases adjudged include those of previous years also

**Table 10.8 is given in Page No. 541**

**Table 10.9 : Details of suits in the Munsiffs Courts in  
Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92**

Year	Original Suits		Small Causes		Executive Suits		Others	
	Filed	Adjudged	F	A	F	A	F	A
1970-71	1,988	2,010	497	529	1,208	1,516	4,815	5,161
1975-76	2,096	1,879	454	437	1,169	1,142	845	1,228
1981-82	2,548	2,091	228	275	936	857	1,513	2,415
1985-86	3,303	2,548	55	83	2,228	2,059	943	769
1988-89	4,806	3,892	46	53	950	782	1,366	1,382
1991-92	5,449	5,590	50	34	1,673	1,357	1,496	1,428

Note : Cases adjudged include those of previous years also

**Table 10.10 : Details of criminal litigations in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92**

Year	No. of District Sessions Judges	Original Suits		Appeals		Original Suits		No. of Magistrates
		Regular	Others	Regular	Others	Regular	Others	
		<u>District &amp; Sessions Court</u>			<u>Magistrate Court</u>			
1970-71	3	71	20	71	-	23,157	2,170	17
1975-76	3	55	62	187	-	26,322	3,882	18
1981-82	3	75	129	102	-	28,602	2,235	21
1985-86	3	69	264	81	-	23,370	2,702	18
1988-89	3	67	329	98	-	20,171	2,148	21
1991-92	3	96	255	86	-	16,731	2,311	24

**Table 10.8 : Details of suits in the Court of Civil Judge in Dharwad district from 1970-71 to 1991-92**

Year	Original Suits		Small causes		Executive Suits		Others		Bankruptcy Appeals		Limited		Other Appeals	
	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A
1970-71	144	87	154	156	257	271	137	140	14	13	516	280	129	116
1975-76	305	107	404	366	424	345	365	422	-	2	485	517	291	186
1981-82	814	460	649	585	575	469	1,727	616	1	-	409	413	149	144
1985-86	1,051	607	774	659	1,008	604	760	698	1	1	374	291	214	190
1988-89	1,346	967	669	816	1,351	890	2,451	832	6	6	322	445	167	219
1991-92	439	263	252	336	1,702	1064	1,362	679	-	-	221	197	165	145

F = Filed      A = Adjudged \*

Note: Cases adjudged include those of previous years also.

### District Legal Aid Committee, Dharwad

This Committee was constituted in 1983. Since then till 1993, 443 persons have been benefited. Legal aid has been rendered in civil suits, compensation suits, criminal suits, motor vehicle accident suits etc. The expenditure incurred for this Committee from 1989-90 to 1992-93 was Rs.2.36lakhs.

This Committee conducted 21 Lok Adalaths, disposed 2,348 suits, gave Rs.279 lakh as compensation. Besides, 37 Legal Aid Camps and seven Legal Workshops were conducted by the committee.

### Taluk Legal Aid Committee Hubli

This Committee was started in 1984. Seven Janatha Adalath Courts were held under this till 1993. The committee disposed 81,54,10 and 124 criminal cases in 1987, 1988, 1990 and 1992 respectively. In 1993 totally 32 criminal cases were settled.

Legal Aid Camps were held at Mantur and Aralikatte villages in 1986 and at Hebsur and Tarihal villages in 1987. Legal Education programme was conducted twice in 1993.

**Table 10.11 : Number of advocates in Dharwad district as in 1994**

	Male	Female	Total
1. Dharwad	570	42	612
2. Hubli	500	25	525
3. Gadag	120	5	125
4. Haveri	84	1	85
5. Ranibennur	123	7	130
6. Kundgol	15	-	15
7. Savanur	17	-	17
8. Shiggaon	22	-	22
9. Lakshmeshwar	18	-	18
10. Byadgi	18	2	20
11. Hangal	28	1	29
12. Hirekerur	42	-	42
13. Nargund	21	-	21
14. Navalgund	25	-	25
15. Ron	22	-	22
16. Kalghatgi	12	-	12
Total	1,637	83	1,720

### POLICE ADMINISTRATION

By 1827 the Police Administration was controlled by the District Magistrate in this district under the Bombay Regulation Rule 12 (1827). The village constables known as Shethsanadi of Maratha period were used for police force. In 1882 the strength of police force in the district was 733. Among them were, one Police Superintendent, 2 sub-ordinate Officers, 111 other sub-ordinate Officers, 25 Mounted



Police and 594 constables. Thereafter the Bombay District Police Act 1890 came into force and existed till 1951. Apart from Police Head Quarters at Dharwad, there were 28 Police Stations and 26 out-posts. Among the Police Stations were four Town Police Stations, 12 Taluk Police Stations, four Mahal Police Stations and eight Sub-Police Stations.

One Constable was appointed for an average area of six square miles having a population of 1,203. The total number of police personnel in 1882 was 733. Some of them were deployed for peace keeping in the district, some in the central and sub-jails, some in the treasury and some for guarding prisoners. 367 Police Staff was provided with loaded pistol and swords were provided to 42 Police Staff. Except the Superintendent, all others were Indians.

According to the Bombay Police Act, 1951, the administration of the District Police was under the control of the District Magistrate. The administration of Justice and important decision making were entrusted to the District Magistrate. The appointment, training and housing arrangements of the Police Personnel were under the control of Inspector General of Police, Bombay. The District Police Superintendent was the Executive Head of District Police Force. The District was divided into two divisions namely North and South and a sub-divisional police officer was the head of each division. Prior to 1940, there were 974 police personnel and by 1942 this number rose to 1,278 and by 1948 it became 1600. The details of Police Personnel in 1952 were as follow:- Police Superintendent-1, Deputy Superintendent-2, Inspectors-4, Sub-Inspectors-42, unarmed Head Constables-193, armed Head Constables-105, unarmed Constables-679, and armed Constables-546.

District Police Superintendent was the executive head of the Police force and was empowered to direct and control the police personnel under the supervision of the District Magistrate. The Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent was the investigating authority of the offences in his jurisdiction. He was to inspect the police stations also now and then. In Dharwad there was a Home Police Inspector and he was also working as the Office Superintendent. He was entrusted with the work of the supervision of the main office of police, City and Head Quarters Police Office and was discharging the duty of the Police Superintendent during his absence.

The Assistant Police Superintendents were being appointed through the Union Public Service Commission, Government of India. They were sent to the Central Police Training College in Mount Abu for training. The Inspector General of Police was the appointing authority for Police Inspectors. In 1952 there were 60 officers and 1,752 police personnel in the district. All were literates. The details of ammunition that the District Police Department of Dharwad had in 1952 was as follow:- 10 Carbine Machine guns, 817 Rifles (3.3 bore), 574 Muskets (4.10 Bore) and 74 Revolvers. Apart from this, Home Guards were provided with 100 Italian Rifles, 23 Revolvers and 200 Muskets. In the District Police Department 14 Motor Vehicles (including one Motor Cycle) were used. Among these, two vehicles were exclusively used for the implementation of prohibition policy. In the wireless grid, a stable wireless centre and three receivers were functioning. The state Reserve Police Force was in Belgaum and it was an armed police force. There was an Inspector for anti-corruption at Dharwad and he had his jurisdiction over Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada districts.

#### **Police Administration in Savanur Province**

Savanur of Dharwad district was a separate province having 25 villages. The Police Administration was carried on as follows:- The strength of the personnel in the Police Department was 45. While

appointing the candidates, aspects like good conduct, sincerity and service mindedness were taken into consideration. Two persons at a time were sent for training to Dharwad and in turn they were giving training to others in Savanur itself in matters like physical exercise, law, investigation, public relation etc. In 1914 Police personnel were posted to Chandapur, Hothanahalli, Mulakeri, Kabanuru, Dombara Mathur etc, in the Savanur province. They used to collect information regarding the offences that would occur in the villages coming within the purview of their beat duty and the precautionary measure that should be taken and submit a report in this regard to the senior police officers of Savanur. The Chief Police Officer was expected to give a daily report of his Department concerned every day at 6'0 clock in the morning, personally to the Nawab Saheb at his royal residence. There were eight police out-posts in Savanur. The Nawab had the power of the District Sessions Judge. There was an Officer called Political Agent above the senior police officer and he used to examine the performance of the Department now and then.

Similar arrangement existed in Kundgol, Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Gudigeri etc., The information made available including statistical data in this chapter does not include statistical data pertaining to Kundgol, Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar and Gudigeri, since they were princely states.

The Railway Police was under the control of a Police Superintendent and he was assisted by a Sub-Divisional Officer. A Police Dispensary existed in Dharwad and was looked after by a part time doctor. A Milk Dairy, Poultry, Carpentry Workshop, Tailoring and Weaving Classes were being run for the welfare of the Police staff.

**Table 10.12 is given on Page No. 545**

**Table 10.13 : Details of the value (in Rs.) of the articles stolen and those found between 1983 and 1993 in Dharwad district**

	Value of stolen articles	Value of articles found (retrieved)	Percentage
1981	45,12,101	8,17,510	18.01
1982	105,58,452	11,89,722	11.26
1983	61,44,112	21,26,876	34.61
1984	121,25,984	24,13,998	19.90
1985	73,02,387	19,78,027	27.08
1986	75,44,998	46,68,371	61.87
1987	107,42,699	74,67,570	69.51
1988	84,63,883	34,00,072	40.17
1989	77,65,676	24,24,389	31.25
1990	74,52,972	41,34,862	55.47
1991	59,89,979	29,34,187	48.98
1992	78,86,884	43,13,675	54.69
1993	74,41,640	16,51,187	22.18

Table 10.12 : Statistical details of crimes in the district from 1981 to 1993

Sl No	Nature of crimes	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1.	Murder	82	65	64	83	81	80	94	104	84	73	88	84	92
2.	Dacoity	24	24	16	60	17	26	19	32	15	18	18	25	24
3.	Robbery	36	24	29	28	25	38	35	59	32	15	-	16	32
4.	Theft by house break	672	524	559	561	582	509	399	-	-	-	-	231	269
5.	Theft	1,102	813	759	820	871	931	819	776	478	444	-	-	333
6.	Rape	232	236	64	233	386	269	259	236	339	62	90	73	55
7.	Public Nuisance	254	246	618	323	408	382	405	390	416	313	297	270	250
8.	Gambling	1,593	1,522	1,039	630	696	565	562	386	394	355	200	344	225
9.	Unnatural death and death by accidents	484	598	536	666	682	1,217	845	846	879	579	776	664	761

**Table.10.14 : Details of murder cases between 1981 and 1993 in Dharwad district, classified upon intentions behind them**

Year	Love Affair	Greed for Money	Family Dispute	Hate and rift	Others	Total
1981	8	9	14	-	51	82
1985	3	5	18	-	55	81
1990	4	2	10	10	46	72
1991	10	3	13	8	54	88
1992	15	3	17	18	31	84
1993	21	3	19	1	35	79

**Table 10.15 : List showing the number of unnatural and accidental deaths in the district and their causes (from 1981 to 1993)**

Causes	1981	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
Accident	97	61	39	100	60	50
Suicide	170	179	149	164	154	151
By wild animals	-	-	-	7	-	13
Fire	57	63	27	-	52	10
Falling from heights	-	21	36	6	35	9
Snake bite	11	17	31	14	25	21
Electric shock	2	17	-	9	-	10
Mine accidents	-	-	-	2	-	-
Consumption of poisonous food	29	134	193	185	229	187
Thunder strike	-	1	-	13	-	8
Others	118	189	103	267	109	288
Total	484	682	578	767	664	747

**Table 10.16 - Percentage details of crimes and the investigations undertaken in Dharwad district, from 1981 to 93**

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglery	Theft
1981	82.7	58.3	64.5	34	38.8
1985	70.3	64.7	64	31.9	40.4
1990	47	28.57	25	2.9	64.9
1992	54	52	19.75	25	24
1993	51.21	20.83	15.62	21.93	29.81

**Table 10.17 : Details of vehicular accidents which occurred between 1981 and 1993 in Dharwad district**

	1981	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total accidents	851	1,181	1,498	1,111	794	1,246
Cars	91	60	36	89	48	77
Buses	111	130	65	140	153	179
Lorries	356	639	948	588	393	586
Motor Cycles	44	52	66	56	21	43
Vans	74	3	-	-	-	-
Jeeps	19	24	35	11	24	21
Taxies	43	1	85	14	-	-
Tankers	-	-	-	9	-	-
Autorikshaws	60	46	-	-	3	2
Tractors	-	-	-	8	-	-
Other Vehicles	53	226	263	196	152	338
Casualties	198	251	295	89	309	324
Injured	675	1,442	1,615	1,335	1,455	2,571

**Table 10.18 : Crimes under the Prohibition Act in the district between 1981 and 1993**

Year	Illicit Liquor		Liquor acquired under Excise Act		Other Offences		Opium Cases		Ganja Cases		Crime under SIT Act
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	
1981	-	38	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
1985	1	-	322	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	386
1987	-	-	243	274	-	-	-	-	17	23	260
1988	-	-	235	269	4	4	-	-	13	16	239
1991	-	-	44	53	-	-	-	-	3	1	90
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
1993	32	38	32	38	-	-	-	-	7	-	60

**Table 10.19 : Details of Classified crimes in Dharwad district between 1981 and 1993**

Year	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Total
1981	495	906	750	446	1446	560	4,603
1985	697	1,272	652	535	1204	-	4,360
1990	589	1,309	368	466	629	786	4,147
1991	513	925	309	885	530	575	3,737
1992	553	931	328	513	680	728	3,733
1993	505	838	694	309	26	1342	3,714

Class-1 Offences against Public Law and Order, Class-2 Grievous offences against the public, Class-3 Serious offences against persons and property, Class-4 Small offences against people, Class-5 Small offences against public property, Class-6 Others

**Table 10.20 : Details of Prosecution in Dharwad district between 1981 and 1993**

Year	Cases admitted in Courts	Cases decided	Cases discharged	Cases compromised and cases pending	Ratio of settlement of cases of column 2 and 3
1981	2,466	862	931	673	34.95
1985	2,559	870	1,175	514	33.99
1990	2,507	764	1,162	581	30.47
1991	2,014	641	958	415	31.82
1992	2,404	598	862	944	24.87
1993	2,670	607	1,427	636	22.73

**Table 10.21 : Total numbers of cases reported under Special and Local Laws in Dharwad district between 1981 and 1993**

Offences	1981	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
1. Public Nuisance	254	408	313	297	270	250
2. Arms Act	1	2	1	1	-	-
3. Gambling under K.P.Act	1593	696	355	200	344	225
4. Supression of Immortal Traffic Act	232	386	62	90	73	55
5. Excise Act	1143	322	48	44	44	57
6. Civil Rights Act	24	13	40	52	60	59
7. Section 96 of K.P. Act	1108	779	204	319	283	125
8. Forest Act	1	-	84	5	49	-
9. E.C.Act	100	29	13	36	12	2
10. Children's Act	23	9	-	-	-	-

Brief details of Law and Order in Dharwad district during the period from 1983 to 1993 are given below:

**1983** - There were no communal clashes in the district, There were no cases of Police firing, damaging and looting of assets, student strike, and Labour unrest. At the time of Holi and Rangapanchami, Prohibitory Order was declared in Dharwad as a precautionary measure under section 144 of Cr.P.C.

**1985** - Except Shiggaon and Ranibennur police circles Law and Order was maintained in all the remaining parts. Clashes occurred at the time of Holi festival and immersion of Ganapathi idol. Apart from this, the Savanur Police had to resort to lathi charge five times. There were no damages to properties. No student and Labour unrest were reported.

**1986** - Except Hirekerur and Dharwad taluks, Law and Order was maintained in the district. In January communal riots took place within the limits of Hamsabhavi Police Station. Student's agitation took place in the premises of the Engineering College of the Karnataka University. Police opened fire in Araleshwara village to control mob during the fair (jatra).

**1987** - During this year, communal clashes occurred in Bankapur of Shiggaon Taluk, Alada Katte of Haveri Taluk and Sangameshwara Muthagi Villages of Kalghatgi Taluk and Gadag. Police opened fire at the time of clashes in Alada Katte village limits in July. During this period the police had to burst tear gas shells four times, (in the villages of Mevundi, Mydura, Magavi and Muthagi). Damages due to labour unrest, riots and violence by students did not occur during this period.

**1988** - There were clashes in Shiggaon at the time of Holi Festival and immersion of the Ganapathi idol. In March, April and May, cases of bursting tear gas shells by Police at Shiggavi, Ranibennur and Haveri respectively have been recorded. During this year there were no labour strikes or student unrest.

**1991** - There were incidents of communal riots during this year in Hangal and Hirekerur. In the month of March, workers of Nandi and Hasabi Textile Mills staged a Dharna. In the month of April, labourers of Steven factory, Kumar Pattana went on strike. About 21 cases were recorded in November. Police fired in Haveri in the month of December to disperse a mob that indulged in communal clash.

**1993** - During this year, communal clashes occurred in Devi Hosur village of Haveri taluk and Abbigeri village of Ron taluk. In the month of October at Hangal, Police resorted to lathi charge during a riot. During this period there was no incidence of labour unrest. In 1992, 1993 and 1994 tense situation prevailed on the 15<sup>th</sup> August and on the 26<sup>th</sup> January at Hubli, regarding hoisting of the National Flag in the Idga Maidan. On the 15th August 1994, police had to open fire and six deaths were reported.

**Table 10.22 : Details of the police staff during 1983 and 1993 in Dharwad district**

Particulars	1983		1993	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
	1	2	3	4
<b>Civil Police</b>				
1. Police Superintendent	1	1	1	-
2. Deputy Superintendent of Police/ Assistant Superintend of Police	4	1	4	-
3. Additional Superintendent of Police	-	-	1	-
4. Circle Police Inspector	11	-	14	-
5. Police sub-inspector	50	14	52	-
6. Assistant sub-Inspector	5	-	61	-
7. Head Constable	289	11	296	-
8. Police Constable	1185	71	949	-
9. Lady Head Constable	-	-	10	-
10. Lady Police Constable.	-	-	29	-
<b>Armed Staff</b>				
11. Deputy Superintendent of Police	-	-	-	1
12. R.P.E	1	-	2	-
13. R.N.I.	7	-	9	-
14. A.R.S.I	14	-	15	-



	1	2	3	4
15. A.P.C.	396	17	299	2
16. Fitters	2	-	2	-
17. Garage Assistants	2	-	2	-
<b>Office Staff</b>				
18. Gazetted Assistant	1	-	1	1
19. Section Superintendent	1	-	2	-
20. First Division Clerks	8	4	10	-
21. Second Division clerks	21	1	15	-
22. Stenographers	1	-	5	-
23. Typists	1	-	5	-
24. Dalayaths	-	-	1	-
Total	2,000	120	1,785	4

### Police Welfare Fund

Welfare measures like poultry, carpentry centres, tailoring classes, weaving classes were conducted for the welfare of the police staff in 1952 and the expenditure was borne out of Police Welfare Fund. Apart from this, a part time hospital also functioned in Dharwad. In 1961 Karnataka Police Benevolent Fund was commenced by the Police Department. Its branches were opened in every district. By 1983 the total income of Police Benevolent Fund of Dharwad district was about three lakh rupees. Under the auspices of this fund a hospital with six beds was started in the police lines of Dharwad. Besides, a milk dairy, flour mill, open air theatre, tailoring centre, bakery, park etc. were provided. By 1987 a Cinema projector, fair price shop, Pop corn machine, Balawadi, financial assistance for education and television were provided for the benefit of police staff and their families. By 1993, the income to the Police Welfare Fund was Rs. 5.5 lakh rupees.

### Village Defence Party

The Village Police Rules which existed before the enforcement of the constitution were abolished and the Village Police Defence Party, a voluntary force is executing the work of village police which was in force previously. This force is a unit, which helps the police in preventing offence and in maintaining peace. The main functions of this Village Defence party are, (1) protection of the village (2) undertake beat in village limits to prevent crimes (3) Safeguarding the people and property of the village (4) Assisting the police to maintain peace whenever necessary. (5) Performing the functions as directed by the police department from time to time.

By 1993 Village Defence Parties were started in 245 villages of the district. There were 198 Dalapathis and 6,180 members in these parties.

Between 1983 and 1993 the strength of Dalapathis and members was as follows:- 1983-100 (Dalapathis), 38,319 (Members); 1985-130 (Dalapathis) 38,319 (Members); 1987-150 (Dalapathis), 4,986 (Members); 1988-198 (Dalapathis), 6180 (Members) and 1991; 198 (Dalapathis), 6,180 (Members).

## **Jails And Lockups**

Untill 1956 there was no District Jail in the district. The prisoners who were detained for more than one month were being sent to the Central Jail at Belgaum. At that time there were 16 sub-jails in the district. Among them two sub-jails were in Dharwad - one located in a portion of the Office building of Mamlatdar and one at Borstal School. The remaining sub-jails were located at the following places:- 1) Gadag 2) Hangal 3) Haveri 4) Hirekerur 5) Hubli 6) Kalghatgi 7) Kundgol 8) Mundargi 9) Nargund 10) Navalgund 11) Ranibennur 12) Ron 13) Shiggaon and 14) Shirhatti.

The Mamaltdar himself was looking after the administration of the sub-jail which was housed in his own office and the School Governor was looking after the administration of the sub-jail at Borstal School and the remaining jails were looked after by the part-time Superintendents. The Police Department was responsible for the security of the jails and keeping vigil on culprits. Apart from these, police lock-ups were located at the following places:- Adur, Annigeri, Byadgi, (Dharwad Taluk), Dharwad town, Gajendraghad, (Gadag Taluk), Guttal, Hamsabhavi, (Hangal Taluk), Haveri, Hirekerur, Hubli town, Kalghatgi, Kundgol, Mundargi, Nargund, Ranibennur, Ron, Savanur, Shiggaon, Shirhatti and Tadasa.

## **Borstal School, Dharwad**

As per the Bombay Borstal School Act (1929) for the whole Bombay province, a Borstal School was opened at Dharwad in 1931. The Juvenile offenders (only boys) aged from 16 to 21 were kept in this school. The Supervisor of this School was called the Governor. He was holding the post of the Jail Superintendent. Along with him one Deputy Governor, two Additional Deputy Governors, clerks, eight Head Masters, teachers, 48 Supervisory staff, two nurses, one compounder, nine Technical personnel imparting education in technical matters were functioning. In 1955 there were 549 boys in the School. In 1950, 51 and 52, the average strength in this school was 327, 287 and 272 respectively. The boys who had not studied up to the 3rd standard while getting admitted to the school, were admitted to the classes for study of alphabet, Marathi, Gujarathi, Kannada and Urdu languages. Apart from this, the vocational training in carpentry, polishing, training in machines, cane works, tailoring, agriculture, dairy, washing of clothes etc., was imparted. Physical Education was included in the daily routine for these boys.

In 1952 an amount of Rs.1, 80,322 was spent for the maintenance of this School. The expenditure for each boy was Rs.693. This school earned a profit of Rs.6,517 from the workshop of the school and Rs.14, 000 from the horticultural crops. There was a Committee of observers consisting of eleven members for this Borstal School. Out of these 11, seven were officers. Presently, the head of the school is the Chief Jailer. 78 Staff members including a Medical Officer assist him. The extent of the area of this school is 70 acres of land. In 1992-93 there were 183 juvenile offenders.

A Government Certified School was opened in Hubli in 1956. Children in this school were imparted Primary education and training in tailoring, cooking, embroidery work etc. There was a committee of observers for this school. The District Magistrate of Dharwad was the chairman of this committee. Besides the City Magistrate of Hubli, the Police Superintendent of Dharwad was an Ex-Officio Member. In 1956 there were Juvenile Courts in Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur in Dharwad district. There was no separate judge at the District level for Juvenile Courts. Local Magistrate was performing this function at the district level. Two honorary lady judges were appointed for each court.

**Home Guards**

By 1956 there used to be a Commandant of Home Guards for each district. These Commandants were appointed by the Government and they were not paid any salary. They were not supposed to join any communal or political parties. Any person between the age of 20 and 50 and who had studied up to the 4th standard was eligible to join this force. In Dharwad district the Home Guard Centre was started on 1-10-1947. Home Guard Centres were started in the following 15 places in the District. Annigeri, Dharwad, Gadag, Hangal, Haveri, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Lakshmeshwar, Mundargi, Nargund, Navalgund, Ranibennur, Ron, Savanur and Shiggaon. The total strength of Home Guards in the district was 791 in 1943.

**Juvenile Jail**

This jail was established in 1914. It is functioning in the Borstal School. Only offenders of 'C' class are kept here. The average number of offenders in this jail from 1988-89 to 1992-93 respectively was 57, 63, 57, 44 and 38.

## CHAPTER 11

**OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

The activities of various Departments, Boards, Corporations under the administrative jurisdiction of Dharwad district have been briefly discussed in the previous chapters of this volume. The Government which is concerned with the overall development of people and their welfare is involved in framing the developmental schemes periodically, amending the rules and regulations and identifying different departments for their implementation. It is expected that the various departments of the state and the central government, formulate the required policies and schemes, with a view to implement these schemes and there by to meet the aspirations of the people in regard to delivering the benefits of these schemes. Apart from the office of the Deputy Commissioner, the various unit offices of the state and central level Government departments functioning in the district are actively carrying out these policies and schemes apart from the various Boards and Corporations located in the district. The objective behind the establishment of these unit offices, Boards and Corporations, their development activities, the details of their staffing etc. are briefly explained, in this chapter.

**Forest**

The office of the Deputy Conservator of forest was established in Dharwad with the objective of protecting the forest wealth and to maintain ecology. This divisional office is headed by the Deputy Conservator of Forests. His administrative jurisdiction extends over the Range Forest Offices of Hubli, Kalghatgi, Dharwad, Dhundsi and Hangal as well as the offices of Assistant Conservator of forest (sub divisional office) of Dharwad and Hangal. The Sandal wood by-product production centres of Hulakoppa and Hangal and Zonal forest office of AOSS Kalghatgi. The Karnataka Forest Code and the Karnataka Forest Act 1963 and Rules, framed under Karnataka Forest Manual and other Acts and Rules are being implemented by this office. The officers and officials working in this office include, two Assistant Conservators of Forest, 13 Range Forest Officers, 28 Foresters, 125 Forest Guards, 225 Forest Inspectors and other staff. The Conservator of Forest, Belgaum circle, Belgaum is their immediate official superior.

**Economics and Statistics**

The office of the District Statistical Officer was established in 1959 in Dharwad. This office is headed by a District Statistical Officer and he is assisted by one Superintendent, ten Assistant Statistical Officers, 18 Statistical Inspectors, and other staff. The main objectives of this office are to collect and publish statistical data of different offices in the district, collate and publish statistical data of both State and Central Governments in respect of agriculture, economics, social, occupational, educational, physically handicapped, health, and the social development of backward classes. Supervision of the registration of births and deaths in the district are some of the activities of this office. Its other functions include collection of rainfall data, estimating the yield of crops under the development and planning activities, according permission for the opening of meteorological centres to assist the Central Government staff in economic and social survey conducted by the Central Government, to impart training in highlighting the importance of statistical data collection in the departmental training of various departments, etc. The Director, Department of Economic and Statistics and who is the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Bangalore is the immediate official superior to this office.

**Food and Civil Supplies**

The office of the Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies department, was functioning in Dharwad prior to 1984. The Food Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner was looking after the duties of this office and later, the post of the Deputy Director of Food and Civil Supplies was created. This office takes up the activities such as, regulating the public distribution system, distribution of civil supplies including kerosene, levy collection, distribution of Green Cards in rural areas and distribution of food grains. The Deputy Director is assisted by one Assistant Director, one office Manager, and other staff, besides two Food Inspectors and one Second Division Assistant working in all the Taluk offices under respective Tahsildars, who look after the procurement of civil supplies, distribution and levy collection. The rationing system in the informal rationing areas of Gadag-Betageri, Ranibennur and Haveri, is looked after under the supervision of the assisting staff. There were nine food Sheristedars who were looking after the matters connected with the implementation of scheme of distribution of subsidised rice at Rs. 2.00 per. kg, subsidised sarees, dhotis, etc., which was introduced in 1985. Each of these Sheristadars was looking after two taluks assigned to them. The Deputy Commissioners of the district is over all charge of the District in the matter of food and civil supplies of the district as well as the Food Assistant of the district are their immediate superiors

**Consumer Forum**

District Consumer Redressal Forum was established in Dharwad on 16.12.1991. The forum has jurisdiction over the entire district and has the aim of securing the protection of the interests of the consumers. The Chairman is the presiding officer of this Forum. The Forum ensures that the provisions of the consumers Act 1986 and Karnataka Consumers Protection Rules 1988 are enforced. The Forum inquires about the consumers grievances and passes appropriate orders. There are two wings in the District Forum, Judicial Wing and Administrative wing. The Judicial Wing is headed by the Chairman who is of the status of a District Judge along with one member from the general public and a lady member appointed by the Government.

**Employment and Training**

The Employment Exchange was established in Hubli in 1958. District Employment Officer is the head of this office. At the time when the office was established, the designation of the head of the office was 'Deputy Regional Employment Officer'. This was changed as Assistant Director in 1972. Later this office was redesignated as 'Employment Office' 1984. Assisting the job seekers to get suitable employment, providing suitable candidates for the employers and giving vocational guidance to the applicants are some of the objectives of this office.

Registering the names of job aspirants, sponsoring suitable candidates for the vacancies notified by the employers, obtaining and sending the quarterly employment reports from both private and public sectors to the Central Government are the main functions of the office. The employment officer having jurisdiction over the district, is assisted by one Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance), three Assistant Employment Officers and other staff. This office implements the Compulsory Notifications of Vacancies Act 1959 and Rules. The Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore is the head of the department at the state level.

**Agriculture**

In order to implement the Agricultural Extension Programme, the office of the Principal Agricultural Officer was established in Dharwad in 1979. The Principal Agricultural Officer is the head of the office and has the administrative control over the entire district. The activities of this office, include, the administrative control over all the schemes under the agricultural extension programme, implementation of plans, publishing the researches carried out by the agricultural scientists, and increasing the production of food crops and livestock feed. The head of the office is assisted by one Assistant Director of Agriculture (Head quarters), eight Assistant Directors of Agriculture (Subject experts and water management) one Assistant Director (Soil Conservation), One Assistant statistical officer, four Agricultural Officers (Technical Assistants), and other staff. This office implements. The Fertilizer Control Act, the Pest Control Act, The Seed Act and Rules, and the Cotton Transportation Act.

Each taluk has one office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture for implementing the Agricultural Extension Programmes. The test of all types of soils is undertaken under the guidance of The Agricultural Officer at the Soil Testing laboratory (Soil Health Centre) Gadag. The Agricultural School at Devihosur of Haveri Taluk, imparts agricultural training to farmers. The Agricultural officers (subject experts) are functioning at Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag and Haveri. State Sectoral Plan and District Sectoral Plan are implemented by this office besides providing the plant protection tools at concessional rates, agricultural implements to the scheduled caste beneficiaries are provided at concessional rates under the special component plan.

**Agricultural Marketing**

The office of the Assistant Director of Agricultural Marketing was established in Dharwad in 1941, with the objective of implementing the Karnataka Agricultural produces Marketing (Regulation) Act and Rules. Initially, the office was headed by a Marketing Inspector and later in 1967 the designation was changed as District Marketing Officer. In 1986 it was renamed as Assistant Director, Agricultural Marketing. The Assistant Director has the administrative jurisdiction over the entire district and is assisted by two Marketing Inspectors and other staff.

The activities of this office include, giving approval for the developmental works of the Agricultural Marketing; supervision of the Agricultural Marketing Societies; and Inspection of warehouses. This office plans and implements construction of shops, warehouses, distribution of sites, and providing civic amenities to the public, rest houses for farmers, provision of water and shelter to the livestock brought by farmers for sale.

The Taluk Agricultural produce marketing Committees are functioning under the marketing Department and is headed by a Secretary. The Joint Director Agricultural Marketing Belgaum Division, Belgaum is the Supervisory Officer.

### **Kannada and Culture**

The office of the Assistant Director, Kannada and Culture was established in 1978 in Dharwad. The main objects of this office are; implementing the Kannada language in all the Government offices, spreading the culture, supervising the above activities, and adopting the 'learn Kannada programme'. The other activities are; giving training to the Government employees and officers under the Kannada Development Programme, training in the use of Kannada language in the judiciary, providing financial assistance to employed Kannada typists, awarding prizes to the students who have studied pre-university, graduation and post-graduation in Kannada medium, conducting Kannada classes to those who do not know Kannada. Identifying artistes in the district, arranging cultural activities and seminars at the district level, encouraging artistes under the special component programme, providing financial assistance to the construction of open air theatre in each taluk, reimbursing the medical expenses of artistes and literary persons and their group insurance, and providing monthly honorarium to folk artistes. The assistant Director heads the office and is assisted by other staff. The Deputy Director, Kannada and Culture, Belgaum Division Belgaum is the controlling officer at the Division level.

### **Legal Metrology**

With the objective of verification and inspection of weights and measures, the office of the Assistant controller, Legal Metrology was established in Hubli. The office is headed by the Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology and he is assisted by four inspectors, one second division assistant, one typist one assistant, one maistry and one 'D' group official. The activities of this office include, verification and levying the verification fee in respect of weights and measures, filing suits under the Weights and Measures and Packed Materials Act, levying and collecting fines, and achieving progress in National Small Savings Scheme etc. The office of the Gadag circle is functioning in Gadag. Deputy Controller of Legal Metrology is the immediate official superior. (see also chapter VI)

### **Karnataka Government Insurance**

The office of the District Insurance officer was established in Dharwad in 1976. Presently this office has jurisdiction over Dharwad, Gadag, Kalghatgi, Navalgund, Nargund, Mundargi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks and is functioning under the administrative control of the District Insurance officer with effect from 1.2.1989. The taluks attached to Hubli Treasury viz, Shiggavi, Haveri, Byadgi, Ranibennur, Hirekerur and Savanur were also brought under the administrative jurisdiction of the Additional District Insurance Officer, Hubli. The District Insurance officer is assisted by two office superintendents and other staff.



This office which has the main objective of compulsory life insurance of Government employees has also been performing activities such as granting loan on KGID policies, disposal of matured policies, policies of dead persons, paid up policies, and the employees welfare fund of municipal employees and aided institutions. This office administers The Karnataka Government Compulsory Insurance Act (1958). The Deputy Director, Dharwad Division, Dharwad is the immediate superior officer.

The office of the additional District Insurance officer was established in 1989. This has jurisdiction over nine taluks and looks after the life insurance, of government employees, the accounting of the employees welfare fund pertaining to Urban Local bodies like the City Municipal Council, Municipalities, Boards, Corporations, Aided Institutions and the Family Welfare Fund under the Chief Officers coming under the Hubli Treasury jurisdiction viz, Hubli, Haveri, Hangal, Hirekerur, Byadgi, Kundgol, Savanur, Shiggavi and Ranibennur. The Additional District Insurance Officer heads the office and the Deputy Director, divisional office KGID Dharwad is the officer supervising over the District Insurance and the Additional District Insurance Officer.

### **Labour**

The office of the Labour Officer, Hubli was established in 1957, with the objective of implementing different Acts. The office is headed by the Labour Officer having jurisdiction over the entire district. He is assisted by Labour Inspectors and other staff. The activities of this office include the administration of Karnataka Shops and Establishments Act., The Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Workmen Compensation Act, and the implementation with special care of the Minimum Wages Act as per the directions of the Central Government in the agricultural sector. Different administrative circles have been made and the Labour Inspectors in each taluk are appointed under the control of the district office, for the performance of these activities. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Dharwad Division, Hubli is the immediate official superior.

### **Prisons**

The office of the Superintendent, District Prisons was established in Dharwad. Formerly the District Medical Officer was the ex-office superintendent. After 1978, Karnataka Prisons Department appointed the Superintendent for the District Prisons. Earlier, the Superintendent's power was confined to looking after the office work only. In 1987, sub-jails were also brought under the control of the Superintendent. The Superintendent is assisted by Second Division Assistants, Head Warden, Warden and Women Wardens. The Director of Prisons, Bangalore is the immediate official superior (see also chapter 10)

### **Industries and Commerce**

The office of the chief manager, District Industries Centre was established in Rayapur, Dharwad in 1978, with the objective of establishing and developing small industries through out the district. Initially (1963) the designation of the head of the office was Assistant Director and later in 1971, it was re-designated as the Deputy Director, and Ex-officio planning officer-Rural Industries Scheme. Again in 1978, the designation was changed as Chief Manager which exists even now. This office has the administrative jurisdictions over the whole district. The activities of this office include, conducting survey about the manpower and the market for the benefit of industries. Drawing plans for the technical and financial schemes, providing suitable training to the small industries, providing financial

and other assistance in obtaining raw materials, providing the knowhow on the marketing facilities etc. The Chief Manager is assisted by three publicity Managers, one Assistant Director (administration), one Extension officer (Industries), one Superintendent and other staff.

This office administers the Package of Incentive and Concessions to Small Scale Industries Act 1993, the Karnataka Public Contribution Act, The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Act, the Karnataka Co-operative Act and Rules 1959 etc. This office also undertakes the task of development of small industries, distribution of industrial sheds, providing state subsidy, arranging concessional amenities, exemption of sales tax (for 5 years), recommending financial assistance from financial institutions, providing continued employment to the rural artisans under the World Bank scheme, assistance to the unemployed graduates under the Prime Ministers Rozgar Yojana, rehabilitation of the sick industries, assistance to get awards to the industrial units from both State and Central Governments etc., The offices of the Assistant Directors at four revenue sub-divisions of the district i.e, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri and Savanur function under the administrative control of the district office. The Commissioner for Industrial Development and the Director of Industries and Commerce Bangalore are the immediate official superiors.

#### **District Treasury**

The new office of the District Treasury Officer started functioning in 1961. The sub treasuries at Gadag, Lakshmeshwar, Mundargi, Kalghatgi, Navalgund, Nargund, Ron and Shirhatti are under the administrative control of the Assistant Treasury Officer Dharwad. The District Treasury Officer heads the district treasury. All the bills pertaining to all Government offices, Zilla Panchayats, and Mandal Panchayats are paid subject to the treasury verification and authorisation by the Accountant General Bangalore, and management of personal deposit account are some of the responsibilities of this office. The District Treasury officer is assisted by two Assistant Treasury officers and other staff. This officer administers the Karnataka Financial Code, the Karnataka Treasury Code, and other Acts and Rules. The other eight taluks are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Hubli Treasury, which has taluk Sub-Treasuries under its control. The Director of Treasuries Bangalore is the immediate official superior.

#### **District Training Institute**

The District Training Institute was established in Dharwad in 1974. It is under the control of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and has the jurisdiction over the district. The objects of this institute are to impart administrative training to the non gazetted Government officials and to incorporate the new developmental schemes of the Government in the training schedule. The Institute is headed by a Principal and he is assisted by one Vice-principal, two lecturers, and other staff. The Institute conducts different training programmes every year and functions under the control of the Administrative Training Institute Mysore.

#### **Horticulture**

The District Horticultural office was established in Dharwad in 1960. Initially the head of the office was the District Horticultural Inspector, and this designation was changed as Assistant Fruit Development Officer in 1966, and later as District Horticultural Officer in 1967 and presently, as Assistant Director of Horticulture. This office has administrative jurisdiction over the whole of the district. The functions of this office include, providing saplings, flower seeds and seedlings of fruits, flowers and vegetables, assisting the formation and maintenance of gardens, giving training to the

persons belonging to scheduled caste as per the guidelines of the Government, assisting the formation and development of flower and coconut gardens etc. The District horticultural office is implementing 13 different schemes including conservation of coconut seedling, managing the nurseries and the Draught Prone Area Development Scheme, special component plan and NABARD loan scheme, are some of the schemes taken up by the department. The Deputy Director of Horticulture is assisted by a District Horticultural Officer, two Assistant Horticultural Officers, one Superintendent and other staff. Fourteen Horticultural offices at the taluk level are headed by senior Assistant Directors of Horticulture. The three taluks Mundargi, Shirhatti and Kalghatgi are under the control of an Assistant Director. There are horticultural centres at Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Nargund, Navalgund, Mundargi, Haveri, Ranibennur and Hirekerur taluks and Horticultural Assistant, Horticulturist and other staff assist in performing the duties. The Joint Director of Horticulture, Belgaum Division, Belgaum is the immediate official superior. (See also chapter 4)

### **Survey Settlement and Land Records**

The office of the Land records and City Survey was established in Dharwad in 1920. Initially the City Survey Officer was heading the office, and in 1974-75 the designation was changed as Assistant Director, Land Records and City Survey. This office has jurisdiction over the landed property in Dharwad city. Maintenance of record of rights, settlement of boundaries etc., are the main functions. The functions and powers of this office are governed by the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964 and Rules 1966. The office consists of three first division Surveyors and other staff.

### **Town Planning**

The office of the Joint Director of Town Planning was established in Dharwad in 1981. The Joint Director of Town Planning heads the office and is also responsible for the administration of the offices of the Assistant Directors of Town Planning, at the revenue divisions of Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions and execution of technical and Engineering related works in these places. The Joint Director is assisted by two Junior Town Planners, one Chief Draftsman, one Town Planning Supervisor, one Tracer and one assistant and other staff.

The main activities of this office are; preparing extensive development plans in Hubli and Dharwad planning area under the Karnataka Urban and Rural Development Planning Act. Formulating necessary steps for the proper implementation of villages in the district, preparing survey maps and the development plans for these areas, providing technical assistance for the implementation of development plans, preparing layouts and plans on the request of the local authority and other departments and providing technical opinion to the revenue department. This office executes various schemes and developmental activities in the district. The offices of the Assistant Directors at Hubli, Gadag-Betgeri and Ranibennur functions under the administrative control of this office.

### **Irrigation**

For construction and maintenance of Irrigation projects and canal of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha under command area, the Ghataprabha project circle headed by Superintending Engineer was established in Dharwad in 1960. Later the office was shifted to Belgaum and then to Hidakal Dam in 1963. The Malaprabha Right Bank Canal construction work of the district have been entrusted to the Malaprabha Right Bank Canal Construction Circle, Dharwad.

The office of the Special Land Acquisition Office, Malaprabha project was established in Dharwad in 1976. The Special Land Acquisition officer heads this office and he is responsible for the acquisition of land for irrigation purposes and also disposes of cases pertaining to them. Proposals of survey of excess land area; disbursement of compensation and accounting etc. are his other functions. The Irrigation department has proposals for the land acquisition for the construction of Malaprabha channel and functions in collaboration with the Executive Engineer at Ron, Gadag, Navalgund, Nargund and Byahatti. The Special Deputy Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Malaprabha project, Belgaum is the controlling officer.

### **Animal Husbandry**

The office of the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences was established in Dharwad prior to the reorganisation of states. Initially this office was under the control of the Divisional Veterinary Officer, changed as Deputy Commissioner and Senior assistant Director and later redesignated as the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences with effect from the 2nd February 1986. This district level office has the following functions; supervision of all animal husbandry centres in the district, auditing the accounts, implementing different schemes and the programmes formulated by the Government. The Deputy Director is assisted by four Assistant Directors, one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, one superintendent and other staff. Besides, there are two Assistant Directors at the taluk and hobli level, 33 veterinary surgeons, 9 veterinary inspectors and other staff. The other functions include, regulating all the veterinary clinics in the district and providing medicinal equipment's and technical guidance, arranging for artificial insemination, distribution of solidified semen and nutrition etc., implementing social and economic rural development programmes approved by the State Government and Zilla Panchayat periodically, maintaining good health of livestock population in the district, development of good breed of livestock, distribution of improved breed and programme of vaccination for the control of epidemic diseases. etc., This office implements special livestock breed development scheme and development of animal feed and other 25 schemes. The Joint Director Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Belgaum at the divisional level is the immediate official superior. The Chief Secretary Zilla Parishat is also the superior officer as the works are to be executed through the Zilla Parishat.

### **Regional Transport**

The office of the Regional Transport Officer was established in Dharwad in 1958, and it has jurisdiction over Dharwad district. The activities of this office include; registration of motor vehicles, change of ownership, issue of driving license, issue of conductors, license. renewal of road permits, collection of motor vehicle tax, inspection of vehicles etc. The office is headed by the Regional Transport Officer and he is assisted by two Assistant Regional Transport Officers, one Tax officer, four Superintendents, one Accountant, seven Motor Vehicle Inspectors, one Prosecuting Inspector and other staff. This office administers The Indian Motor Vehicle Act 1988, The Karnataka Motor Vehicle Tax Act 1957, central Motor vehicle Rules 1989 and the Karnataka Motor Vehicle Rules. This office is also involved in preventing the pollution due to vehicles and speedy issue of licenses. The Divisional Transport Commissioner, Belgaum Division, Belgaum is the immediate official superior.

### **Juvenile Delinquent School**

In order to reform the juvenile delinquents in all respects a school was established in Dharwad as early as in 1858. The Borstal school is also here. This office has the jurisdiction over the Dharwad district in order to execute Prison Act and Rules. The main objectives of this school are; converting illiterates as literates, to teach modern methods in agriculture and horticulture, to give training in carpentry, weaving, tailoring and other avocations, involving the prisoners in cultural activities and Bhajans etc. The Superintendent is the head of the school and he is assisted by one Medical Officer, one Office Superintendent, one tutor and other staff. The schools under the control of this school in different jails in the district are; sub-jails at Gadag and Hubli which function with a jailor and other staff. Besides local juvenile delinquent schools at Haveri, Hirekerur, Hangal, Kundgol, Navalgund, Ron, Shirhatti, Shiggavi, function with the assistance of taluk office staff and security staff of the police department, under the supervision of the sheristedar. The Director General, Prisons Department Bangalore is the immediate official superior. (See also chapter 10)

### **Women and Child Development**

The office of the Assistant Director, Women and Child Development was established in Dharwad in 1981 with the object of looking after the welfare of women, children and handicapped persons. This office, having jurisdiction over the district is headed by an Assistant Director. He is assisted by one Women and Child Welfare Officer, one Superintendent of certified schools, one presenting officer, two superintendents, three Special Nutritious Food Inspectors, two First Division Assistants, one Statistical Assistant, one Planning Assistant and the other staff. This office conducts training programmes for widows, children and handicapped persons and also makes arrangements for their rehabilitation. This office administers the Karnataka Juvenile Act 1981, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women Act, the Habitual Offenders Act 1958, Anti Dowry Act and other related Acts and Rules.

This office is involved in Integrated Child Development Scheme, Destitute Children Protection Scheme, opening of creches for the children of employed women, arranging marriages for *devadasis* and their rehabilitation, sanctioning widow pension, awarding scholarship to the rural students and other developmental activities in the planning sector. The subordinate offices like, Probation Home, Dharwad and Ranibennur; Mentally Handicapped Women's Rehabilitation Centre, Dharwad; Children's Service Centre, Hubli; Government School for blind children, Hubli; Government Children's Home for girls, Hubli and Government Children's Home for the children of Industrial employees, Gadag are engaged in the development of Women and Children. The Director, Department of women and child Development, Bangalore is the immediate official superior (See also chapter 16)

### **Fisheries**

The office of the Senior Assistant Director of Fisheries was established in Dharwad in 1975. This office is headed by the Senior Assistant Director who is having jurisdiction over the district. He is assisted by one Superintendent and other staff. The activities of this office include; identifying suitable ponds and tanks for Pisciculture developing fish seedlings by high breed fish cultivation, providing loan and technical assistance to the professional fishermen by forming co-operative institutions, giving three months training to the deserving scheduled caste persons, assisting to obtain loan from bank and financial assistance from the government for constructing fish cultivable ponds etc. At the taluk level eight assistant Directors of Fisheries are functioning for the implementation of

different schemes. The Superintendent of Fisheries executes the work under the control of the Zilla parishat Dharwad. The Deputy Director of Fisheries, Belgaum, is the immediate official superior. (See also chapter 4)

### **Printing, Stationery and Publication**

The branch of Government press, was established in Dharwad in 1962. It has jurisdiction over Belgaum Revenue Division and it undertakes the printing work of the Government offices in the division. This Branch press is headed by an Assistant Director who looks after the administration of the branch press, the government Stationery and Book depot, and providing necessary stationery to the Government offices at Belgaum, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts and selling of government publications. The officials working in government printing and stationery are covered by the following Acts and Rules besides the Karnataka Civil Service Rules viz, The Press And Allied Office Manual and Karnataka Financial code etc., The details of the staff working under the administrative jurisdiction of the Assistant Director are 11 in the office, 36 in the machine wing, 36 in the computer section and 36 in the binding section. Besides this there are 13 staff in the Government Stationery depot and two in the book depot. The Director, Printing, Stationery and Publication Bangalore is the immediate official superior.

### **Youth Services and Sports**

The Office of the District Youth Services and Sports was established in Dharwad in 1965. The head of the office is the District Youth Services and Sports Officer and he performs functions, such as supervising the functions of the taluk Youth Services and sports officers, arranging district level and divisional level Sports Meet etc. He is assisted by one stenographer, one assistant and one 'D' group official. The Deputy Director of Youth Services and Sports Department, Belgaum is the immediate official superior. The chief Executive officer Zilla Parishat Dharwad is also an officer to whom this office is answerable.

### **State Accounts**

The office of the Local Audit Circle was established in Dharwad in 1957. Initially the jurisdiction was restricted to Dharwad district and since 1977 it was extended to Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. The Assistant Controller heads this office. The main activities of this office are auditing the accounts of the local bodies such as Mandal Panchayat, Municipalities, City Municipal Council and the issue of pension orders to the staff who work in these local bodies. The Assistant Controller is assisted by four auditors and other staff. The Controller, State Accounts, Department Bangalore is the immediate official superior.

### **Sericulture**

With the object of developing silk industry in different parts of Dharwad district, the office of the Deputy Director of sericulture(Zilla Parishat) was established in 1978 at Rayapur in Dharwad. The Deputy Director of Sericulture heads the office and is assisted by the Superintendent and other staff. At taluk level there are technical service centres under the supervision of Sericulture Extension Officers except in Nargund, Navalgund and Kundgol taluks. The Government Sericulture Extension Centre at Hirekerur functions under the Sericulture Inspector.



The main activities of this office are : identifying and encouraging progressive farmers to undertake sericulture, providing technical advice about mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, supplying disease free eggs and providing technical expertise about good yield. Different schemes like 1) Drought Prone Area Development Scheme 2) Western Ghat Development Scheme 3) Special Component Plan 4) encouraging the new sericulturists by giving financial assistance through Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, and providing silk worm rearing instruments are also undertaken by this office. The Joint Director Sericulture, Regional centre Chitradurga is the immediate official superior. (See also chapter 5 for more details)

### **Mass Education**

The office of the District Adult Education Officer was established in Dharwad in 1984. This has jurisdiction over the district and the objectives are total literacy drive and implementation of Akshara Sena Scheme. This office is headed by District Adult Education Officer and is assisted by one Programme Assistant, one Assistant Statistical Officer and other staff. The other activities are, supervision of Adult Education centres (137) at Dharwad, Shiggaon and Kalghatgi taluks to undertake programmes for the implementation of total literacy drive in 9 taluks and developmental activities of 1993 total literacy drive. The chief Executive Officer Zilla Parishat Dharwad is the immediate official superior.

### **Public Works**

The office of the Superintending Engineer, Dharwad circle was established in Dharwad in 1962. Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts are under the jurisdiction of this office. The Superintending Engineer heads the office and he is assisted by technical assistants, Registrar, Assistant Engineers, Assistant Statistical Officers, Draughts men and other staff totalling 65 in all.

This office has the objectives of constructing and maintaining the roads, bridges, public buildings, schools and office buildings and carrying out these objectives as per the plan. The other activities are - constructing bridges on the State Highways, maintenance of government buildings and other major and minor works. The office of the Executive Engineer at the district level viz, Dharwad, Gadag, Karwar function under the administrative control of this office. The Assistant Executive Engineers at the taluk level also come under the administrative control of this office. The chief Engineer, Communications and Buildings (North) Dharwad is the immediate superior officer.

### **Information and Publicity**

With the object of the giving wide publicity to the government programmes the District Information and Publicity Office was established in Dharwad in 1951. Prior to 1982 the post District Publicity Officer which was changed as District Information and Publicity Officer as existing now. The administrative jurisdiction of this office extends over the entire district. The office has the following staff: one Information Assistant, one Receptionist and Librarian, one first Division Assistant, one Audio Visual Supervisor, one Film Producer, and other staff. This office organises music programmes, dramas, seminars, symposia, exhibitions, folksongs, epic discourses, screening of films, running of libraries, telecasting Government programmes in Doordarshan and such other media programmes. Arranging press conference of the administrative heads and ministers, sending press note about the special information bulletin of the government are few other activities. Some other activities of this department include releasing handouts, folders, books and after taking cognisance of the grievances and bringing by them to the notice of and functioning as a link between the public and the respective departments.



The Sub-division office of this office at Haveri functions independently and is headed by the Assistant Director. The Deputy Director, Information and Publicity, Belgaum division, Belgaum, is the immediate official superior.

### **Commercial Taxes**

The Office of the Joint commissioner, (Administration) Commercial Taxes, Dharwad Division was established in Dharwad in 1992. Initially, the Deputy Commissioner Commercial Taxes, was the head of the office and currently the designation has been changed as existing now. This office has jurisdiction over Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. This office is responsible for the collection of commercial taxes in this division. The Joint Commissioner is assisted by one Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, the one Commercial Tax Officer (Tax collection) Gazetted Manager, nine Commercial Tax Inspectors, and other staff.

The offices of the Deputy Commercial Taxes, Commercial Tax Officers, Assistant commissioner of Commercial Taxes, and Professional tax Officer are under the administrative jurisdiction of this office and there are three Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, one Deputy Commissioner (Accounts), 18 Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, 21 Commercial Tax Officers, three Professional tax Officers, and other Officer staff are carrying out their functions. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bangalore, is the immediate official superior.

### **Remand Home**

With the objective of rehabilitating the destitute, unregulated and juvenile delinquents Remand Home was established in Dharwad under the Department of Women and Children Welfare in 1933. The Probation Officer and the Superintendent is the Head of the office. This office has jurisdiction over 10 taluks viz., Dharwad, Hubli, Nargund, Navalgund, Ron, Gadag, Shirhatti, Kundgol, and Shiggaon. This office implements The Juvenile Delinquents Act 1986 and the related Rules. This office functions in the direction of progress in education and vocational training. The Probation officer is assisted by one tutor, and other staff. The Assistant Director, Women and Children Welfare Dharwad is the immediate official superior.

### **Small Savings**

With the objective of encouraging the public to invest in small savings, the office of the Assistant Director Small savings was established in Dharwad in 1981. The office is having jurisdiction over the entire district and is headed by an Assistant Director. He is assisted by three Development Officers, 16 Assistant Development Officers, and other staff. The main activities of this office are, formulating special programmes for reaching the target fixed to the district, to accumulate more money in this scheme for utilisation of the resources of the State, inculcating attitude of savings among employees and children.

This office implements the Small Savings Manual and other relevant rules. This office is also involved in the implementation of the schemes such as Post Office, Savings scheme, RD scheme, Kissan Vikas Patra, 15 years Provident Fund Scheme, National Savings Scheme 1992, Post Office CTD Scheme, etc. Giving publicity to the small savings scheme in rural areas is also the other function of this office. Kundagol and Byadgi taluks and 236 other villages in the district have been declared as

Savings taluks and Savings villages (Bachat taluk and villages). The office has achieved considerable progress in reaching the target.

Development Officers are functioning at Hubli, Dharwad and Haveri and Assistant Development Officers at taluk level as Area officers. The Deputy Director Small Savings, Belgaum Division Belgaum is the immediate official superior.

### **Public Libraries**

The District Central Library was established in Dharwad as per the Karnataka Library Act. Previously the Garag Siddappa Memorial Library was the Municipal Library and later this was amalgamated with this Library. This office has jurisdiction over the district and is headed by the Chief Librarian. The main objectives of this office include, providing newspapers, and periodicals to the public, providing Library services to the rural masses observing National Library week, organising seminars on the award winning books etc. The chief Librarian is assisted by seven Librarians, one Assistant Librarian, 38 Library assistants, 21 helpers one Superintendent and other staff. There are 34 branch libraries in the district and this office supplies books and also looks after the administration. Construction of own buildings to the branch libraries, providing mobile library facilities to all the villages are some of the tasks yet to be fulfilled. The Director, Department of Public Libraries is the immediate official superior.

### **Public Instruction**

With the objective of providing educational and administrative services to the primary, secondary, and pre-university education, the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction was established in Dharwad in 1956. When it was started, the Administrator District School Board was looking after the administration and in 1970 the designation was changed as Deputy Director as existing now. This office, in addition to its responsibility to look after the administration of the office, has the responsibilities of promoting education in the whole of the district. He is assisted by four Education Officers, five Subject Inspectors, one Superintendent of Physical Education, one Assistant Education Officer, (MMS) one Gazetted Assistant, four Superintendents, and 70 other staff. This office implements the Mid day meals scheme, Black Board scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the six point programmes. At the taluk level 19 Assistant Education Officers look after the administration in each of the taluks and they are assisted by 44 Inspectors of Schools, and other staff, There are 81 Head masters of High Schools under the control of this office. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Dharwad and the Joint Director of Public Instruction are the immediate official superiors. (See also chapter 13)

### **District TB Centre**

The District Tuberculosis Centre at Dharwad was established in 1969 with the object of identifying the TB patients and providing them medicines and to prevent the spread of TB. This Dharwad centre later on shifted to Karnataka Medical College Hubli. This Centre has jurisdiction over the entire district and is under the control of the Medical Officer. Previously the designation was District TB Officer. The activities of this centre include organising Camps to identify TB patients, conducting exhibitions, conducting TB prevention week, providing free medicines to the TB patients. The Medical Officer is assisted by one Assistant Medical Officer, one Laboratory technician, four Health visitors and other staff. Besides this there is one visitor to identify the TB patients in the Civil Hospital

Dharwad. The District Health and Family Welfare Officer Dharwad is the immediate official superior. (See also chapter 15)

### **Home Guards Unit**

The Office of the Commandant, Home Guards was established in Dharwad with the objective of assisting the Police in maintaining law and order and for giving guidance in civil defence to the public. The Commandant is the head of the office and has jurisdiction over the entire district. He is assisted by a Deputy Commandant. This office administers the provisions contained in the Home Guards Act, Home Guards Rule and other related statutes. The Director General of Police and Chief Commandant Home Guards Karnataka State Bangalore is the immediate superior. (See also chapter 10)

## **STATE GOVERNMENT BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS**

### **Karnataka Electricity Board**

The circle office of Karnataka Electricity Board was established in Navanagar, Hubli in 1971. Since 1983, the Chief Engineer (Electrical) Hubli circle was the Head of the office. This office has jurisdiction over Dharwad, Chitradurga, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The Chief Engineer is assisted by one Superintendent Engineer [Electrical Transmission line and Sub stations,] one Controller of Accounts, four Executive Engineers, 13 Assistant Executive Engineers and other staff. The main activities include sanctioning and administering different works, approving tenders repairing electricity transmission equipments and lines and purchasing equipments required for distribution network. This office administers the Karnataka Electricity Board Employees Regulations, KEB Service Rules, Electricity Board Accounts Manual, Electricity Supply Act and rules and other rules. At the taluk level there are 15 offices of the Executive Engineers each having jurisdiction over three to five taluks. Besides this there are Executive Engineer (E) Central Stores, Hubli, Executive Engineer (E) Relay testing division Hubli and Executive Engineer (E) MT Division. The Principal Chief Engineer (E) Karnataka Electricity Board Bangalore is the immediate official superior. (For more details see chapter 5)

### **State Khadi and Village Industries Board**

The district office of the Khadi and Village Industries Board was established in Dharwad in 1961. Formerly the designation of the head of the office was District Officer Karnataka State Khadi and village Industries Board and later in 1988 redesigned as District Khadi and Village Industries Officer, as existing now. This office has jurisdiction over the entire district, This office executes programmes such as giving loans to the Khadi and Village industries, creating employments, recovery of loans and imparting training and conducting programmes reactivating the rural industries. The District Khadi and Village Industries Officer is assisted by one Superintendent, two Technical Assistants, six Technical Supervisors, and other staff. The Chief Executive Officer and the Divisional Manager Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Board Bangalore, are the immediate official superiors.

### **Karnataka Seed Certification Agency**

The office of the Deputy Director, Karnataka Seed Certification Agency was established in Dharwad in 1974 with the object of providing good quality seeds to farmers. Previously the designation of the head of the office was "Seed Certifying Officer" and later changed as Chief Seed Certifying

Officer and currently it is designated as Deputy Director. The administrative jurisdiction extends to Dharwad, Belgaum, Uttara Kannada, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur districts. The Deputy Director is assisted by two technical assistants and other staff.

The Indian Minimum Seed Certificate Rules are implemented for the maintenance of the quality of seeds. This office plans and executes agricultural extension programmes. The offices of the Assistant Director at Dharwad, Haveri Bagalkot and Raichur are functioning under the control of this office. The Director of Karnataka Seed Certification Agency Bangalore is the immediate official superior. (see also chapter 4)

### **Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation**

The office of the Regional Manager, Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation was established in Hubli in 1963. The Regional Manager heads the office and has jurisdiction of supervising and inspecting 24 warehouses in the districts of Dharwad, Uttara Kannada and Belgaum. He is assisted by a Junior Engineer and other staff. This office administers the Karnataka State Warehousing Act and the Karnataka State Warehousing Rules. The warehouses functioning under the Regional Manager at the taluk level are 13 in Dharwad, Four in Belgaum and two in Uttara Kannada districts. The other activities of this office are; educating the farmers about scientific way of preserving food grains under the scheme of comprehensive pest removing, service extension for the farmers; giving information about the importance of warehouses, providing transport and other facilities to the stockists. The Managing Director, Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation Bangalore, is the immediate official superior.

### **Karnataka Housing Board**

The office of the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board Hubli Division was established in Hubli in 1965, with the object of providing houses and sites to the general public. Prior to 1992, the jurisdiction of this office was extended to Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur districts but currently the jurisdiction is only limited to Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. The Executive Engineer heads the office and he is assisted by one Assistant Revenue Officer, one Accounts Superintendent, One Superintendent (Loan recovery), two First Division Assistants, one Engineer (Electrical) one Junior Engineer (civil) and other staff. Two subordinate offices- Karnataka Housing Board Sub-division No.1 and Sub-division No.2 are functioning under the control of this office. The Sub-division No.1 has 13 and Sub-division No.2 has eight staff members. The developmental activities of the Board include construction of Group houses in Doddanayakanakoppa, Dharwad, Navanagar, Hubli, Hirekerur, Mundargi, construction of houses in Bada, Dandeli, Haliyal, Sirsi, Mundagod of Uttara Kannada district development of sites in Satur and Karwar. The Housing Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board Bangalore is the immediate official superior.

### **Karnataka State Pollution Control Board**

The office of the Deputy Environment Officer, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board was established in Dharwad in 1986 with the object of controlling water pollution and air pollution. Initially the designation was known as Regional Officer and changed in 1993 as Deputy Environment Officer, as existing now. The jurisdiction of this office extends to Dharwad (except Ranibennur taluk), Belgaum districts and Haliyal taluk of Uttara Kannada district. The Deputy Environment Officer is assisted by two Assistant Environment officers, one Assistant Scientific Officer, two laboratory

Assistants, two Assistants and other staff. Surveying the industries causing water pollution and air pollution is the main function of this office. This office administers the Water Pollution (Prevention and Regulation) Act, 1974, the Air Pollution (Prevention and Regulation) Act, 1981, Environmental Protection Act 1986. The Rules Pertaining to the Export, Import and conservation of dangerous substances, and other rules. Ranibennur taluk is under the control of Davanagere office. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, is the immediate official superior.

#### **Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation Limited**

The office of the Regional Manager Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation Ltd., was established in Dharwad in 1979. The regional Manager heads the office and has jurisdiction over the districts of Dharwad, Uttara Kannada and Belgaum, Distribution of firewood through ration cards to the general public, carrying out Chowbeene work, producing and distributing the polythene bags to the forest department are some of the functions performed by this office. The Regional Manager is assisted by two Range Forest Officers, 21 FAOs, two FBWs and other staff. The General Manager (North) Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation Ltd Dharwad is the immediate official superior.

#### **Agricultural Produces Marketing Committee**

The Agricultural Produces Marketing Committee was established in Dharwad in 1947 with the object of preventing the defects in the marketing procedure of agricultural produces and to assist them to receive fair price for their produces. The Secretary heads the office and has the jurisdiction over Dharwad taluk and eight villages of Nargund taluk. This office implements the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966 and the Rules 1968. This office is helping farmers to get the fair prices for their produces; preventing unauthorised practices in trade, marketing through the system of tenders, free of unnecessary brokerage, storage facility, rest house for farmers, providing information about the demand, import of produces, classification facility, constructing sheds for cows, drinking water and other facilities. The Secretary is assisted by one Assistant Secretary, one superintendent and one sorter.

This office has proposals for the development schemes like; development of market yard and livestock market, development of sub-markets at Alnavar and Morab. The Joint Director, Agricultural Marketing Department, Belgaum Division, Belgaum is the immediate official superior. (See also chapter VI)

### **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS**

#### **Workers Education Centre**

This office of the Divisional Director, Workers Education Centre, was established at Hubli in 1958. This is under the control of the Labour Ministry of the central government. The Divisional Director heads the office and this has jurisdiction over Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Raichur and Gulbarga, districts. He is assisted by four Education Officers, one Exhibitor, and other staff. The main objectives of this office are implementing different educational schemes in all the eight districts; enlightening the rural workers by inculcating among them unity, national spirit, leadership, organisational skills etc. In order to achieve this, the centre undertakes conducting workers education classes, arranging lectures, films, and educating the rural workers on the importance of family planning and other related works. The Regional Director, Workers Education (south) Madras, is the immediate official superior.

### **Central Excise**

The office of the Assistant Collector Central excise Hubli Division was established at Hubli in 1971 with the objective of collecting excise duty on the goods manufactured, and to prevent the smuggling activities. This has jurisdiction over Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. presently, the jurisdiction extends upto Dharwad district except Byadgi, Hangal, Haveri, and Hirekerur taluks and the entire Uttara Kannada district. The other taluks come under the Belgaum Collectorate. The Assistant Collector heads the office and he is assisted by two administrative Officers, one Senior Superintendent, 10 Superintendents, 44 Inspectors and other staff.

This office implements the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944 and the Customs Act and other Acts and Rules. The Range Offices at Hubli (3), Dharwad, Dandeli, Karwar and Gadag are under the control of this office and they are headed by Superintendents. The offices of Inspector at Lakshmeshwar and Sirsi are under the administrative control of the Assistant collector. The Collector, Central Excise Belgaum is the immediate superior official.

### **Indian Audit and Accounts**

The Branch Office of the Accountant General (Audit) Karnataka, Bangalore was established in Dharwad. This is the only Branch office and has no independent staff or financial powers. The Audit Officer heads the office and looks after the audit work pertaining to the Zilla Parishats of eight districts of Bellary, Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bidar, Uttara Kannada and Gulbarga. This office is manned by one Audit Officer, nine Senior Auditors and other staff. This office functions as per the directions of the Accountant General (Audit I) Karnataka, Bangalore, who is the immediate official superior.

### **Akashvani**

In order to provide entertainment to the North Karnataka and also to develop culture, the Akashvani centre at Dharwad was established 1950. Initially it was proposed to broadcast programmes within a radius of 25 kms by installing 1 KW transmitter. The Dharwad Akshavani centre is the first centre to be established by the Central Government other than the private Akashvani at Mysore (1935). The people of the districts in Dharwad, Belgaum, Uttara Kannada, Bijapur and Bellary could have a better audibility when the capacity of the Dharwad transmitter was increased to 10 KW. In 1987, it was increased to 100 KW and since then Dharwad centre is one of the most powerful broadcasting stations. Entertainment has been provided by the Vividh Bharathi channel from 1964. (1) The regional news division was started in 1981. Gulbarga centre which was the sub station of Dharwad has become an independent station. Presently the station broadcasts programmes for 12 hours a day. The station functions under the direction of the Station Director and he is assisted by an Assistant Station Director, a Station Engineer, an Assistant Station Engineer, a Programme Executive, an Engineering Assistant and other staff. (See chapter 7 for more details)

### **Nehru Yuva Kendra**

The Nehru Yuva Kendra which is an autonomous body of the Government of India was established in Dharwad in 1977. The activities of this centre include encouraging the youth in National development programmes, striving for the development of culture and folk arts, The Youth Co-ordinator is the head of this office and this has jurisdiction over the entire district. The Regional Co-ordinating Officer is the immediate official superior. (See chapter 16)

### **Directorate of Field Publicity, Government of India**

The office of the Publicity officer, Directorate of Information Broadcasting Government of India was established in Dharwad in 1967. The jurisdiction of this office extends to Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts and is headed by the Publicity Officer. He is assisted by one Assistant Publicity Officer and other staff. The activities of this office include- giving publicity to the development programmes of the Government of India and educating the general public about these programmes; encouraging them to actively participate in the programmes; screening films depicting the different schemes in the rural areas; organising lectures, seminars, distribution of hand outs, folders etc. The Regional Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, Government of India, Bangalore is the immediate official superior.

### **Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation**

The office of the Deputy Director, Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation was established in Dharwad. The Head of the office is the Deputy Director and his jurisdiction extends to Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. He is assisted by one Superintendent, two First Division Assistants, one Welfare organiser and other staff. The objectives of this office are the welfare of the saniks, and their rehabilitation. The Director, Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Bangalore is the immediate official superior.

### **Income Tax**

The Range office of the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax was established in Hubli. An Act of 1922 pertaining to the income tax which is one of the main sources of central revenue was in use. The amended act of (1961) 1962 was given effect. This office implements the amended and simplified Act. This office is headed by a Deputy Commissioner and he is assisted by three Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax, seven Income Tax officers, one Tax recovery officer, one officer for the tax recovery at source and other staff. The Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax implements the tax rules and collects Direct tax, Wealth tax, Gift tax, etc. The cases pertaining to the income tax are dealt with by one Income Tax Officer (Ward 2) and his office is controlled by the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax (Wealth Tax) Bangalore.

The authority to reconsider the appeals, awarding on income tax, levying interests on income tax and fine vests with the Income tax Commissioner Bangalore. This office implements the Income Tax Act 1961, the Income Tax Rules 1962, Wealth Tax Act and Rules 1957, the Gift Tax Act and Rules 1958, the Interest on Tax and Expenditure Tax Act 1987 and other amended Acts and Rules. The Commissioner of Income tax, Bangalore is the immediate official superior.

The other Central Government offices, in the district are; 1) Assistant News Editor, Divisional News Bureau 2) Superintendent Engineer IPP (Indian Population Project) 3) Census Directorate, Dharwad Division, Hubli 4) Assistant Controller Central Excise, Dharwad 5) Commanding Officer, 24th Karnataka Battalion NCC Karnataka College, Dharwad 6) V. Karnataka Girls Battalion NCC, Sapthapura Dharwad, 7) 27th and 28th Karnataka Battalion NCC Vidyanagar, Hubli 8) Central School, Hubli 9) Navodaya Vidyalaya, Dharwad 10) Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner, Hubli 11) Deputy Divisional Director, National Savings, Hubli 12) Project Evaluation Officer, Planning Commission, Dharwad 13) Senior Superintendent, South Central Railway, Hubli 14) District Engineer, Microwave Project, Vidyanagar, Hubli 15) Station Director, All India Radio and Doordarshan, Gadag 16) Meteorological Director Divisional Meteorological Centre, Gadag etc.



## CHAPTER 12

**LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT**

**U**nder the present system of democratic administration, it is obligatory to decentralise the authority and responsibility of governance, as compared with the early days, because it is more pragmatic and essential. If a village town or a city is geographically demarcated and subjected to a parliamentary system of administration carried through by the local elected representatives, it is considered a Local Self Government. The main aim of such institution is to provide civic amenities to the public and enthuse in them a sense of political participation, that they have indeed taken part in such an activity.

In ancient India, including Karnataka, the entire system of administration was centralised under the total control of a sovereign or a monarch who was a despot. Even under such a condition, there was ample scope for local self government and it was respected. In a limited manner, the villages were acting like small republics because in every village town, and city the assemblies were discussing various problems of religious, economic and social matters in which the elders took part. These assemblies indicated the spirit of a Republic and the village communities exhibited the spirit of self-reliance and co-existence. The rights of such traditional assemblies were always honoured by the government, because they were voluntary in nature who commanded the confidence of the people. We have inscriptional evidences to show such a system of administration being in vogue in Karnataka, including the district of Dharwad. The contemporary inscriptions reveal the fact that such institutions were powerful and widespread.

The Panchayat Raj system, in India has a long tradition of over four thousand years. We find information about the social and economic activities of a town even during the *vedic* period. No doubt, all through the history, certain changes existed in the organisation and structure of these institutions, but they remained the same as in the early days, until the British regime started in India. Until the Vijayanagar days, these village assemblies remained in good standard and continued to be so even during the Muslim rule. However, during the Mughal regime, the Jahagirdar system came into practice and matters of Gram Panchayat were taken away by the Zameendars and Jahagirdars. Due to this development, Panchayat institutions lost their original freedom and existence. However, during the Adilshahi period we notice the Barabaluthi system, under which caste representation or Twelve Ayagara councils existed. Later during the British rule in 1870 Lord Mayo, introduced the present

concept of the new Panchayat Raj system. Lord Rippon later during 1882 for the first time introduced the Regulated District Board System of Administration.

### **Local Self governing institutions in ancient Karnataka**

From inscriptions we find that the rural local self governing institutions were known by different names viz., *uru*, *vokkalu* (residents), subjects (citizens) community of subjects, community *samastaru*, *Urahadinentu jati*. In the same manner, the town local self governing units were known by the names of *Nagara* and *Halaru* (these two were usually associated with prominent business places). A council of *Mahajanaru* existed in Agraharas. Apart from this, the local self governing units were also known by names like ' *pura* ' *Hittu* ' , ' *Urasamastaru* ' . Sometimes the village councils were called *aivattu vokkalu*, *Moovattu vokkalu*, indicating the numbers of early residents of the locality. Grama Sabha is mentioned for the first time in the inscription of Karnataka belonging to the region of Chalukya Vikramaditya of Lakshmeswara during 725. It is in this inscription, that ' *Nagara* ' , ' *Mahajanaru* ' and ' *Vokkalu* ' are mentioned. *Hiriya Kurihattiya*, *Aivattu vokkalu* (Arekuruahatti 1154), *Galigiya*, *Aravattu Vokkalu*, (Kalaghatgi taluk Galigi 1202), *Neeraligiya Aravattuvokkalu* (Hangal taluk) Neeralagi 8<sup>th</sup> century, during the same period in its Agrahara 300 Mahajanaru were there) *Noolviya Aravattu vokkalu Makkalu* (1237), *Yeraguppiya 60 Vokkaladigalu* (11 century), *Gudagudiya* (Hangal tq) *Aravattu vokkalu* (12 century), *Kodamaggiya Aravattuvokkalu* (Hirekerur tq. 12 century) were mentioned in the said inscription. When it is said *neelagiriya arvatt Okkalu* 300 Mahajanaru; these 60 men were farmers, because every where farmers were alone named as *Vokkalu* . In an inscription of Soraturu of Gadag Taluk (867-868 AD) Mahajana, Gamunda (Gouda) ' *Prajā* ' are mentioned and it is supposed to be a very old inscription. In the same district, inscriptions of Lakshmeswara Aadur, Hangal, also make mention of the word Gouda.

In an inscription of Lakshmeswara belonging to 725 *Astadasha Prakruti* (18 castes) is mentioned,. Generally the elders and prominent persons belonging to all castes of the place would meet in an assembly and discuss the public matters.

In important cities divisions, like Keri, Bana (Ward) existed and their representatives would meet to discuss various matters. According to the Mulugunda inscription 300 *settys* (merchants), 52 *Malekararu*, 50 weavers, 120 *Telligaru* (representatives of Pancha Mutts) and one thousand *Mahajanaru* of Bramapuri constituted the administrative council. In the same manner Sudi inscription informs about the local Municipality that consisted of 80 *settys* (merchants) and 80 *vokkalu* (families). It is in this manner that the local assemblies were constituted from various sections of the society.

### **Nadu and Mahanadu**

A community of villages were called by different names - division, *Kampana*, *nadu*, *sthala*, *sthana*, *vente*. We find reference that Nadu, had been functioning as a local self governing unit from the middle of tenth century. The head of such Nadu was called Gaunda - Prabhu or the lord, Nadagounda Pergade. This new system of administration was a union of villages and its assembly was called *Nadasabhe* , which can be compared to the present day Mandal Panchayat.

The post of a Nadagowda was hereditary, but on few occasions it was elective. The inscription of Benakanakonda of Ranibennur taluk belonging to 1033 AD points out that besides non-officials, even officers were also the members of the Nadasabha. The Sudi inscription of 1051 mentions about an administrator, besides a gift of land to the local temple.

Hosur inscription of Gadag taluk has mentioned about a separate village accountant who was looking after the village accounts. He was called *Nadashyanabogha* and was elected by the *Nadasabha*. Nadu, a community of villages was meeting now and then, and consisted of all kinds of people. The important functions of *Nada sabha* were to provide water facilities, impart justice, and to look after community development works.

The other functions of Gramasabha or the village council were the construction and maintenance of temples, observance of festivals, performance of Jattras, maintenance of choultries and water sheds, collection of taxes, honouring the noble service, erection of *veeragallu*, *Mahasatikallu*, protection and maintenance of the lands belonging to the temples and society, settling land disputes, providing relief to the *refugees* carrying on various services of temple like keeping holy fire etc by the interest received from the deposit money paid by the people.

There was cordial relationship between *Nadasabha* and town council “*Nagarasabha*” or Town Merchants Association. They were complimentary to each other in their functions and to this effect we have inscriptional evidences. The inscription of Dharmapolilu (Dambal) of 1288 tells us, that eight representatives of *Nadu*, 16 representatives of town jointly donated their octrai tax to a Jain temple of the city.

**Mahanadu** : The expanded local institution consisting of many Nadus and town areas was called Mahanadu. It is learnt from the inscriptions of the district, that a union of Mahanadu consisting of many *Nadus* was in vogue. Example : *Padinadu* (union of ten Nadus) and *padinalku nadu* (fourteen *nadus*). These *Mahanadus* were acting like coordinating units between provincial governments. These institutions by exerting their influence over centre and state, were able to create local laws. Mahanadu in their area had special power to enact tax laws over irrigation, justice etc., because the government had given it autonomy. In matters of finance these institutions had achieved self sufficiency and self reliance. Only when a dispute arose between them, the government would intervene. Nothing was defined about the scope, membership and functions. This council lacked administrative responsibility, because it mainly consisted of merchants, city representatives of the Merchant guilds the eminent people of the place and government officers. The meetings of the Mahanadu were convened only during festival time to avoid frequent commuting. The functions were limited and complimentary to the interest of business organisations. There were no *mahanadu* without business organisations. But the inscription of Hangal belonging to 1152 mentions about a Mahanadu. But it does not mention any business organisation. Mevundi inscription of 1178 also mentions about the Mahanadu.

**Agraharas** : The administration of *agraharas* was carried out by the local prominent Brahmins who were known as Mahajanaru. Oorodeya was the chief officer. The Oorodeya of the *agrahara* had the powers of a *gowda* of a town. In Karnataka inscriptions after the sixth century have made a mention of the *agraharas* like; Dandapura, Kurtakote, Belavanike, Lakkigundi, Puligere, Ron, Hadali etc. of this district (for details see Chapter-13)

It is learnt from the Kurtakoti and Umachigi inscriptions that the Mahajanas had been statutorily empowered to collect fines and spend them over irrigational and religious activities. Further, it is learnt from the inscription of Tiluvalli village of Hangal taluk, that Mahajanas collected taxes from the government armies, whenever they camped in the village.

It seems, that the number of members of the Agrahara Mahjan Council remained the same over centuries. As against this, Soratapura (Soratur) Agrahara Mahajanas numbered 50 in the beginning and in the later centuries it was 200. Similarly in the Neelagund Agrahara (Gadag tq.) the number of Mahajanas of the *Agrahara* was 300 and during Vikramaditya's regime Krishnapallika joined the original *Agrahara* and the number was raised to 500.

Hadali inscription of 1084-85 informs that usually the Mahajanas of the *agrarahara* received and gave the gifts and it is for this reason that on few occasion there was variation in the numbers of the Mahajanas. Generally, the assemblies of Agrahara were summoned either on the orders of the Monarch or at the request of the aggrieved or on their own. The Lakkundi (Lokkigundi) inscription of 1053 mentions that about one thousand Mahajanas and Oorodeyaru had gathered to grant a gift of taxes of an oil mill (gaana) and a fruit garden to the Maruleshwara god. The activities of the *agraraharas* were called Gramakarya and their code of conduct was known as ' *samaya, sthiti, maryada* and ' *vyavaste*. The government was rewarding the Mahajanas. All these things are mentioned in the inscriptions.

**Brahmapuris** : Generally, the residential locality of Brahmins of the city was called Brahmapuri or they can be called Brahmin street, and they were the centres of learning like the Agraharas. Their administration was in the hands of the Mahajanas. Sudi and Annigeri of this district had such Brahmapuris. It is learnt that Annigeri had eight Brahmapuris.

**City Administration (*Nagaradalita*)** : The administration of city/town during the medieval days was different and variegated when compared to the local self government of villages. For various reasons the villages developed and became cities. Encouragement was given individually and collectively to merchants and to their associations in building up the cities. An inscription belonging to the Rastrakutas of 1074 informs us as to how the surrounding place of a Jain temple of puligere was developed into a Pura an extension of a city. In this inscription municipal councils are called by various names like *Nakara* or *Nagara* ; ' *Nagara samootha* ' , *Nakarasamootha* (Kishirur inscription), *Mahanagara* (Dambal inscp), and *Nagara* Mahajana.

An inscription of Lakshmeswar belonging to 725 narrates about the city council, consisting of ' *Mahajanaru* ' ' *Nagarand* 18 *prakruti* (castes). It is said that during this time 300 *vokkalu* (farmers) lived there and the city council had its own constitution, which was called in the inscription as " *Achara vyavaste* " Further it is mentioned that the administration of the city was distributed among eight units.

We come across various methods of local administration system during the medieval period in Karnataka. To speak about Dharwad district, Sudi, a town of Ron taluk was the capital city of Kisukadu-70. This city is an example of administrative decentralisation, as it could be seen from an inscription of 1010 which informs us that the Brahmapuri, a part of the town was under the administration of the Mahajanas and the rest of the town was under the control of six Gowdars and eight Setty's i.e, merchants. That this arrangement continued for over sixty five years, is made known to us by the inscription of 1075-80 . The number of Gowdas and Setty's remained unaltered. It is amusing to know that a person appointed as Talara was to detect thefts and inform the government. Incase he was unable to do so, he was required to make good the loss of such thefts. Over certain common matters of city administration, there was accord between the Brahmapuri and the city.

**Lakshmeswara** : It was also a capital city. According to an inscription of 725 the city council consisted of (govt.officers) royalmen, prominent persons, Brahmins (Mahajanas) and general public (*Prakruti*). Extensive changes in the city administration took place after four centuries. The inscriptions belonging to 1111 and 1122 inform us that the authority was exercised by the *Nagara Mahajanaru* and the Gowdas. The administration of separate new extension, Brahmeswara Keri was carried out by 120 Mahajanas.

We learn from the inscriptions of Abbigeri of 1113, 1117, 1125 that the good traditions and contributions of early city administration were continued. Abbigeri was the administrative unit of Belavola-300 Nareyangal (Naregal). 60 families and eight elderly men were carrying on with its administration. It is generally learnt from the inscriptions that the city councils consisted of local *settys* (merchants) and *gowdas* like Naregal city council consisted of 16 *settys* and 18 other castemen ; Sudi council eight Settys, six Gowdas; Bankapura and Dambal city councils 16 *settys* each.

It is learnt from Lakshmeswara inscription of 725 that the Chief Administrator of the Town Municipal Council was called ' *Pattana settyor* ' Pattanaswamy . A village, when developed as business centre, became a town. We learn from inscriptions available from other districts, that the government was appointing *Pattanasetty* to look after all such arrangements connected with Shandy (market) day. It was the duty of Pattana setty to provide water for people coming from out side, provide fodder and water to animals and look after arrangements about the market. Pattana Setty was given grant from the government in the form of land and in addition he was allowed to collect head tax, animal tax and cart tax. He was spending this money over the arrangements. It is interesting to know that on the basis of area of the number of towns, the posts of Pattanasetty were increased. Pattana swamy was called by different names like ' *Purada Pergade* (Bankapur inscription 1055 AD); *Pattanavergade* ' (Annigeri inscription 1164 AD) *Pattanasetty* (inscriptions of Narendra 1187 1210 AD); ' *Gowda Pattana swamy* ' (Gudigeri inscription 1245 AD). In certain places we find Pattana swamy for every street. In most of the cases Pattana settys were founding fathers of the cities. It is found from the medieval age up to Marthas regime i.e., 18th century, that to active merchants, who helped to the development of a town, Inam lands, were given and in addition they were appointed as Pattanasettys as a mark of respect. What a Gowda was doing for a village the same function was done by Pattanasetty to a town. To assist *pattanasetty* in his work, *Senabhovalu* (Shanuboga) tax officer existed. In certain city councils Merchants Associations (Nakhara) were taking part in city administration. Such cities were called Bananjupattana (merchant cities). During the Kalyana chaluksya regime (Jagadekamalla) Navalgund was a famous Bananjupattana. Hulaguru was a village, which when grew up into a town, did not abolish the old constitution of the village and adjusted it with new one and carried on with its functions. For example the inscription of Naregal of 1100 AD reveals that Elesuru town council consisted of merchants, local farmers, Mahajanas, Panchamutts, (According to the opinion of scholars, the Panchamutt does not mean different five mutts, but it is one single institution.)

It is learnt, that big cities were divided into *keris* (street) and *Bana* ' (wards). Every *keri* had an elder, called Heggade, or Gowda. As explained in the inscriptions of Nargund of 918 AD 1081 AD, 1103 AD Nargund was divided into Padavanageri, Mekkegeri and Hemageri wards. Padavanageri council had 55 members, Mekkegeri and Hemageri had 35 and 55 members respectively. Including all the *keris*, the total strength of city council was 220. Puligeri and Lakkundi had one *Keri* each; whereas Ron had two *keris*. Some *keris* belonging to the city were autonomous or self-reliant; and the administrative council of that *Keri* could exercise the powers of the city council independently. This is the best example of decentralisation of power.

Some cities were divided as Bana i.e, wards. Example Mulugund was having five and Naregal had two wards (Hiriya and Kiriya Nareyangala), Lakshmeswar had two wards (Basadi Bala and Hulageri Bala wards). The administration of the wards was carried out by the Mahajanas and Prabhunadagowds. The prominent sources of income of the town council were the house tax (*Manevana*) tax on business products (Jakati), market tax, shop tax and professional tax. This information is made known by Belavanike and Sudi and other inscriptions. It is learnt from various inscriptions of towns that the leading merchants and other philanthropists also gave liberal donations towards the construction of wells, temples and for repair of tanks etc.

### Local Self Governing Institutions of a town

The local self governing institution which were in vogue before hundred years of independence, in the Bombay province were; 1) Municipalities 2) Local Boards 3) Gram Panchayats, 4) Notified Areas, 5) Sanitary Committees, 6) Sanitary Boards, and 7) Cantonments (Army area). Municipalities (Town) came into existence for the first time during 1850 AD as per the provisions of Section 26 of the East India Company Act. Under this Act, any town or the suburban area around it, through a requisition to government could form a Municipality. To form a :Municipal Committee to such area, administrative approval was sanctioned by the government.

In the beginning, The Municipalities/Councils were under the control of the District Magistrate, with members nominated by the government. The earliest Municipalities to be constituted under section 26 of the East India Company Act in Dharwad district were -Hubli (1855), Dharwad (1856), Gadag (1859), Betgeri (1859), Ranibennur (1858), Navalgund (1870), - Nargund (1871). In the beginning, Gadag and Betgeri had independent Municipalities, but after three years, during 1862 AD, they were brought under one Municipality. During 1862 another Municipal Act came to force, under which the respective District Collector, Assistant Collector, Mamlatdar (Thasildar), Mahalkari and other senior officers became the ex-officio members of the Municipal Council. Apart from the revenue officers, engineers, doctors and deputy inspector of education were also appointed as ex-officio members of the council. Other than these officials, certain tax paying prominent members were also nominated to the council. In those days, all the members of the municipal council were called municipal councillors. Public health, street light and cleaning the roads were the important functions of the Municipality. House tax, cart tax, Jakati or Octroi were the main sources of income.

Gradually, civilians of other parts of the district also requested for a Municipality. During 1873 AD another Municipal Law was brought into force. According to this, Kundagol (1877); Haveri (1879); Shirahatti (1878); Hangal (1879); Byadgi (1879); and Savanur (1893) Municipalities were created. Under this Act provision was made to create adhoc Municipalities in such places where big festivals (Jatras) would take place. so that civic amenities could be provided to people. Such councils were functioning under local Taluka Municipal Councils. Under this Act, Gudda Guddapura (1878) and Yamanur (1881) were having Adhoc Councils. This Act of 1873. consisted of few progressive elements because under this Act, a citizen was given legal rights, powers and priviliges and status. Under the same Act, Municipalities having more than ten thousand population were upgraded into city municipalities and if the population was more than two thousand, they were called town municipalities. Two thirds of the councillors in a City Municipality and one third of the members were ex-officio members.

Under the same Act during 1883, the Municipalities of Dharwad and Hubli, and Gadag Betgeri which were established earlier, were upgraded as City Municipalities. Though under the Act of 1873

a provision was made to elect members through election, it came into force only during 1882. The Collector continued to be the president of both the Town and City Municipalities.

However, during the course of time, the government was sensitive to the growing desire of the people and reduced the number of ex-officio members and made provisions for more elected members. The Municipal Act was liberalised to give scope to choose a president through election from among the elected members and more powers were granted to the elected members. Under the supplementary Act of 1884, provision was made to have more than half of the members of the council from the elected group. Further, it was increased to two third in 1908. The classification of City and Town Municipalities was abolished.

The practice of electing the president from among the elected members was established. Under the Bombay District Municipalities Act of 1901 many reforms were made. Under the same Act the tennure of the Municipalities was extended to three years. Further, the functions were divided as obligatory and discretionary. Every Municipality was required to have a Standing Committee which was made obligatory.

The authority of the District Collectors and his sub-ordinate officers over the Municipalities continued in one or the other form. The District Collector had the power to remove such Councillors who misbehaved and functioned in violation of the established rules and regulations. Similarly, for acts of misbehavior and malfunctioning by the president and vice-President of the Municipality, the government had the power to remove them. .

The citizens who were tax payers got their voting rights around 1921. The representation of members was decided on the basis of population. Due to the change in the system, the proportion of voters in city areas was increased from 7 per cent to 18 per cent. Besides, seats were reserved for Muslims. During 1922, a Chief Officer was appointed, to carry on the municipal activities in a better and efficient manner. Under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1924, women were allowed to be elected as members of the Municipalities, which practice did not exist earlier.

### **Borough Municipalities**

Under the 1925 Bombay Borough Municipality Act, big cities (like Boroughs of England which were having authority to elect members of Parliament) were given more powers. It was obligatory on the part of such Municipalities to have standing committees and their powers were increased. A Chief Officer was appointed to such Boroughs and he was given powers to control the administrative staff. The important change that came into force, under the Act of 1925 was, that the primary education was handed over to the Municipalities.

During 1925-26, under the existing Act, the City Municipalities of Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag and Betgeri were upgraded as Borough Municipalities. In the next decade more changes were made in the functions of Municipalities. The ex-officio membership was reduced and more scope was provided for elected members by extending their authority. Further, scope was provided to increase the sources of income to the Municipality.

The Municipalities, of Kundagol, Lakshmeswara, Savanur, Shirahatti, Gudigeri, and Shigli before Independence, were reconstituted under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. During the same time financially unsound Municipalities of Gudigeri and Shigli were abolished. The Village Reform



Committee of Shirahatti, which had come into existence during 1878 was converted later as a City Municipality. It is learnt from old records that there was a separate Municipality for Samsi which was abolished in 1949, when it was merged with Kundgol. Earlier to state re-organisation, Hirekerur and Hangal were notified areas. Lakshmeswara, which was part of Senior Miraji State continued as a Municipality untill 1939 and the Mamalathdar of Lakshmeswar was its president. When it was merged with Dharwad district, in 1948 it was reconstituted. Just few years before the State Reorganisation i.e 1950-51, the total area under the various Municipalities of the district was just 27 sq.miles and the population was just 3.77 lakh. While the Municipalities of Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Betgeri were functioning according to 1925 Mumbai Municipal Borough Act, the other Municipalities were functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1901. Earlier, a provision was made to constitute Provisional Municipalities at Devaragudda and Yamanur during festivals and annual fairs.

**Reservation :** Earlier to 1950 a provision was there to reserve seats in local self Governments for Women, Muslims, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Scheduled Caste and Backward classes. Before 1947 Muslims had reservation of seats both in District Boards and Municipalities. But, such reservations were abolished under the Local Self Government Act of 1950. However, the reservation for scheduled castes and tribes and women continued. After 1950, a Directorate of Local Authorities was established to look after various local bodies. Under this scheme the following eight Acts were transferred to the Directorate from the control of the Divisional Commissioner.

1. The 1889 Mumbai Rural Sanitation Act
2. The 1892 District Vaccination Act
3. The 1901 Mumbai District Municipalities Act
4. The 1915 Mumbai City Planning Act
5. The 1923 Local Board Act
6. The 1925 Mumbai Municipal Borough Act
7. The 1930 Mumbai Local Fund Audit Act
8. The 1933 Mumbai Village Panchayat Act

The administration of Dharwad district was entrusted to the southern division. After the reorganisation of states, a comprehensive Act made applicable uniformly to all the Municipalities was brought into force during 1964. Earlier to this Act i.e., during 1961, 12 Town Municipalities and , five Pattana Panchayats were functioning. Under the 1959 Local Board and Gram Panchayat Act, areas having not less than 5000 population and annual income of Rs. 10,000 were classified as Town Panchayats. They were in between Grama Panchayat and City Municipalities and were controlled by Taluka Development Councils. According to the law of Local Board of 1959, any City Municipality which was functioning prior to this with a population of 10,000 were reduced to the status of Town Municipality and this power was given under the Act. Certain big Grama Panchayats were upgraded as Town Panchayats. It was stipulated that such town Panchayats should have not less than 11 and not more than 19 members.

Table 12.1 : Income and Expenditure of Municipalities of Dharwad district as in 1881-82

Municipality	Date of Establishment	Population	Jakati	House Tax	Cart tax	Others	Total	(in Rupees)	
								Average Tax of a Resident	Rs. Anna
Pai									
Byadgi	16.9.1879	4,116	5,480	500	-	460	6,440	1	9 4
Dharwad	1.1.1856	26,471	7,100	5,620	2,080	12,540	27,240	1	0 0
Gadag	1.5.1859	17,001	7,110	4,280	-	4,390	15,780	0.	14 8
Hangal	1.10.1879	5,272	-	500	-	130	630	0.	2 0
Haveri	11.9.1879	5,490	2,420	950	-	420	3,790	0.	11 4
Hubli	1.8.1855	36,641	14,670	6,280	5,320	4,580	30,850	0.	13 4
Navalgund	9.12.1870	7,812	1,810	1,550	-	700	10,360	1.	5 4
Naragund	20.0.1871	7,863	2,840	1,000	-	520	4,360	0.	8 8
Ranibennur	01.01.1858	10,748	2,530	1,580	520	490	5,120	0	7 8
Total			43,960	22,260	7,920	30,530	1,04,670		

Name	Establishment	Protection	Health	Schools	Public works		Repair	Mis	Total
					New				
Byadgi	1,260	90	1,610	10	2,650	-	-	180	6,800
Dharwad	7,270	1,790	12,690	-	1,230	1,720	6,150	30,850	
Gadag	3,130	100	8,360	240	-	1,260	1,700	14,790	
Hangal	170	70	360	-	20	50	90	730	
Haveri	1,060	90	1,960	-	280	20	80	3,510	
Hubli	5,100	1,180	17,660	760	2,090	1,190	5,740	33,710	
Nargund	750	120	1,240	-	680	20	2,380	5,190	
Navalgund	1,150	40	4,170	-	810	200	830	7,200	
Ranibennur	1,570	90	1,760	20	470	800	420	5,130	
Total	21,460	3,570	49,830	1,060	9,200	5,260	17,550	1,07,910	

## Expenditure

**Table 12.2 : Income and Expenditure of some selected years from 1880-81 to 1920-21 of few Municipalities of Dharwad district**

Municipalities		(in Rupees)				
		1880-81	1893-94	1900-01	1910-11	1920-21
Byadgi	Income	6,388	9,970	9,716	12,438	24,656
	Exp	7,955	8,566	9,414	15,019	26,667
Dharwad	Income	21,027	39,393	50,473	1,59,891	1,53,068
	Exp	19,459	39,076	47,769	1,51,860	1,43,192
Gadag Betgeri	Income	13,991	26,597	38,497	95,554	1,95,549
	Exp	12,330	25,601	39,441	1,01,809	1,21,204
Guddaguddapur	Income	721	919	923	1,474	1,422
	Exp	155	698	334	92	1,033
Haveri	Income	3,963	3,711	4,810	7,287	15,264
	Exp	3,935	3,845	4,879	7,011	15,300
Hubli	Income	30,247	1,14,315	1,02,317	1,51,055	2,77,043
	Exp	30,552	1,25,788	1,07,203	1,92,870	2,71,288
Naragund	Income	4,837	3,626	7,395	10,538	20,571
	Exp	3,309	4,684	8,803	11,433	19,062
Navalgund	Income	4,857	6,010	6,423	9,507	14,151
	Exp	3,403	5,457	7,142	8,268	13,340
Ranibennur	Income	4,819	7,129	8,946	12,129	31,495
	Exp	5,787	7,911	8,169	12,274	30,910
Yemanur	Income	-	6,117	2,555	8,687	11,379
	Exp	-	4,226	2,551	4,936	13,194

**Table 12.3 : Details of Municipalities and Town Panchayats in Dharwad district, as in 1961**

Municipality	Area Sq. Miles	Houses	Households	Town Panchayat	Area (Sq Miles)	Houses	House holds
Byadgi	1.50	2,301	2,306	Savanur	0.80	2,933	3,730
Dharwad	6.50	12,472	13,005	Lakshmeswara	1.40	2,829	2,930
Gadag Betgeri	4.10	14,508	14,517	Sirahatti	1.00	1,413	1,443
Haveri	1.50	3,492	3,621	Hangal	9.40	1,738	1,741
Hubli	9.40	30,246	31,083	Annigeri	43.10	2,297	2,529
Kundgol	0.20	1,598	1,683	Gajendragad	6.80	2,682	2,742
Naragund	2.10	2,547	2,681	Naregal	33.10	2,045	2,059
Navalgund	0.30	1,723	1,985	Ron	24.40	2,073	2,129
Ranibennur	2.50	5,187	5,254				

### **Karnataka Municipalities Act of 1964**

The said Act came into force after the Reorganisation of states from the first April 1965. In the newly formed state, this Act is the first comprehensive legislation with uniform application for all the Urban Local Bodies in the State. The Act specifies that every Towns with a 20,000 population can have 15 representatives and for further increase of 10,000 population, four additional representatives can be elected. Under the same Act, any town Municipality having more than 10,000 but below 50,000 are known as Town Municipal Councils and areas having a population of more than 50,000 and below three lakh of population are called City Municipalities. The term of office of the elected members is five years. However, if the members desire, the President and vice president should be elected every year. Under this Act it is mentioned that out of the total members of the council, 18 per cent is reserved for scheduled castes/tribes, and 20 per cent for women. Among various functions, the work under taken by central / state government towards alleviation of poverty should be given first priority by the Municipal Council . It is obligatory that every Municipal council should reserve 18 per cent of its annual expenditure towards the development work of sheduled castes and tribes. There is a standing committee of twelve members to consider various matters of the Municipality. Provision is made to create adhoc committees by the City Municipality. City Municipalities will have a Commissioner, Town Municipality will have a Chief officer as the Chief Executives. The state government has brought down the age of voting from 21 to 18 years during 1983 after bringing comprehensive amendment to the Municipal Act of 1964 and Grama Panchayat Zilla Board Act of 1959.

The functions of the Municipality/Corporation are divided into obligatory and discretionary functions. The Municipality can take up the discretionary functions depending on its financial resources. The sources of income are property tax, taxes on vehicles and animals, health tax, water tax, cess on sanctions on professional tax, taxes on shops, entry taxes and fines and grants received by the government.

One of the most important sources of income was octroi which was abolished in 1979. This loss is made good by the entry tax and grants distributed by Governments under the award of the First State Finance Commission.

Under the Act of 1964, where it is not possible to create a Municipality by the government, civic facilities are provided through Notified Areas. According to this provision, in the beginning, Hirekerur and Hangal were Notified Areas, later upgraded into Municipalities. During 1987 Zilla Panchayat and Mandal Panchayats came into force and the then earlier Municipalities of Kalaghatgi, Shirahatti, and Hirekerur were reorganised as Mandal Panchayats.

During 1995 in this district, there was one city corporation (Hubli-Dharwad), two City Municipalities (Gadag-Betgeri, Ranibennur) and sixteen Municipalities. The details of them are given in the table 12.4.

### **Award to the Best Municipalities**

In order to encourage the spirit of competition among local self governing institutions, in providing civic amenities, the state government introduced cash award scheme from 1984. Under this scheme, at the state level selected Corporations and at divisional level Municipalities would receive an award of

**Table 12.4 :Some information about Income and Expenditure of recent years  
of local self governing institutions of Dharwad District**

Sl. No.	Institutions	Year of Est.	Area in Sq. Km 1994	No. of Houses 1994	Income in Lakh of Rupees				Expenditure in Lakh of Rupees			
					84-85	89-90	92-93	93-94	84-85	89-90	92-93	93-94
Corporation												
1.	Hubli Dharwad	1962	181.77	1,10,700	664.47	1,425.92	1,689.00	2,641.16	537.22	1,625.00	1,290.23	2,627.83
City Municipalities												
2.	Gadag Betgeri	1862	15.5	23,822	96.04	211.67	241.12	342.76	83.87	159.79	248.25	316.82
3.	Ranibennur	1858	6.04	12,505	56.54	97.01	177.99	200.08	67.54	89.91	145.43	198.90
Municipalities												
4.	Navalgund	1870	0.70	2,910	8.50	22.72	20.18	23.76	8.43	20.25	22.85	23.50
5.	Naragund	1871	5.29	7,587	10.63	22.00	28.06	36.31	12.26	19.81	28.03	36.61
6.	Haveri	1879	9.30	9,015	27.28	57.36	74.77	103.32	31.08	54.88	74.10	96.74
7.	Byadgi	1879	4.50	5,246	17.67	29.01	38.85	49.85	18.37	30.55	42.18	48.89
8.	Hangal	1879	24.50	4,800	6.12	13.39	20.98	37.07	7.95	14.78	17.86	27.91
9.	Savanur	1872	1.92	5,201	7.61	13.66	19.39	21.37	6.90	13.60	19.37	22.00
10.	Kundgol	1877	2.00	3,200	4.20	13.75	6.91	6.58	4.19	10.70	7.30	7.86
11.	Lakshmeshwara	1877		6,100	15.75	24.93	27.15	24.06	12.66	22.06	26.12	22.86
12.	Alnavar	1973	10.00	3,427	12.73	22.93	30.69	40.72	10.83	25.53	28.85	29.42
13.	Naregal	1973	2.60	3,806	1.46	3.26	4.62	6.72	1.55	3.34	4.85	8.38
14.	Mundargi	1973	42.05	4,225	5.48	11.19	14.03	15.55	5.61	10.11	13.99	15.08
15.	Shiggaon	1973	9.00	4,244	4.95	11.77	10.52	13.35	5.84	13.04	11.48	13.30
16.	Ron	1973	10.39	4,219	6.09	12.11	11.10	10.77	6.09	12.11	10.77	10.65
17.	Gajendragad	1973	18.82	4,600	6.02	9.99	14.89	17.50	5.03	9.76	13.62	18.33
18.	Mulugund	1973	13.00	3,241	3.07	4.09	5.33	7.36	4.45	4.95	5.72	7.57
19.	Annigeri	1973										

Source: Report of concerned Local Bodies

Rs.25 lakh and 15 lakh respectively. In case of every revenue division the best Municipality is awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5 lakh each.

Under this scheme during 1984-85 Gadag-Betgeri Municipality and the Town Municipal Council of Byadagi under Belgaum division got the award. During the succeeding year also, these two were adjudged the best and received awards. Byadagi Town Municipality was adjudged the best and continuously received award from 1986-87 to 1988-89.

### **Comprehensive Town Development Plan**

This scheme was introduced by the Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The aim of this scheme was to provide for the comprehensive development of district centres, middle and small sized cities, whose population was less than a lakh, so that they could improve their development activities. Under this scheme the centre would bear 50 per cent of the total expenditure. Byadagi and Haveri Town Municipalities of Dharwad district had prepared plans under this scheme.

### **Per Capita Expenditure**

According to the information published by the Directorate of Municipal Administration in the years 1980-81, 81-82, 82-83, the per capita income was Rs.40.31, Rs.39.25 and Rs.62.05 respectively and the per capita expenditure was Rs.30.49, Rs.32.46 and Rs.38.30 respectively.

### **Entry Tax**

Karnataka is one among the states of India, which abolished the octroi tax over commercial goods. From April 1, 1979 the Octroi tax on commercial goods was abolished, which caused a great deficit to the income of local self governing institutions. Hence the local self governing institutions were compelled to depend only on government help for their development programmes. In order to overcome the loss, the government decided to collect Entry Tax on commercial goods and paid the same to the local self governing units. From 1987 the Mandal Panchayats also are receiving grants under the Octroi Act. Since 1992 the government is collecting Entry Tax over eighty different commodities at the rate of 1 per cent to 5 per cent under this Act, Merchants whose annual turnover is more than Rs.70,000 have to register themselves. However, this tax is not levied over 23 items of consumer goods which are used by common man. In Dharwad district during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 the amount of entry tax collected was Rs. 317.77; 369.28 and Rs.474.84, lakh respectively.

### **Hubli-Dharwad Mahanagara Palike (Corporation)**

Hubli and Dharwad Municipalities were established during 1855 and 1856 respectively and during 1962, they were merged into a single Mahanagara Palike. The distance between Hubli and Dharwad is about 20 km and this is the second biggest corporation in the state. After the creation of the Mahanagara Palike, during 1964, 21 villages of Dharwad taluk and 24 villages of Hubli taluk were merged into the Corporation, of which 18 villages are in the outskirts of the City Corporation.

The area of Mahanagara Palike during 1992-93 was 181.77 sq.km. This corporation is the largest in area in the entire state. It had a population of 6,48,298, in 1991 with the number of houses being 1,10,700. As in 1993-94 under the Mahanagara Palike the number of residential houses was 1,17,383 (Hubli division 89,433, Dharwad 27,950) and the number of non-residential houses was 12,650 (Hubli



10,783 and Dharwad 1,867). The per capita income, expenditure and taxes during 1993-94 was Rs. 284, Rs.311 and Rs.73 respectively.

These local self governing units which were started as Municipalities, became City Municipalities in 1883 and in 1926 were upgraded as Borough Municipalities. During 1951, the area of Hubli city was 18.12 sq.km. and that of Dharwad city was 36.25 sq.km. During the same year the population of Hubli was 1,29,609 and that of Dharwad 66,571. There were 10,174 houses in Dharwad and in Hubli 14,092. In 1951 the number of elected members to Hubli Municipality was 42, out of which four seats were reserved for women and three for scheduled castes. Dharwad Municipality had 38 seats including five reserved seats.

### **Formation of City**

Earlier, the Hubli Municipality had eleven villages under it. Dharwad Municipality had 1) Old fort area, 2) Kasaba, 3) Extensions and 4) Suburban areas and twelve villages were added later. Numerous extensions were added to the twin cities. Earlier to the Re-organisation of states ie during 1953, under the then existing Municipal Act, it had a Chief Officer, a Health Officer and an Engineer who were statutory officers. During the same year the Hubli Municipality was divided into nine administrative divisions. During 1952-53 the total income of the Municipality was 23.35 lakh and the major portion came from octroi (Rs.6.74 lakh) and from house and land tax. (Rs. 6.35 lakh). During the same year, the total expenditure was Rs.24.66 lakh of which Rs.12.27 lakh was spent on public health, Rs.5.75 lakh on public education, and Rs.3.81 lakh on general administration. The per capita income was Rs.18.06 and the per capita revenue was Rs.11.56.

During 1952-53 the income and expenditure of Dharwad Municipality was Rs.10.40 lakh and Rs.11.81 lakh respectively. During the same year the per capita revenue was Rs.7.56 and per capita income was Rs.11.53. The elections to the Mahanagar Palike were conducted during 1990 and the number of elected members was 57, among which seats reserved for SC/ST (put-together) and women were four and 11 respectively.

### **Water Supply**

During the first two decades of this century, drinking water supply to Dharwad was carried on from five or six tanks, and prominent among them were, Hirekeri, Koppadakeri and Halakeri. Besides these tank there were a number of stepped wells. About hundred years ago when there was scarcity of water during famine, water was sold at two annas per pitcher. It is learnt from the 1884 Gazetteer that water bearers were paid Rs. 20 to 30 a month.

During 1908 water supply work through taps from Kelgeri tank was started and completed in 1911. The architect of this scheme was Sir M. Visveswariah, who was then sanitary engineer of the Bombay government. In 1911 the cost was Rs.4.75 lakh. During the eighteenth century, the water supply to New Hubli town was carried on by the tank constructed by Tirukaram Rajaput. When Municipality was created, the tank was expanded several times to meet the public need. In 1881, the area of the tank was 59 acres. It is learnt from the old records that water from this tank was flowing to Gurusiddappa Tank (Mooru Savirada Matada tank) and from there it was allowed to flow to Bhoosapet tank. In addition to this, new Hubli town had 386 sweet water wells and 250 brackish water wells.

In old Hubli town Heggeri of Krishnapur and the tank near Bhavani Sankara Temple, were the main sources of water supply. Old Hubli city had 100 sweet water wells and 150 brackish water wells. During 1881, Unakal tank was constructed and drinking water was supplied from it. This project was the joint venture of the Municipality and the Railway Company and tap water was supplied during 1892. The area of tank is 18 sq. miles and when it was full, the capacity was 150 million cubic feet. During 1951 one million gallons of water was supplied to Hubli city every day. (average 8 gallons per person). Apart from this the city had 530 public and private wells. The Railway department had made its own arrangement for water from Deveragudihal tank.

### **Neerasagara Project**

To meet the water needs of ever growing twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad, Neerasagar Project - was taken up. This is ten km. away from Dharwad. This project was approved at a cost of Rs.141 lakh by the Bombay Government in 1948. The first phase was completed during 1955. When the project was completed it was able to supply 20 gallons of water (GPCD) per head.

The growth of population and industries in the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad, and the growing need for water, made the authorities to take up a scheme to draw water from Malaprabha project near Savadatti which is about 40 km. from Dharwad. This project was taken up in 1975 and was completed in 1983. The cost of this project was Rs. 1,175 lakh.

At present water is supplied to the twin cities from three sources and every day 170 lakh gallons of water is made available. (Unkal tank 10 lakh gallons, Neerasagara 85 lakh gallons and Malaprabha 75 lakh gallons) At present from these three sources on an average 24 GPCD of water is supplied to an individual. In the recent years during summer, the water supply was not satisfactory. So the second phase of Malaprabha was taken up during 1990. Till today over 540.28 lakh of rupees are spent over this project. In addition to this, there are 264 bore wells which supply about nine lakh gallons of water to the city. In the jurisdiction of Mahanagara Palike, the total number of tap connections during 1993-94 was 47,605 domestic and 3,054 non-domestic. In the form of water tax during Rs. 1993-94 the income that accrued with the Mahanagara Palike was 129.88 lakh. The maintainance expenditure and the expenditure on the staff was Rs.77.97 lakh and Rs.80.47 lakh respectively.

### **Underground Drainage**

It was taken up in Hubli from 1958 and in Dharwad from 1960. During 1974, to protect human dignity, the practice of carrying night soil by scavengers on their heads was done away with. and open latrines were connected to underground drainage at a cost of Rs.25 lakh. According to a report, nearly 30 per cent of residential areas do not have underground drainage facilities.

### **Other amenities**

In the area of Mahanagara Palike, the total length of roads is 591 km out of which 446 km is *pakka* road, and 145 km is tarred road. During 1962 the total length of roads was only 219 km. The total number of gardens under Mahanagar Palike including big and small were 47. Among them three in Dharwad (Chennamma Garden 11 acres, Azad garden (Edward park) seven acres and Mrutyunjayanagar garden six acres) and two in Hubli are prominent. In Hubli a beautiful garden was developed in 25 acres of land and there is a Glasshouse built in it on the model of Bangalore Glass house, during 1976 and named after Indira Gandhi, Art Gallery and Aquarium are established. Adjacent to Unkal tank in

Nrupatunga hill, in about 33 acres of land, a terrace garden is developed. There is a garden for children also. In Hubli, an international standard swimming pool is constructed in Tiruka Ram tank area at a cost of Rs.15.60 lakh during 1976. In Heggeri of Hubli, the corporation has constructed an electric crematorium. In Dharwad Kadapa maidan, a full fledged magnificent Art Gallery (Kala Bhavan) named after Mallikarjuna Mansur was built in 1978 at a cost of Rs.23 lakh. The Nehru Stadium was built in Hubli at a cost of Rs.20 lakh by the corporation and the stadium has seating accommodation for 25,000 spectators.

From 1961, regular electricity is supplied to the twin cities from Sharavati. Earlier to that, during 1924 Hubli (Amte & Co.) generated electricity through generators and provided it to Hubli City only. Later in 1944, this was taken up by the government. The Dharwad Electric Supply & Co (Desai & Co) was supplying electricity in a limited way during 1930. In the area belonging to Mahanagara Palike 18,644 different kinds of street lights were provided during 1994. During 1993-94, Rs.28.08 lakh was spent on electricity and the expenditure went upto Rs.42.33 lakh due to increase in the number of lights provided. Along the National Highway between Hubli and Dharwad tubelights were fitted for the benefit of the public for a distance is about 20 km. Hubli-Dharwad Corporation or Mahanagara Palike is running 21 hospitals (Hubli 13). The Chitaguppi hospital of Hubli that was started in 1894 is one of the oldest hospitals in the state. There are two High schools, (Lamington Boys and Girls) which were started during 1890. There are 1,969 different shops located in several shopping complexes under the Mahanagara Palike (1994).

### Finances

After the creation of the Mahanagara Palike the income and expenditure considerably increased. During 1962 the annual income of both Hubli Dharwad units was Rs.60 lakh, but in the recent years it has exceeded to over Rs. 16 Crores. By way of Octroi grant Mahanagara Palike received from the government Rs.324.79 lakh Rs.332.16 lakh and Rs. 646.76 lakh in the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

The other development grants were of Rs.279.88 lakh, Rs.241.44 lakh and Rs.352.91 lakh respectively. The total staff strength of the Mahanagara Palike as in 1993-94, was 2480 (which included 1207 Pura Karmikas). The Income and Expenditure of the Mahanagara Palike in the recent years, is indicated below:

Rs. in lakh					
Years	Income	Expenditure	Year	Income	Expenditure
1962-63	76.95	59.63	1978-79	372.44	390.30
1965-66	91.21	87.29	1980-81	529.69	447.18
1968-69	134.76	121.27	1982-83	569.06	539.32
1970-71	157.86	139.05	1984-85	664.47	537.22
1972-73	200.28	189.14	1986-87	1,266.25	1,266.22
1974-75	297.91	239.67	1992-93	1,689.00	1625.00
1976-77	336.14	292.59	1993-94	2,645.16	2,627.83

### **Gadag-Betgeri Municipality**

In the beginning during 1859 Gadag and Betgeri towns had different Municipalities. However, after three years, taking administrative factors into consideration, both the Municipalities were merged into a single Municipality in 1862 and the Gadag-Betgeri City Municipality was formed. During 1926 it was upgraded as a Borough Municipality. During 1951, as per the Mumbai Municipality Act, when Municipalities were reconstituted, Gadag-Betgeri had 36 members as councillors and of them four were women, two belonged to SC/ST group. The city was divided into 11 wards.

Today (1993-94) the area of the city is 15.36 Sq.Km and the total number of houses are 23,822. The city is divided into ten wards and population is 1.34 lakh (1991). During 1991 the number of tax payers was 26,175 as against the previous decade when it was 23,829. During 1994 the average tax rate was Rs.109. The number of members who have been recently elected are 31 of which six are women and two are reserved for SC/ST. Gadag being the second biggest commercial centre of the district is growing fast during these decades. New extensions have come up around it, namely Rajeev Gandhi Nagar (1992), Weaver's Colony, Siddalinganagar (HUDCO) which are prominent among them. The Municipality has spent Rs.15.34 lakh on these extensions.

### **Water Supply**

Earlier, tanks like Bheeshmanakere and Hasirukeri were sources of water supply to the city. Apart from this there were about hundred municipal wells which were in use. During the period between 1972 and 1992, 145 bore wells served as the main sources of drinking water supply. Gadag town till recently was facing the problem of drinking water during summer. But it came to an end during 1992 when water was drawn from the Tungabhadra river. The water for Gadag is drawn from Korala halli, which is 50 Km. away from the city. This project was undertaken by the Karnataka Water supply and Drainage Board at a cost of Rs.1342.42 lakh. The government shared Rs.999.32 lakh and Life Insurance Corporation provided Rs.343.10 Lakh as loan to this the scheme. In city there are 5,250 tap connections and among them 4,900 are domestic and 350 are public taps. The public taps on an average, supply 18 lakh gallons of water. An individual gets 13 gallons of water per day. The maintenance expenses of the water Board is Rs.65 lakh and the Municipality receives only Rs.8.80 lakh in the form of water tax.

### **Public Health and Sanitation**

Municipality was running three different hospitals. before handing them over to the government in 1981. There was no underground drainage system and to protect the sanitary condition of the city, there were 307 different kinds of *poura karmikas*. The night soil was transported through tankers or push carts. There were nine slums in the city covering nine sq. kms. with 812 huts.

### **Other Amenities**

A High School (1885) and a Pre-University college were run by the Municipality. For this purpose the Municipality had spent Rs.24,434 during 1991-92. It was maintaining six public gardens and had spent Rs.6.70 lakh during 1991-92. and it also maintaining 97 km. of roads.

In a limited manner power was supplied to the city during 1926 by Manvi Electrical Power Supplies. During 1987 there were 3,491 street lights, where as in 1992 their number increased to

4,581. The Municipality spent Rs. 2.53 lakh, Rs. 8.70 lakh and Rs. 5.15 lakh (which was 18 per cent of its total income) during 1991-92, 92-93 and 93-94 for the development of SC's and ST's.

### Finances

Earlier to the abolition of the Octroi in 1978-79 the Municipality was getting Rs.30.20 lakh of income and the income from this source two years ago was Rs.26.60 lakh and Rs. 24.80 lakh respectively. In the past three years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 including Octroi and other grants from the government the money received by the Municipality was Rs. 72.45 lakh, Rs.68.70 lakh and Rs.91.70 lakh respectively. In the recent years the municipal income and expenditure are as follows

(Rs. in lakh)

Years	Income	Expenditure	Year	Income	Expenditure
1982-83	75.86	83.83	1990-91	202.56	225.25
1984-85	107.57	109.93	1992-93	241.12	284.24
1986-87	134.80	142.32	1993-94	342.76	316.81
1988-89	211.66	195.79			

During 1991-92 the municipal expenditure on different items was as follows : public health and sanitation Rs.9.50 lakh; PWD Rs.33.18 lakh; water supply Rs.28.57 lakh; roads and lights Rs.13.69 lakh, drainage and control of epidemics Rs. 65 lakh; establishment expenditure Rs.111.43 lakh and others. 44.19 lakh. The new building of the Municipality was constructed in 1963. The Municipality has the distinction of winning the best Municipality of the state award for three times consecutively. An award amount of Rs.15 lakh each for 1984-85 and 1985-86 and six lakh for 1986-87 was received by the Municipality.

### Hubli Dharwad Urban Development Authority

During 1976, the government of Karnataka enacted a legislation by the name Karnataka Urban Development Authority Act with a view to secure orderly and comprehensive growth of cities. Afterwards, Town Planning Authority and City Development Authority were brought under one administration. Accordingly, under the 1987 Act, Hubli Dharwad Urban Development Authority was established in 1988 with Hubli as its Head-quarters. It is a quasi government authority and is autonomous.

Under its jurisdiction, Hubli, Dharwad and six border villages of Hubli taluk and eleven of Dharwad taluk are included. The total area coming under the pervue of this Authority is 9,569 ha. (Hubli 4,733 ha., Dharwad 2,890 ha., and Navanagar 1,946 ha.). Out of this total area 3,978 ha. is earmarked for residence. The main functions of the Authority are : 1) To prepare the plans of residential, trade and commercial Complexes, to help proper development of the city. 2) To prescribe rules and regulations for the construction of residential, commercial and industrial buildings. 3) To provide the general public housing sites, by acquiring and disposing of land and help them in preparing plans and guide them in construction work and to prepare the plan of roads etc.

Till date, the Urban Development Authority has prepared 20 housing schemes in the twin cities of Dharwad-Hubli which covers an area of 206.43 hectares of land and has handed over 2,546 sites

to the Municipality for distribution. It has spent Rs.249.45 lakh for this purpose. Out of these sites, 289 and 204 sites are allotted to SC/ST and economically backward classes respectively. For the economically weaker sections of the society, 30' X 20' sites are given at a cost Rs.7000 of only. It is said to be an achievement. There is growing demand for house sites and keeping this in mind, the Development Authority has undertaken 12 new schemes and acquired 1,825 acres of land. It is hoped that 24,585 sites can be allotted and the approximate cost is Rs.10,667 lakh. The Urban Development Authority through its seven projects issued a loan for various development works of Rs.26.32 lakh of money. Under this scheme a bypass road to Pune and Bangalore is constructed at a cost of Rs. 6 lakh and for Sodium Vapour lamps Rs.10.19 lakh and for automatic traffic signal lamps Rs.5.50 lakh expenditure is included.

### **Town Planning**

The concept of town planning is an ancient one. However, in the recent days, the development of urban and rural areas in a systematic and scientific manner has gained importance. In these parts Mumbai City Planning Act of 1915 was in force before the Reorganisation of the states. Its head office was in Pune. After the Reorganisation of the states, Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act 1961 was enacted which came into force from 1965. The aim of this Act was to meet the social amenities both in cities as well as in the towns and rural areas. In order to create a conducive atmosphere for such development, land was acquired by the government, so that the abuse of it by middle men was avoided. Further provision was made under this Act to protect environment, develop gardens, playgrounds and to prevent the abuse of land.

This Act was applied to prominent cities of the district like Hubli Dharwad (1966), Gadag-Betgeri (1972) and Ranibennur (1992). In 1961 a district level office of the Assistant Director of Town Planning was started in Hubli. A second branch of the same office was opened in Gadag during 1981 and six taluks were under it, where as Hubli had eleven taluks. The twin cities of Hubli and Dharwad were under Urban Development Authority and the entire development work was entrusted to this Authority.

A Joint Director's Office for eight districts of the Northern Karnataka was opened in Dharwad in 1981. The Development Authority prepared development plans of twenty two towns belonging to Dharwad district. Under this, apart from taluk centres, Alnawar, Lakshmeshwara, Gajendragad, Naregal, Annigeri and Mulugunda were also included. In addition to this in the district, the Authority has identified twenty three growth centres other than taluk centres and has prepared their development plans. To use the land in a comprehensive development plan a project is undertaken with the help of government of Japan under which, Chikkabasur, Akki alur, Yamanur and twentysix villages coming under Abbigere Mandal Panchayat and their basic maps are prepared. With the assistance of the central government, the department has prepared a comprehensive, Urban Development Plan for the progress of Ranibennur, under the Small and Medium Towns Development Scheme. Alnawar, Byadgi, Haveri, Lakshmeshwar, Ron, Nargund development schemes are also ready.

With the help of the Karnataka Housing Board and the Slum Clearance Board, the department is preparing schemes for the development of villages which are selected for rehabilitation. In addition to giving financial assistance to the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, development plans are also prepared.

### **Slum Clearance Board**

In the recent years, fast growth of cities, development of Industries migration to cities and lack of civic amenities to the residents have led to the growth of slums in cities. In order to solve this problem, The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was established for eight districts. A northern zonal office was established in Belgaum in 1980 and later shifted to Hubli during 1982. Under the control of this zonal office, including Hubli there are four sub-divisions. As reported by the Board, in Dharwad district there are thirteen urban areas having slums. The total number of slums is 87 and the number of slum dwellers is 59,680, the number of huts is 11,738 and the area is 247 acres.

In the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad alone, there are 28 slums, with 32,145 dwellers and 6,484 huts in an area of 109 acres. The slum areas of Hubli-Dharwad belonged to the private owners - and it comprises a portion of private land the land belonging to the government, Corporation and the Railways. Next to Hubli Dharwad, Gadag Betgeri accounts for the next higher number of slums amounting to 10 with 6,423 dwellers. The number of hutments was 1,349 spread over 27 acres. The third place is that of Ranibennur having eight slums with 2,730 dwellers living in 792 hutments spread over 11 acres. There are undeclared slums also numbering five in Hubli, eight in Dharwad, two in Ron and one in Hangal.

So far, the Slum Clearance Board (1981-84) constructed 790 houses in declared slums. Most of them are located in Hubli-Dharwad (668) and Gadag 104. During 1994-95 the Board constructed 392 houses in Keshavapur and Gandhiwada slum areas and the estimated expenditure incurred on construction as well as providing other amenities was 129.19 lakh.

### **Local Development Committees / Boards**

When local funds were started in 1863, the attention of the government was drawn to the basic development works of rural areas. After six years during 1869, Bombay Local Fund Act was passed and under this Act Local Fund Committees came into force.

Under this Act, every district had a District Local Fund Committee. Local Fund money was collected from various sources, at the rate of one anna per rupee over land tax and the other taxes were Octroi, school fee, tax on boating and various grants received by the government. It is from this Local Fund money, that local works like providing education, supply of drinking water, maintenance of irrigation canals, choultries, hospitals and such other development works were undertaken. Under every District Local Fund Committee there were Taluka Committees. The Collector of the district was the President of the District Local Fund Committee. In every Local Fund Committee, Deputy Collector, Executive Engineer, Education Inspector and one local Inamdar were nominated by the government besides, the non-official members of the committee. This committee had only advisory powers and had no executive powers. The activities of Local Fund were divided into two parts i.e., Public Works and Education. In 1881-82 the income and expenditure of the Dharwad Local Fund Committee were as follow; the total amount including the old balance of Rs.52,770 was Rs.2.12 lakh in the department of Public Works, most part of it was collected in the form of taxes (Rs.1.17 lakh) and the next important source of income was Octroi Rs.11,030. The total expenditure of the department was Rs.1.86 lakh of which Rs. 44,240 was spent on repairs, Rs. 27,770 towards payment of salary to the staff, Rs.9,641 over new works. The total income of the Education Department including the old balance Rs.48,140 was Rs.1.53 lakh. A major portion was collected from education tax ie Rs.58,730,



grants Rs. 26,810 and Rs.12,760 through education fees. The total expenses of the department was Rs.1,21,630 of which Rs. 88,420 towards the salary of the staff Rs.20,360 towards the construction of school buildings, Rs.12,850 towards maintenance was spent (as reported in the 1884 Gazetteer).

### **Dharwad District Local Board**

During the recent seven to eight decades of the Panchayat System, Zilla or "District Board" was the apex institution at the district level. Its functions have varied from time to time. In 1923 under the Mumbai Local Board Act, barring Municipality / Corporation, this local self governing institution was created mainly for the development of rural areas. During 1951 under the jurisdiction of this Board, the area was 5257.52 sq. miles with a population of 11.98 lakh. All the members of the Board were elected, and their number was 53 of which seven was reserved. The term of office was three years. Under special circumstances it was extended for one more year. The compulsory functions of the Board under development programme were : construction of roads, maintenance of roads and transport systems, hospitals, markets, choultries, public buildings, supply of drinking water through tanks and wells, canals and dams, health and sanitation and planting of trees by road side. The sources of income to the Board were, cess on land revenue (three annas per rupee) water cess, income from the Board properties and government grants. 2/3 of the cess collected by means of land revenue was given to the Local Municipalities by the Board. The Board received 15 per cent of the land revenue as grant from the government. The collector and the director of the local bodies of southern division had authority over the District Board.

The Dharwad Local Board had an income of Rs.17.50 lakh from nine sources during 1952-53. Out of this Rs.10.88 lakh was collected from local taxes and Rs. 3.51 lakh from land revenue. The expenditure during the same year was Rs.14.98 lakh. The important items of expenditure were-civil works Rs. 8.25 lakh, education Rs.3.49 lakh and medical assistance Rs. 1.74 lakh.

The Zilla Board, had full authority to appoint its staff, however in the cases of appointment of the Chief Executive Officer or the Engineer, the consent of the government was necessary as the government was bearing 2/3 of their salary. Under the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1947, from 1949 the Zilla Board had no power over education and its finances. It had only the power to conduct elections to School Boards. Zilla Board and School Boards were eligible to receive 15 pai (*kasu*) per rupee from the cess of the land revenue and water cess (average 10 per cent).

The total length of roads under Zilla Board during 1952 was 839 miles. Before the merger of princely states into the Dharwad district, there were 1,273 villages. After their merger, 150 new villages were added. According to the 1959 Act, Zilla Boards were replaced by the District Development Committees wholly manned by officers. Under this new system the taluk development boards were the actual agents of development, and their members were elected. In this regard an important change was brought in 1987, with the introduction of the Mandal Panchayaths. However, the leadership of comprehensive rural development was in the hands of the Zilla Parishat, because under this system the taluk Panchayat Councils had only advisory middle man role to play as they were continued without power under the Zilla Parishat. In the recent years, under the Panchayat Raj Act of 1993, Three Tier System namely Zilla Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Grama Panchayat was introduced. They were the real agents who were actively participating in the development process based on the decentralisation of power, the details of which are given in the following pages.

**Panchayat Raj**

After the reorganisation of states a uniform and comprehensive Panchayath Raj Act was brought into force during 1960. This consisted of a three tier system namely, Grama Panchayat at the village level, Taluka Development Board at Taluk level, District Development Council at the district level. The Grama Panchayat and Taluka Development Boards had elected representatives, where as the District Development Council had only officials which was advisory in character. Much of the development work of the government was carried on by the Taluka Development Boards and this system continued upto 1983.

The concept of the Panchayat Raj system was envisaged mainly to provide more powers to people through decentralisation of power in administration towards the all round development of rural areas. It is for this purpose that a new Act was brought into force during 1983. Under this Act, the Panchayat Raj System was extended effectively by giving more scope for decentralisation of power, autonomy, and self reliance, so that the people may take more active part in development. Under this new Act the three tiers were Mandal Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat, and Zilla Parishat. However, the Nyaya Panchayat which was envisaged under this Act could not come into force.

Including Dharwad district these elected local bodies came into existence through out the state during 1987. Under this new system, The Mandal Panchayat and the Zilla Parishat had elected representatives. The Taluka Panchayats had no additional powers and they did not have separate financial powers as they acted as only advisory committees under the Zilla Parishat. The Zilla Parishat was almost acting like the district government and carried on with all the development activities. The notable feature of this system was that the president of the Zilla Parishat enjoyed the status of a minister. The development works of the government were carried on mostly by Zilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayat. A village or group of villages generally not exceeding 8 to 12 thousand population constituted Mandal Panchayats. The term of office of these elected representatives was five years. Under this Act, the age of voting was reduced from 21 to 18 years. There were 2,500 Mandal Panchayats functioning in the state and the Mandal Panchayts were bigger when compared to the earlier Grama Panchayats and were free to under take the development works. Out of the total seats 25 per cent was reserved for women, 18 per cent for scheduled castes and tribes. The Backward classes were to be nominated to Zilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayats and this system continued for over five years upto 1992.

**Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act of 1993**

To strengthen the Panchayat Raj system and to provide decentralisation at various levels of administration, so that, the backward classes and women may get more representation, a new Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act was introduced in 1993. The Mandal, Taluk and Zilla Parishats functioning hitherto were abolished.

**Grama Panchayat**

Among the Panchayat Raj institutions, Gram Panchayat is the prominent one, because it is a basic institution or unit, which has been there from earlier days and has played an important role in establishing "Grama Swarajya" or "Surajya". Under the present Act a village or a group of villages having a population of 5 to 7 thousand can establish a Grama Panchayat. Under special circumstances

'Malenadu' (hilly areas) having a population of 2,500 are allowed to constitute a Grama Panchayat. In the state, under the new Act there are 5,645 Grama Panchayats. The number of earlier Mandal Panchayat were 2,500. For every four hundred people one representative is chosen and the term of office of such elected members is five years. The elections to Grama Panchayats are conducted without any party bias. It is a special feature, because there is no scope for political hatred and enmity. It is believed that political parties encourage malice and cause obstruction to development. Further, out of the total seats, one third is reserved for women, and one third to backward classes. Under the new system, reservation is followed for the posts of the President and the Vice President. The nomination method to these posts is abolished.

### **Grama Sabha**

Under the Grama Panchayat system, Grama Sabhas have great importance. The entire voting population of the village constitutes the Grama Sabha. This Sabha should meet at least once in six months. It is like the general body of the village as it represents all the voters. It is presided over by the President of the Panchayat. Various problems of the village, administrative report of the Panchayat, and development programmes are to be placed before this Assembly. The Sabha has a right to discuss and approve them, as it works as a forum to find out solutions to various problems. It is expected, to identify the beneficiaries of various schemes of the government,. It is the duty of the Grama Sabha, to maintain peace, law and order, provide Adult Education, promote harmony etc. The resolutions passed by this Sabha are to be carried out by the Panchayat. In order to carryout the work smoothly, sub-committees are constituted. For every Grama Panchayat Government gives one lakh of rupees as grant. This amount is spent on electricity, water supply, health and sanitary works. The work of Grama Panchayat is carried out by the Panchayat Secretary.

### **Functions**

Under the new Act, Grama Panchayats are expected to carry out various development functions and only few are mentioned below : 1) Health and sanitation 2) Supply of drinking water, 3) Street lights and drainage, 4) Development of agriculture, 5) Animal Husbandry 6) Social Forestry, 7) Village housing, 8) Development of Khadi and Village Industries 9) Development of Buildings and Roads, 10) Primary Education, 11) Public Health and Family Welfare 12) Civil Supplies 13) Development of Markets, 14) Women Child Welfare, 15) Development of SC/ST and Backward Classes, 16) Implementation of the development programmes as directed by the Government from time to time.

### **Finances**

The Grama Panchayat is empowered to levy taxes like house tax, tax on vacant sites, water tax, entertainment tax, tax on vehicles, taxes during festivals, development tax, market tax, cess on land revenue etc. Grants are given to the Panchayat under special circumstances to meet the natural calamities. Every Grama Panchayat can have its own Panchayat Fund.

### **Taluk Panchayat**

Every revenue taluk has a Panchayat. The Taluk Panchayat, like Taluka Develoment Board of earlier days, is a totally elected body. However, its jurisdiction does not cover the Municipality, Town Municipality and Corporation. In a Taluk Panchayat, every ten thousand persons will have one representative and there will not be less than eleven members in a Taluk Panchayat. It includes the

members of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and the Members of the Parliament as its members. About 1/5 of the total Grama Panchayat Presidents are also included as its members on rotation basis. Out of the total seats in the Taluk Panchayat, 18 per cent is reserved for SC/ST, and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  are reserved for women and for backward classes.

Generally, to carry on the Taluk Panchayat work effectively, Standing Committee, Finance and Audit, Planning and Social Justice Committee are created. Those who are eligible to vote in Gram Panchayat can vote in the Taluk Panchayat also and to contest elections, their names should find a place in the voters list of respective taluks. The term of office of such elected members is five years. The elected members have to elect a President and Vice President among themselves. The Taluk Panchayat should meet at least once a month to carry out its functions. Over various development matters and implementation of Plan programme, control of staff, administrative and financial matters and resolutions pertaining to them are legally vested in the hands of the President. In order to meet the staff expenditure, government releases grant in a stipulated manner.

In 1995 elections were conducted for all the seventeen taluks of Dharwad district and the total number of elected members was 248.

### **Functions**

The Taluk Panchayat is expected to carry out the directions given by the government from time to time. Under the new Panchayat Act, government has entrusted twenty seven development works and important among them are mentioned here 1) Preparation of the Annual Plan and Budget as directed by Zilla Panchayat or Government, 2) Agriculture and Agricultural extension plans, 3) Land development and soil conservation, 4) Minor Irrigation project, proper management and usage of water, 5) Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, 6) Cottage Industries and Rural Housing, 7) Water supply 8) Use of unconventional energy, 9) Sanitation, 10) Roads and Drainages 11) Protection and Maintenance of property, 12) Elementary and Higher education, technical and vocational education, 13) Social Welfare, 14) Rural Electrification, 15) Development of social and cultural activities, 16) Development of co-operative activities, etc.

### **Zilla Panchayat**

The former District Board is named as Zilla Panchayat under the new Act, which is also a local self governing unit. Under the Panchayat Raj system this is a powerful and important unit because most of the rural development works are carried out through it and delivered to the people. The Municipality, Town Municipality, Corporation, Notified Areas, Sanitary Boards, and Urban Development Authority do not come under the Zilla Panchayat. Apart from the elected members, it includes the Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha members of the district and the MLA and MLC. All the Presidents of Taluk Panchayats are also members. For every 40,000 of population, a member is elected to the Zilla Panchayat. However in cases of Coorg, Uttar Kannada and Chikkamagalur district it is 30,000. The reservation policy is applied according to the laws. However,  $\frac{1}{3}$  the total number of seats is set apart to women. The term of office of elected members is five years.

The President and Vice-President are elected by members. Their salary and allowances are decided by the government.

### **Administration**

Under the existing Act the Panchayat is expected to meet at least once in two months. Such meetings are presided over by the President, and a copy of all the approved resolutions are sent to the Divisional Commissioner of the zone. To carryout the work of the Panchayat in a smooth and effective manner there is scope under law to create various standing committees from among the elected members. Such committees are 1) General committee, 2) Committee on Finance, Audit and Planning, 3) Social Justice, 4) Education and Health, 5 ) Agriculture and Industry.

The President of the Panchayat has legal control over all the matters like administration, finance, staff etc. During natural calamities, he has power to sanction one lakh of rupees towards relief. In order to carry out the work of Zilla Panchayat, an I.A.S. officer is appointed by the government as the Chief Administrator. Under the new Act, provision is made for a district planning committee. It consists of the representatives of the Municipalities, Town Municipalities, and the members of Parliament and the state Legislature belonging to the district. Such action may go a long way in implementing the various development programmes in an effective manner. In case the work of a Zilla, Taluk and Grama Panchayat is found unsatisfactory, the government has the power to dissolve them.

To carryout the election work to various local bodies like Grama Panchayat, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats, government has created a separate Election Commission. During December 1993 elections were conducted for Grama Panchayats under it. In 1995 Taluk and Zilla Panchayat elections were conducted.

The total elected members of Dharwad Zilla Panchayat is 67. The number of women belonging to all catogeries was 23. The total reserved seats were 37 out of which 23 belonged to backward classes, 11 to scheduled castes and three to scheduled tribes.

### **Functions of Zilla Panchayat**

Government supervises the work of a Zilla Panchayat. Generally the Zilla Panchayat is expected to plan the development in a comprehensive way and implement them by coordinating with the taluk and Gram Panahcayat activities. It is required to supervise, direct and guide them in various development programmes. There are over thirty functions to be carried out, and important among them are mentioned here.

(1) Agriculture, Agricultural Extension programmes and Horticulture; (2) Land development and soil conservation; (3) Minor irrigation project and water management and usage.; (4) Poultry, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; (5) Development of Small Scale Industries and Food Processing; (6) Rural housing, water supply and sanitation; (7) Development of roads, buildings, bridges, water ways, ferries and other modes of transport; (8) Use of non conventional energy and its development ; (9) Implementation of poverty alleviation programme formulated by the State and Central Governments; (10) Primary, Higher, Technical and Vocational Systems of Education and their maintenance; (11) Women and children welfare; (12) Social welfare (disabled and mentally retarded); (13) Development of SC/ST and backward classes; (14) Protection of public and government property; (15) Public distribution system; (16) Rural electrification; (17) Co-operation (18) Development of reading rooms and libraries.

## Finances

Zilla Panchayats have their own 'Panchayat fund" which consists of

(1) Amount transferred from the consolidated fund by the government; (2) Government grants; (3) Loans; (4) Advances; (5) Donations; (6) Income derived through rent from the property; (7) Various service charges; (8) Income by interest.

The Zilla Panchayat is expected to spend not less than 20 per cent of its total income over the development of the SC/ST.

## Dharwad Zilla Parishat

The various changes brought about in the system of Panchayat Raj ushered in by the present Zilla, Taluk and Mandal Panchayats, and Nyaya Panchayat under the Act of 1983, came in to force in 1987 throughout the state. After 28 years of the 1957 Karnataka Panchayat Act, these new Panchayat institutions came into force. The role of these new institutions is significant in providing decentralisation of power, more power to people, autonomy, social justice and self-reliance. Under this new scheme, Taluk Development Boards were abolished.

On 2.1.1987 elections were held and afterwards Zilla Parishat came into existence. The area of Zilla Parishat excluding the urban areas of the district was 13,199.99 sq.km. The rural population under Zilla Parishat was 22.94 lakh (1991) and the number of elected members was 68 out of which there were 16 Legislative Assembly Members, four members of the Parliament, four Legislative Council Members, and one co-opted member under it. There were seventeen Taluk Panchayat Committees and 166 Mandal Panchayats. To carry on the administration in a smooth manner nine standing committees were constituted and a special committee was there to look after the welfare of women and children.

After five years, in January 1992 Zilla Parishat, Taluk Panchayat and Mandal Panchayat committees were abolished. Instead of elected representatives, Administrators were appointed on 14.1.92.

The programmes of Zilla Parishat and the development works undertaken in the recent two years are described briefly. During 1991-92 to lift the families below poverty line, a sum of Rs.150.95 lakh was spent by way of providing subsidy. The total beneficiaries under this scheme were 6,271 of whom 2,459 belonged to scheduled castes and 413 to scheduled tribes.

Under Jawahar Rozgar Scheme, with a view to provide group Housing to SC/ST 8,103 works were taken up of which 3,659 were completed. During 1991-92 19.22 lakh mandays of employment was created under this scheme. The Central programme of DPAP (Drought Prone Area programme) was started in 14 taluks of the district. During 1991-92 out of total grant of Rs.252.63 lakh, only Rs.191.24 lakh was spent.

The centrally sponsored scheme envisages their small and marginal formers may avail irrigational facilities for cultivation by drilling borewells. During 1991-92, 338 beneficiaries received Rs.24.67 lakh as grant out of Rs.25.60 lakh released by the government, of them 15 were scheduled caste members. The rural and small scale division of the Zilla Parishat encouraged the unemployed graduates to take up self employment in agriculture and apiculture projects and also small industrial entrepreneurs under TRYSEM and related activities. Rs.42.90 lakh was spent on this programme. In 1991-92 under



Adult Education scheme, 8,790 illiterates were admitted in 300 training centres; among them 61 centres were reserved for scheduled caste illiterates only. In these 61 centres 4,030 were admitted under this scheme and a total of 3,781 were made literates. Also 1,742 men and 2,039 women were trained and in 1991-92 Rs.13.89 lakh was granted to this scheme, but only Rs.7.74 lakh was spent. To implement Animal Husbandry and Health Schemes, Rs.71.46 lakh was spent. Under Water Technology Mission, 349 problem ridden villages were selected to undertake scientific studies to provide safe drinking water.

Under the Rural Water Supply Scheme, 202 villages were chosen to implement the programme upto the end of 1992.

### **Progress during 1992-93**

Under the reported year, 2,079 SC and 83 ST families below poverty line were helped to cross poverty line. A sum of Rs.160.44 lakh was spent under Jawhar Rozgar scheme and 10,082 works was takenup. The remaining work of the previous year was also completed. 24,673 mandays of employment were created out of those works. Under the sanctioned grant of Rs.330 lakh for DPAP, Rs.311.325 lakh was spent. In 1992-93 under hundred well programme, 339 persons were given help by granting Rs.29.72 lakh. Among them 35 beneficiaries belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A grant of Rs.108.11 lakh was sanctioned to rural small scale industries, out of which Rs.102.82 lakh was spent. In rural areas, 1,700 Gobar Gas Plants were established to obtain power and fuel at a cost of Rs.75.49 lakh. In 1992-93 under the Adult Education Scheme, government granted Rs. 3.35 lakh. The contribution by Zilla Parishat was Rs.3.25 lakh, out of which Rs.3.24 lakh was spent. The total grant of Rs. 487.62 lakh given by the government towards rural drinking water supply was fully spent. There is one drinking water well for every 250 people in this district.

It is reported in the Zilla Parishat administrative report of 1992-93, that under its control 5,635 km road existed of which 250.10 km was black top road. In the previous year the length of the road was 6,308 km (during 1992-93 Zilla Parishat roads were transferred to PWD) hence the length was reduced. During 1992-93 an amount of Rs.2,965 for every km. was spent for the maintenance of the roads.

### **Finances**

In 1992-93 the amount collected by the Zilla Parishat by way of general income was Rs.28.72 crores, government grant was Rs.125.52 crores, initial cash on hand was Rs.12.23 crores and the total income amounted to 166.47 crores. The total expenditure during that year was Rs.153.24 crores. The codified income and expenditure of 162 Mandal Panchayats during 1992-93, are given below;

*Income* : Initial cash on hand was Rs.54.49 lakh, percapita grant by the government Rs.154.08 lakh, revenue 138.81 lakh, other sources Rs.2.06 lakh and the total was Rs.344.44 lakh.

*Expenditure* : Electricity Rs.30.75 lakh, expenditure on elected members' salary etc. Rs.3.34 lakh, expenditure on meetings Rs. 4.606, annual contingency expenditure Rs.95.48 lakh, other staff expenditure, salary etc. Rs.111.43 lakh, Public Works Rs.59.68 lakh and the total expenditure was Rs.300.73 lakh.



**Tax Collected**

During 1992-93 the amount of tax which was due (demand, collection and arrears) from all the Mandal Panchayats of the district was as follows; previous years' due Rs.223.31 lakh; 1992-93 year the demand of Rs.115.65 lakh and total demand was Rs. 338.97 lakh; 1992-93, the total collection of loans Rs.108.86 lakh, collected amount at the end of the year was Rs. 230.11 lakh (the information of two taluks are not included).

**Grama Panchayats**

Under the decentralised system of Panchayat Raj, the primary institution of Grama Panchayat plays a very important role, as it provides wide scope for 'Grama Swarajya' or 'Grama Suaraj' concept.

Under the Act of the Mumbai Grama Panchayat of 1933, Grama Panchayats were created in villages where the population was less than two thousand, in case of public demand a provision was made in the law, to constitute Grama Panchayat even for less than thousand people. It was directed, that the members of Panchayat be 7 to 15 and reservation for women and SC/ST was allowed. Generally, the term of office of the Panchayat was three years and under special circumstances, the Collector had the authority to extend it to five years. Sarpanch and Upa-sarpanch were elected among the members. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat was not only a head, but he was also the Chief Administrator of Panchayat. Every Panchayat had a Secretary and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of his salary was paid by the government.

In matters of finances of the Panchayat, Zilla Boards had greater authority. Under the law, it was obligatory for Panchayats to carry out certain functions. In case of availability of funds it was allowed to take up other works, which were mentioned in the Act. Panchayat was authorised to collect ten types of taxes. Any revenue fixed by the government, with the consent of the Local Board, the Panchayat was allowed to levy such taxes as levied by the government.

The Panchayat was eligible to receive either 15 per cent of the land revenue or 25 per cent of the local cess fund whichever was higher as its grant. In March 1953 Dharwad district had 242 Grama Panchayats. The Local Board and the Collector of the district had authority over it. It was mandatory for the District Board to audit the accounts of the Panchayat. The government had authority to abolish the Panchayat in case of unsatisfactory functioning. In order to strengthen the administration and to promote the participation of women in administration, a special officer was appointed in Dharwad district in 1950.

**Nyaya Panchayats**

Under 1933 Panchayat Act every village was allowed to have a Nyaya Panchayat to settle small disputes and minor criminal matters. The Nyaya Panchayat consisted of five members of the Grama Panchayat and they were chosen during the first meeting of the Grama Panchayat and among them one was elected as President. The term of Office of such Nyaya Panchayat was coterminus along with the Grama Panchayat. A corrupt and inefficient member could be removed from the office; for which there was provision under law. The secretary of Grama Panchayat acted as the judicial clerk of the Nyaya Panchayat.

As per the orders of the Home Ministry of Bombay Government, 88 Panchayats of Dharwad district at the initial stage had authority to try cases under chapter 39 of the Bombay Grama Panchayats sub clauses 1-2 (Indian Penal Code) and Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

According to Chapter 269, 277 and 283 of the IPC, Judges and lawyers were prevented from interfering in court proceedings. However appeal could be made to the district and sessions court. The same tribunal authority system was introduced in 1983 Act of the Zilla Parishat, Mandal Panchayat, but the Nyaya Panchayats did not come into force.

After 1956 : After the unification of Karnataka, Karnataka Local Board and Village Panchayat Act was brought into force (1960). Under this Act, a village having a minimum population of 1,500 or a group of villages could form a Grama Panchayat. These Grama Panchayats were directly under the control of the Taluk Development Board. Government was giving a grant of 30 per cent out of its land revenue to Panchayats for their developmental work. This system continued upto 1987, when Zilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayat system came into force.

In Dharwad district, under the Local Board and Grama Panchayat Act of 1959, there were 594 Grama Panchayats. In the old system the taluks which had the highest number of Grama Panchayats were : Ron (58); Ranibennur (50); Navalgund (49), Hangal (48) and the least number of them was in Naragund (12).

Under the Zilla Parishat Act of 1983 in the place of Grama Panchayat, reconstituted Mandal Panchayats were brought into being. As a result, since most of the Mandal Panchayats were a group of Grama Panchayats the earlier number of Grama Panchayats was reduced. In comparison with the old Grama Panchayats, the Mandal Panchayats were highly powerful under this system.

Decentralisation of power was made possible. Under the 1983 Act, which came into force only in 1987 the number of Mandal Panchayats was reduced to 166. In 1992, the total elected members of these Mandals was 4,279. This system was in force upto 1992 as the new Act was brought into force in 1993. Under this new Act the Mandal Panchayats were reduced in size and once again Grama Panchayats came into being. The number of Grama Panchayats under the revised system was 439 and the elected members were 5,832. The number of seats reserved for women were 2,562 and for SC/ST and backward classes it was 1,176 and 1,947 respectively. Elections were conducted in December 1993 to reconstitute Grama Panchayats on non party or partyless basis.

### **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation**

During 1947 the then government made arrangements of water supply system to villages, where the population was more than 200 and in Backward areas villages having hundred persons was also covered. Under this scheme which covered 1,273 villages 1,026 had more than two hundred population and among them 482 villages had average supply of water. 303 villages had scarce supply and 241 did not have supply of water at all. During 1947-51 Dharwad district had nine taluks and in them only 111 villages had drinking water wells sunk. After a decade of independence, the state and the central governments decided to supply drinking water through a number of plans and programmes. To provide protected water supply and drainage system to all the rural areas. Boards were created at the state level. Later to look after the rural water supply, Public Health Engineering (PHE) division at the district level was created. Now, this work is assigned to the Zilla Panchayat.

There are two prominent zones for rural water supply in the state - National Rural Water Supply Scheme and Accelerated Water Supply Scheme (under central zone). From 1975-76 the expenditure of Central Accelerated Water Supply was totally borne by the centre. Apart from this prominent scheme, under the district planning integrated mini water supply. Open wells and other plans were there to provide water supply to the areas of SC/ST, both from the state and the central component programme which was implemented to ensure water supply. In the district upto March 1993, under Rural protected water supply scheme 149 works were completed and the amount spent on them was Rs.555.892 lakh. Minor irrigation schemes completed were 145, and the amount spent on them was Rs.110.78 lakh. The amount spent on borewells was Rs.90.967 lakh and the number of borewells was 2,347.

### **Housing Scheme**

Among the number of problems faced by the urban and rural population, the housing problem is the most acute. Growing industrialisation, urbanisation, migration to cities, all put together have increased the demand for housing. The shortage of houses is seen among the towns of the district. The increased cost of construction, lack of developed housing schemes, high prices and migration to cities, in the recent past, have increased the dimension of this problem. To solve this problem in the recent decades, government has created Housing Boards, City and Town Improvement Trusts and City Development Authorities for housing like LIC, HUDCO and others, also provide finances.

### **Karnataka Housing Board, 1956**

This Board has State wide jurisdiction. Its zonal branch is in Hubli. From 1965-66 to 1989-90 (over two decades) under various schemes, 3,876 houses were built at a total cost of Rs.785.50 lakh.

### **Janata Housing Scheme**

In the recent decades, the government, specially in rural areas, identified the homeless and provided them free housing sites. Apart from this, to build houses at a low cost, loans were given to them. The popular Janata Housing scheme which is very much in force in rural areas was implemented in 1973-74. The central government introduced 'Indira Avas' scheme. The state has introduced the popular scheme of 'Ashraya' to economically backward classes and sites are allotted. After Zilla Panchayat Act came in to existence (1987), the rural housing is entrusted to the Zilla and Taluk Panchayats.

In the city areas, "Bhagya Mandira" scheme is introduced for the poor and the government provides them finance to build houses. Bigger cities and Municipalities in the district are providing quarters to their staff especially to the Pura Karmikas. In Dharwad district, 260 registered housing co-operative societies have mitigated the housing problem to a certain extent.

## CHAPTER 14

**LITERATURE AND CULTURE**

**D**harwad is the cultural capital of North Karnataka. Ancient temples, Mutts and Agraharas in the district encouraged the spread of education here and paved the way for the growth of literature and folk arts as well. Pampa was born in Annigeri. It has a tradition of poets starting with Kumara Vyasa, Kanakadasa and Sarvajna down to Shishunala Sharief and Bendre. Institutions like the Training College, Basel Mission, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Karnatak University and All India Radio Station have in different ways helped the spread of scholarship and creativity. It was here that Aalur Venkata Rao convened the first writers' conference in Karnataka. In the field of literature, it was here that the friends' circle which developed around Bendre was formed and nurtured. Dharwad is known all over India as a major centre of Hindustani music. Mallikarjuna Mansur hails from here. In theatre too, it was in this district that Sriranga tried his experiments with amateur troupes and professionals like Shirahatti Venkoba Rao, Vamanarao Master and Garud Sadashiva Rao carried on their theatre activities. Professional theatre has received constant support in Hubli city. Many of the theatre artistes from here have made it to the cinema as well. Literature and theatre of the region have played a unique role in national awakening. Temples and fairs of the region have been a fountain of inspiration for the folk arts. In the field of journalism too, many successful experiments have been tried out in Hubli and Dharwad. It was from here that a writer like Galaganath used his pen to awaken nationalist sentiments. Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag are also known as centers of fine arts. Even in a field like historical research, Dharwad emerged as the second most important centre, next only to Mysore, even without royal patronage. The region has produced Marathi writers too. The presence of many eminent Sanskrit scholars here is like a reminder of ancient Agrahara tradition.

**LITERATURE**

Dharwad district is ahead of all other districts of North Karnataka in the field of literature. Much of the area that the author of '*Kavirajamarga*' calls *Tirulgannada* (the essence of Kannada), is in the present Dharwad district. Besides this, a large part of the district is also the fertile '*beluvalanadu*'. Several *sivasaranas* (devotees of Siva) inhabited the region. Lord Someshwara of Puligere was the patron deity of the early devotees, while Mulagund, Lakshmeshwar and Lakkundi were the celebrated

Jaina pilgrim centres, which became the abode for several Jain poets. Literature flourished in the area because of the presence of a vast number of people who were deeply interested in and patronized literature. Not just in the past, even now the district is a major centre for those interested in literature.

While delineating the Kannada heartland, the author of *Kavirajamarga* names Puligere (Lakshmeshwara) in the present Dharwad district, Kopananagara in Raichur (presently Koppal) district, Kisuvolalu (Pattadakal) in Bijapur (presently Bagalkot) district and Okkunda in Belgaum district. Although Pampa, the first of the Kannada poets, (949 A.D) composed his works in Vemalawada, it was Banawase and Annigeri, the village his mother hailed from, which sustained him. Ranna, the author of *Gadhayuddha* or *Sahasa Bhima Vijaya*, was a native of Mudhol, but did all his writing in Lakkundi, under the patronage of Attimabbe. Sridharacharya, a Jain poet who hailed from Naragund (1049), has written a book on astrology entitled *Jatakatilaka*. Durgasimha of Sawadi village in Ron taluk, a grammarian in the court of the Chalukyan king Jayasimha, has translated Vasubhaagabhatta's *Panchatantra* from Sanskrit to Kannada. Achanna, a Jain poet who lived in Puligere, (1195) has written *Vardhamaana Puraana*, an epic in Champu metre. Another Jain poet by name Nayasena, a native of Mulagund, has written *Dharmamrita*.

In the 12th century, a number of *saranas* from the region participated in the social revolution led by Basavanna in Kalyana. Allama of Balligave, Ekantharamaiah of Abbalur and Adaiah from Puligere carried on the movement here. They have composed many *vachanas* too. Ambigara Chowdiah of Choudadanapura was a well-known composer of *vachanas*. Ekantharamaiah who resided in Abbalur and constructed the Someshwara temple there, has also composed many *vachanas*. Adaiah, who hailed from Sourashtra and settled down in Puligere (Lakshmeshwara), has composed *vachanas* dedicated to Sourashtra Someshwara. Mukhtayakka of Lakkundi was also a reputed composer. Mahalinga of Puligere has composed a work entitled *Ekottara Shatasthala* in 1425. Around 1430, Naranappa of Koliwad in Gadag wrote the great Kannada epic *Karnata Bharatha Kathamanjari* dedicating it to Lord Viranarayana of Gadag. This great epic written in Bhamini Shatpadi is popularly known as Kumaravyasa Bharatha or Gadugina Bharatha. It has been translated into Marathi as well. Siddamallarya of Betgeri wrote Devanga Purana in 1500 A.D. His contemporary Chamarasa of Narayanapura has authored Prabhulinga Leela. This famous literary work is the biography of Allama Prabhu. In 1448, a Jain poet from Amminabhavi wrote Dwadashanuprekshe. In around 1500, Suranga, a Veerashaiva poet of Puligere, wrote Trishasti Purathanara Charithre in the Champu style. In 1530, Sarvajna wrote many didactic poems in the stanza form of *tripadi*. He is believed to have been a native of Abbaluru. Danaparya of Gadag-Betgeri has written Shivasamvadhini in the *dwipadi* form. Kanakadasa, born in Bada village in the same district, was an ardent devotee of Kaginele Adhikeshava. Apart from the epic poems - Ramadanyacharithre, Nalacharithre and Mohana Tarangini, he has composed many popular devotional songs and was a leading poet of Dasapantha. In 1570, Shivalinga of Medleri in Ranibennuru Taluk wrote Istalinga Shataka. Rudramuni of Betgeri has written many songs in 1600 A.D.. Another poet by name Rama also appears to have hailed from the same place. Basappaarya of Mulagund composed a work in 1650. Paramabhakta of Lakshmeswar wrote Goraasurayudda in *Vaardhaka Shatpadi* Style in 1700. In the same year, Sangayya of Hubli translated Shivayoga Ratnakara from Telugu. Helavanakatte Giriyaamma, born in around 1750 A.D. at Ranibennur has composed many songs marked with the name (*ankitha*) Helavanakatte Ranga. Narasimha of Kurthukote has written Anubhava Shikamani in 1768. In 1800, Basavalinga, a poet who resided in Kundagol, has written Sowminikathe. The same year saw Sakkare Shanta Dharwad who composed Prabhudeva Charithre in the Yakshagana style. Shali Channabasappa of Dharwad has written Veersangayyana Dundhume (1800). Viraktadeva,

who hailed from Thiluvai, wrote 'Sanandaganeshwarana Sangathya'. Balaleela Mahanta Shiavayogi, a spiritually enlightened poet, who was a monk in Kalmata of Mulgund Math, has written 'Kaivalya Darpana' and many songs. Govinda Bhatta of Kalasa, Shishunala Sharief's spiritual guide, has composed many songs marked by the names 'Gudipura' and 'Kalmeshwara' during 1820. Kumaravibhu, who was the head of the Hangallu Viraktha Mutt, has written 'Bhikshukamaheshavilas' in Champu style. Shishunala Sharief Saheb (1840), an enlightened poet is well known for his philosophical poems marked by the name 'Shishunaladeesha'. Shivabasappa Shastri of Naregal (1840) has written 'Basava Pavada Leelamritha' in Bhaminishatpadi style. Nagalingappa (1820-1878) of Navilgunda has composed many songs marked by the names 'Gurunagalinga' and 'Nagalinga'. Annadanappiah Basavalingarya Aralematha (Annadani Basavalingarya 1830) who resided in Mundaragi, has composed the work 'Sateeka Rajashekhara Trutiyashwasavu'. Narasappa Kulkarni of Malligavada ('Bhavataraka')(1832), a spiritually enlightened poet, has written many philosophical poems. Hulagappa of Kolivada (1840) has composed many elegant poems marked by the names 'Kolivadada Kalla' and 'Kalleshwara'. Basavalinga of Kundagola (1850) is the author of many works. Srinivasathirtha, an ancestor of Sakkaribalacharya (Shantakavi) has written a few songs dedicated to Santhesha of Sathenahalli. Madivala Yogi of Kadakola in Ramadurga Taluk stayed in Gadag and has composed many enlightened poems.

### **Arunodaya Period**

When the British defeated the Peshwas (1818), Dharwad, Bijapur and Belgaum districts, which were under the Marathas came under the British rule. But the Maratha influence on public life continued even after their rule had ended as the administration was carried on from Bombay and also because of the cultural influence of Poona. Public meetings were held in Marathi. The first newspaper published from Dharwad was in Marathi. This situation continued uptill 1920. The Kannadigas had their education in Marathi. They had to go to Poona, Kolhapur or Mumbai for higher education. It was, therefore, natural that the educated were heavily influenced by Marathi.

Initially, the British officials called the Dharwad region as 'Southern Maratha country'. However, after having observed the cultural and linguistic differences, these officials impressed upon the Government that this was not a Marathi region and that they should prescribe different text books and teach in Kannada instead of Marathi. After 1850, the British made some changes in their education policy and started encouraging English education. After this period, Kannada literature, along with the rest of Indian literature, took a new direction. Many British Officials were responsible for the opening of schools in the local language – Kannada. Officials like Russell and Eliot deserve a mention here. They transferred some educated Kannadigas to this region. The chief among these were Channabasappa, Venkatarangokatti and Sheshgiri Rao Churamari. Lithography and letter press printing also had become available during this period. Basel Mission became active in Dharwad and evinced keen interest in Kannada printing, learning and teaching of Kannada.

The natives, annoyed by the arrogance of the Marathi speaking people and their disrespect towards Kannada, realized the advantages of English education and were eager to free themselves from this bondage. In such a situation, encouragement given to the learning of the local language led to the setting up of many new Kannada schools. To meet the demand of these Kannada schools, many textbooks were brought out. Much attention was given to the writing of textbooks in this period. Later on, along with textbooks, translations and thought-provoking books were also published. Some of these writers started publishing newspapers. These circumstances boosted the growth of Kannada literature in this region.



Since Hubli and Dharwad emerged as the major centres of business and education in the North Karnataka region, many educated youth, dramatists, actors, artists, writers and businessmen migrated to these twin cities in search of livelihood. Owing to these reasons, the districts has produced more works of literature than the others.

Ramdurga Sheshagiri Rao Churumari (1827-1884) settled down in Dharwad and translated 'Shakuntala' into Kannada in 1870. In addition to plays, he translated 'Jaimini Bharatha' into Marathi. Venkatarango Katti (1833-1909) of Batakurki, resided in Dharwad and contributed to the growth of Kannada literature as an editor of many a newspapers in Kannada and Marathi. 'Narathanu', 'Savai Madhavarayaam Che Nataka' are his important Marathi works. He has written 'Description of Karnataka Hisotry', Karnataka Gazetteer (1889), 'Vidhavegala Mundana Anacharavu' and other thought-provoking works. He also wrote a play. Deputy Channabasappa (1834-1881), a patron of the Kannada movement, not only in Dharwad district, but also in Mumbai-Karnataka region, encouraged authors to write books in Kannada. He was instrumental in setting up a number of Kannada schools and hostels. He has written two books on mathematics and translated Shakespeare's 'Comedy of Errors' into Kannada under the title 'Nagadavarannu Nagisuva Kathe'. Dhondur Narasimha Mulabagal (1848-1878) of Dharwad, besides translating many Sanskrit plays into Kannada, has written a book on Kannada grammar entitled 'Nudigattu' and translated 'Macbeth' into Kannada. Rodda Srinivasarayaru (1850-1929) of Dharwad, a teacher by profession, built many institutions and worked for the establishment of the Karnatak College. He was the president of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held at Hospet. He has written many Kannada poems.

Manvi Veerappa of Dharwad has written 'Kathasagara' (around 1854). Gurubasappa Halakatti (1854-1936) of Hooly, settled in Dharwad, has written many historical books. Bhima Rao Swami Rao Kamalapur (1854-1916), also from Hooly, has written three religious books and a book titled 'Ghatishashtra'. Sakkare Balacharya (1856-1921) of Sathenahalli has written many plays under the name 'Shantakavi'. He appears to have written more than 65 poems as well. He popularised and spread Kannada through Harikirthanas. He wrote poems in the name of 'Shanthesh' and 'Shantavittala'. He was a popular poet with a folk touch. Bhimaji Srinivas Adabaddi (1860-1894) of Ganthrivada has written many songs marked by the penname, 'Druvapada Vittala'. He has written two plays – 'Pennadegannadi' and 'Streedharasara'. Govinda Venkatesha Deshapande (1860-1945) of Savanur has written 'Kaaradagimahal Deshapandeyavara Charithre'. Gundabhatta Chittaguppi of Hombala (around 1860) has written 'Rambha-Shuka Samvadhavu' and other two works under the penname 'Ganeshopasaka'. Goolappa Kotrappa Arali (around 1860) of Gajendragad has written 'Kannada Showrya Sagara'. Appayyappa Hiremath of Shantagiri (around 1860) has written 'Streeyara Hadu' and 'Beegithiyara Hadu', etc.

Ramachandra Hanumantha Deshapande (1861-1931) of Narendra village, besides being a pioneer in the field of Kannada movement, was also a poet and a historian as well. He was the first one to secure a Master's degree in Arts in this region and was the founder-secretary of the Vidyavardhaka Sangha. He has written a book on the history of Karnataka and several biographies. Anantha Annaji Mantaganekar (1865) of Holemanner has written books on Vivekananda and Gandhiji. Srinivasadasaru (1865-1885) who was born in Kinnala and settled down in Kadaramandala, has composed many poems marked by the name 'Kadara Mandaligeesha'. The editor of 'Lokabandhu', Gururao Raghavendra Mamadapura (1865) of Dharwad has written 'Shrungara Padagala Sangraha' and eight other works. Hanagalla Kumarasami who was born in Joisara Aralahalli, established Shivayoga Mandira and has



composed 'Basavabashe', 'Nitisangraha' and some Bhajans. Krishnaji Ananth (around 1868) who was the Head Master of the Hanagal school, has written many poems. Shivarudrappa Somappa Kulkarni (1869-1918) wrote textbooks, poems and medical books which are marked by the name 'Gowrishha'.

Venkata Thiruko Kulkarni (1869-1942) of Galaganatha has written several novels under the name Galaganatha. Since he owned a printing press, he brought out a journal called 'Sadbhoda Chandrike' and serialized his novels in it. He established a 'Gurukula' in Guttal and brought out the periodical, 'Sadguru'. 60 out of his 80 novels have been published. Through his novels of good taste he was able to create a readership for Kannada novels and awaked nationalistic sentiments. His associate Ga. Thrum. Karpur has written a work depicting nationalistic sentiments besides authoring a biography on Tilak. B., F. Kale, a contemporary of Galaganath, has written detective novels. He has also authored many novels under the penname 'Nagesha'. Gadagaiah Huchaiah Honnapur Matha (1870-1933) has written 'Neetimanjari', a treatise on ethics and also authored many books on law. He is one of the pioneers of Kannada Journalism and he presided over the Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held in Madikeri.

Kabeerdas of Hubli (around 1870) has written 'Siddarooda Kathamritha'. Hiranyagarbha, who hailed from Hubli (around 1870), is a Jain poet and has written 'Vishwakruithi Parikshana' and 'Sarswathi Prabbanda', the former being a critical work on the ancient and contemporary literary works.

Vallabha Mahalinga Tatti of Hanagal (1870-1922) has written five works including 'Kannadigara Janmasarthakathe'. Venkateshanarayana Jamakhandi of Hanagal (1870) has written a book on arithmetic. Srinivasa Venkatesha Katti (1872-1922) has translated one of Harsha's plays into Kannada with the title 'Sangeethapriyadarshika'. Most of his poems have been published in the monthly 'Prabhata'. Mudaveedu Krishnarao (1874-1947), who hailed from Ranibennur was the editor of Dharwada Vritta, a Marathi periodical for sometime. Later, he also edited two Kannada journals 'Karnataka Vritha' and 'Dhananjaya'. He was not only a poet and a great orator but also a great performer of Harikathas. He presided over the 24th Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held at Belgaum.

Jeevaji Vishnu Gote of Naragund (1874) has translated Johnson's 'Rasceleas' novel into Kannada besides authoring 10 more works. Yalloguddo Kulkarni (1878-1955) who hailed from Guttal village of Haveri taluk stayed at Agadi with Seshachala Swami and translated many Marathi articles which appeared in *Kesari* under the pen name 'Vasudevaagraja'. He has also written many works on eminent personalities besides translating 'Dasa Bodha' of Samartha Ramadas into Kannada.

Fakirappa Gurubasappa Halakatti (1880-1964) who was born in Dharwad but settled down at Bijapur was the founder editor of 'Shivanubhava' and 'Namma Karnataka' journals. He was a pioneer in collecting many Sharana's *Vachanas* and rightly a title 'Vachanapithamaha' was conferred on him. He was the president of the Twelfth Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held in Bellary in the year 1926. Alur Venkata Rao (1880-1964) who led Kannada movement and unification movement wrote 'Karnataka Gathavaibhava' and 'Karnataka Veerarathnagalu' to awaken the Kannadigas about their glorious heritage. People referred to him as 'Karnataka Kulapurohitha' with reverence.

Sharanappa of Agadi (around 1880) has written 'Virataparva Moodapayada Bhagavatarata'. Rev. Chennappa Uttangi (1881-1962) of Dharwad, a Government officer, served in Dharwad, Hubli, Mundargi and Haveri and has written books on Hindu religion, untouchability and *vachanas*. His important edited work is 'Sarvajna Vachanagalu'. He has also written books in English on Yellamma and Basavanna. He also presided over the 32<sup>nd</sup> Kannada Sahitya Sammelan (1939) held at Kalburgi. Mahadeva Prabhakar

Shastri Pujara (1884-1962) who hailed from Bankapur was a pioneering grammarian and has written 13 works on various subjects. Gopalacharya Adabaddi of Kalghatagi (1884-1936) has also written many plays under the pen name 'Abhijna Kavi'. His important play is 'Viveka Vijaya'. Narayanarao Krishna Rao Huyilgol from Gadag (1884-1971) has tried to reform theatre through his poetry and plays. The popular song 'Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Nadu' was authored by him. Raghavendra Krishna Inamathi a landlord from Annigeri, (1885-1940) has written many plays and books on history. Garuda Sadashiva Rao (1884-1955), who resided at Gadag, has served theatre and authored around 58 works. Gundu Krishna Churamari (around 1885) was in service at Hubli and has translated 'Othello' into Kannada under the title 'Raghavendra Rao Nataka'. Achyutharao Krishna Rao Huyilgol of Gadag (around 1885) has written 14 works which include plays, biographies and books on freedom struggle. Basavaraja Shastry of Kodikoppa Math in Ron Taluk (1886-1953) was a scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit. He has written a total of 12 books. His 'Kannada Gadyada Aidu Magabbegalu' work has won the Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Award. Narayana Srinivasa Rajapurohit who hails from Agadi has written many research works. Shivalingappa Shivayogappa Basavanala, who resided at Dharwad (1893-1951), has written many books in Kannada, Marathi and English languages. He has made an extraordinary contribution to Vachana literature. Dattatreya Krishna Bharadwaj of Kundagol (1891-1953) was a doctor by profession and he was the editor of many journals and author of many works. People conferred the title "Vaidya Guru" on him. Bhimaji Jivaji Hulakavi (1895-1959) was the convenor of 'Sharadeya Muthina Sara', a literary serial. Rama Rao Naragundkar (around 1885) has not only translated many law books into Kannada but also written a skit. Gururaja Bhimacharya Joshi (1897) of Gadag has written a few books. Krishnaji Bapurao Kurandawada (around 1900) was a teacher at Bankapur and has written 'Drowpadi Swayamvara'. Krishna Rao Balaji of Bendigeri, who was a teacher at Dharwad wrote a treatise in English on chapter 11 to 13 of the Jaimini Bharatha.

**Foreign Writers:** Soon after Dharwad came under the British Rule, many foreign religious preachers and officials tried to highlight the essence of Kannada language. Although poetry writing was quite familiar to our writers, the association with English officers, English education and contact with mega cities such as Mumbai and Pune influenced the poetry writing and soon a conspicuous change was evident in the style of writing poetry. These foreign officials and writers have influenced greatly to emancipate Kannada writers from the clutches of the influential Marathi language. They not only established a Training School at Dharwad but also convinced their superiors that the Southern Maratha Region was not a Marathi speaking region and reported that Dharwad was a Kannada speaking region. It is a very important fact to note that these officials supported the appointment of Kannada speaking people in Government service, particularly in the education department. These efforts culminated in the appointment of Deputy Channabasappa, Venkatarango Katti, Rodda Srinivasa Rao, R.S. Kittur, as officers and they strove for the development of Kannada language in this region. Of these officials William Alen Russel (1892) encouraged the writers although he did not bring out any works. Walter Elliot (1822-1883) wrote his memoirs in English and worked on the collection of epigraphs and initiated archaeological research in this region. He was also responsible for the opening of a Kannada school in Dharwad. Rev. Ferdinand F. Kittel (1832-1903) stayed at Dharwad for some time and took up an indepth study of Kannada. Rev. Fredrick Zeigler stayed at Hubli-Dharwad for 35 long years and also served as the President of the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha in the year 1893-94. He not only wrote many works in English and Kannada but also compiled a dictionary for the first time for school children. (1876). John F. Fleet (1847-1917) was an education officer for the Southern Maharashtra, got an honorary meambership of the Vidyavardhaka Sangha. He wrote a book on the rulers of Karnataka in English and collected many epigraphs of this region. He also collected many historical ballads of

this region. J. Mac (around 1862) along with Kittel brought out a fortnightly 'Vichitra Varthamana Sangraha', which was published both in Kannada and English. A collection of poems called "Kavyapunja" has also been brought out by them. Rodda Srinivasrao and others were their disciples. The foreigners supported these local writers in various ways. Because of their efforts Kannada language was revived in Dharwad region.

### Navodaya period

The poets during the last part of the century appear to have made an attempt to liberate themselves from the traditional poetry writing styles. This could be seen in one or two compositions of Shanthakavi. Revival of regionalism, publication of newspapers, knowledge of English language, improvement in printing and communication systems lead to many experiments in poetry. The meter tread a different path discarding the old one. During this time, small story, novels, plays, travelogues, essays, research into ancient works and translations made their way into Kannada literature. The subject dealt with in these works was centred around the life of common people and nature. The Karnataka Sahitya Parishath, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Ithihasa Samshodana Mandala and other literary organisations made their appearance during this period. Along with these institutions, the 'Prabuddha Karnataka', 'Sahitya Parishath Patrike', 'Vagbhushana', 'Jayakarnataka', 'Jeevana', 'Jayanthi' and other literary journals encouraged the writers of the time. This led to the emergence of many a poet. Their number was more in Dharwad. The arrival of many people to Dharwad in search of jobs paved the way for emergence of literary activities. Besides this, a friends' circle called "Geleyara Gumpu" had emerged to promote writers. Prior to the formation of Geleyara Gumpu, the literary activities in a small way was in existence at Writers' Street in Dharwad. The contributions made by Geleyaragumpu was noteworthy.

**Geleyara Gumpu :** Many persons influenced by the Geleyaragumpu undertook literary activities in a big way. Perhaps this circle might have been started when D.R. Bendre came to Dharwad in 1918 after completing his education. This circle consisted of Bendre, his friends, students and lovers of literature. Those who wrote poetry had an opportunity to read before the circle once in a week and it was subjected to criticism to help the writer to improve upon himself. Although Bendre was the central figure of the circle, writers like Krishna Sharma Betgeri, V.K. Gokak, R.S. Mugali, S.G. Kulkarni, Prahlad Nargal, Narayana Sangam and others played a key role in the development of different facets of the Kannada poetry. Halasangi Madhurachanna of Bijapur District, Revappa Kapase, Dhoola and others were influenced by this circle. The other notable event of this circle was taking over of 'Jayakarnataka' journal from Alur Venkata Rao. It became the official journal of this circle. It was a powerful medium to reflect upon the objective literature of Navodaya period and its circulation increased. The members of this circle got dispersed to different places after 1933 but they carried the spirit of this circle and continued their work with the same enthusiasm.

During the beginning of the Navodaya period many poets, it appears, followed the metre and style of old tradition. Yet, they adopted new subjects for their creativity. Majority of poets who were born during 1900 and after appears to have continued this tradition. Later when the modern cult (*Navya Pantha*) came into being, many Navodaya poets also took to this style of writing. The main objective of this style of writing was to compose poetry reflecting the aspirations of the common people. This cult started around 1950. Gokak, Kanavi and others wrote poetry in both styles. With the advent of *Bandaya* movement, many poets wrote in this style also. Therefore, from the point of view of revival and historical development of literature, while dealing with writers the classification of

literature into short story, novel, poetry, essay, travelogue and others is not adopted. Instead, the chronology of poets is followed. Since the drama is an audio visual medium, it has been dealt with separately.

### **Modern literature (*Navya Sahitya*)**

Writers of modern literature wrote poetry which was very near to the life of common man. It can be said that they are the explorers of values of life and they are of the opinion that poetry should reflect nativity (*mannina vasanae*) and the stark reality of life. V.K. Gokak was the first poet to compose such poems. Later, many poets of Navodaya period switched over to modern literature.

This Navya movement continued and later manifested itself as *Banadaya Sahitya*. Though this movement attracted a few young poets, many writers from Navya school also joined Bandaya style of writing. The aim and objective of Bandaya literature is to protest against exploitation and social injustice meted out to the suppressed class of society through the medium of literature.

The district has seen many writers with multi-faced talents of older generation like Bendre, Mugali, Gokak, V.M. Inamdar, Basavanala, Sali Ramachandra Rao, Betgeri Krishnasharma, D.B. Kulkarni, Krishnakumar Kalluru, Prahlad Naregal, S.S. Malawada, N.K. Kulkarni, Naryana Sangama, Huyilugola Narayanarao, P.V. Acharya, Mudaveedu Krishnarao, Sham.Ba.Joshi, S.S.Wodeyar, R.C. Hiremath, Aluru Venkatarao, G.B. Joshi (Jadabharatha), Bhoosanoor Math, Varadaraj Huyilugola, Siddalinga Desai, Channamallapa Kavali, Negalooru Ranganatha, B.R. Waadappi, D.S. Karki, Raobahaddur, Valigangappa, D.L. Kerur, N.S. Gadagakar, G.S. Amooru, Shanthinatha Desai, Ramachandra Kottalagi, Kalamadani Gururayaru, Burli Bindumadhava, Kurtukoti and Basavaraja Kattimani.

Chandrashekara Patil, Giraddi Govindaraj, Chandrashekara Kambara, Sreenivas Tophakane, Devendrakumar Hakari, G.V. Kulkarni, R.G. Kulkarni, Govindamurthy Desai, M. Dastgir, Vem.Mu. Joshi, M.M. Kulburgi, Siddalinga Pattannashetty, Veeranna Rajoor, Panchakshrayya Hiremath, Somashekara Imrapura, V.G. Maarihala, M. Jeevana, M.N. Rajashekaraiah, Sadananda Nayak, Neginala, Girish Karnard, Paraddi Mallikarjun, B.V. Shirur, V.S. Hittalamani, Surendradani, K.S. Narayanacharya, Deshapande Subbaraya and many more are the talents of the next generation. There are many women writers who have been discussed separately. Sudarshan Desai is a noted writer of detective novels.

In the field of historical research, the service rendered by Aluru Venkatarao, Na.Shri. Rajapurohith, Bengeri Huchurao, R.S. Panchamukhi, K.B. Pathak (Hubli), P.B. Desai, G.S. Dixit, Varadaraj Umarji, A.M. Annageri, S.S. Wodeyar, Srinivas Ritti, B.R. Gopal, A. Sundara, M.M. Kalaburgi, S. Shettar, K.R. Basavaraj, Raghunath Bhat, Leela Shantakumari, Ru.Ma. Shadaksharaiah, Padigar, Sindhagi Rajashekar are all worth mentioning. The Karnataka Historical Research Centre (1914), Kannada Research Centre, Karnatak University and such other bodies have been a constant source of inspiration and encouragement to these eminent people.

During the period of national awareness, Alur and Mudaveedu strove hard to awaken the public about nationalism through biographies and analytical writings. The famous intellectuals R.R. Diwakar, N. S. Hardikar, R.V. Karagudari, Sridhar Khanolkara, Kallanagowda (K.F.) Patil, Balachandra Ghanekar, Gurunath Joshi. Managoli, Siddanathapanth, Bindu Madhav Burli, Abdul Samad belong to the genre of Alur and Mudaveedu.

Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre (1896-1982) was the pivot around whom the 'Geleyara Gumpu' or 'Friends Circle' revolved. He is popularly known by the name "Ambikatanayadatta". He has written many poems and plays. His contribution to children's literature is also wellknown. He presided over the 27th Kannada Sahitya Sammelana in the year 1943 organised at Shimoga. Recipient of both Karnataka and Central Sahitya Academy awards, D.R. Bendre was conferred with the Padmashree. He is also the recipient of Bharatiya Jnanapitha Award for the year 1974. Karaveerappa Basappa Angadi (1897) from Menasigi of Ron Taluk composed 'Aarathi Padagalu'. Channabasappa Yellappa Kavali (1900-1985) from Byadgi has many literary works to his credit. His book on children "Puttannana Prapancha" has bagged the Central award. Kote Basappa Shastry (1900) from Gadag has written "Shadaksharadevana Sthotra Manjari". Hailing from the same place, Giryappa Gouda Basava Gouda Babu Gouda (1900), wrote "Tande Magalige Bareda Ole" and other works. Aiyana Gouda Mallesha Gouda Patil (1901) from the same place is an author of three works. T.L. Kempanna Nayaka of Haalakere, Ron Taluk (1901-1975) has written 'Vishwadharma Prakasha', a literary piece. Govindacharya Bheemacharya Joshi (Jadabharatha) from Hombala (1905-1994) being the author of many plays, has striven hard for the development of theatre. He was awarded the prestigious 'Padmashri'. Mevundi Mallanna from Mevundi (1906-1995) has many a contribution from his pen to the literary world of children, besides authoring 'Kannada Shasana Kavigalu'. Ranganatha Srinivasa Mugali (1906-1993) who wrote under the pen name of 'Rasikaranga' hailed from Hole Aalooru of Ron taluk. Many novels, plays and articles regarding the history of Karnataka have been written by him. He has literary works to his credit in two languages – English and Kannada. The Pune University conferred upon him the D.Litt. honour. The 44th Kannada Sahitya Sammelana was presided over by him. He was the recipient of the Sahitya Academy Award for the year 1976. Jaavooru in Dharwad district has contributed another eminent person Prahlad Banderao Naregall (Vatsa) (1907). He has written essays and novels. Also he has translated Rabindra Nath Tagore's 'Gitanjali'. Guddo Yallo Kulkarni from Agadi (1908) has served for 40 years as the editor of 'Sadbodha Chandrike'. Krishnakumar Kallooru from Kallooru of Dharwad (1909-1982) is one amongst the short story writers from the Navodaya period. His play 'Jaagruta Bhaarata' won the first place in 1955 from the Bombay Government. Panduranga Tammaji Kulakarni (1900) from Menasagi village of Ron taluk was a doctor by profession and has written many books on medicine. He translated the Marathi work 'Daasabodha' into the Kannada.

Vinayaka Krishna Gokak (born in Savanur) has written poetry, drama, criticism, essay and travelogues. His famous novel is 'Samarasave Jeevana 'Bharatha Sindhu Rashimi' is his epic. He belongs to the Navya and Navodaya period of poets. The prestigious Padmashree and Jnanapeetha Awards, Central and State Sahitya Akademy awards were conferred upon him.

Kumara Vibhuswamiji of the Viraktamatha of Hanagal authored 'Bhikshuka Mahesha Vilasa' and others. From the same Mutt, Kumaraswamiji of Giri yapura has authored Vachanas of Shivayogi Siddarama. Sangappa Sanganabasappa Maalavada (1910-1987) from Menasagi village is famous as a researcher and essayist. He is an awardee of the 1972 State Sahitya Academy. Sangaiah Shivamurthaiah Bhoosanuramatha (1911) who hailed from Nidagundi has not only written 'Shoonya Sampaadana Paraamarshe' but also other works. The above mentioned book bagged the 1969 Sahitya Academy Award. His 'Bhavya-maana' bagged the Central Sahitya Academy award. From Kundagola, we have Hireharakuni Sadashivaswamy Shivananda Matha (1913), who has written books on Veerashaiva Jagadguru and is also a Keerathanakar. Narayana Krishna Kulkarni (N.K.) (1913) is from Gadag and has written plays, criticisms and humorous writings. He won the 1981 Sahitya Academy award. Amrita Mahadeva Annigeri (1914-1987) from Annigeri has written books in large numbers about the centres



of sculptural eminence like Aihole, Badami, Bijapur etc. He also had expertise in deciphering relics/ inscriptions. From the same place B.R. Waadappi (Bhaarateesha 1914) has written plays, essays and short stories.. His Taarakambi has won the State Sahitya Academy Award. G.D. Naadakarni is famous for his literary criticism and essays, while Negalooru Ranganatha (Neranga) is a multi-faceted talented writer. Venkatesha Kulakarni has translated books on law into Kannada. H.K. Ranganath, the author of many plays lived in Dharwad for a long time. S.R. Malagi is known for his criticism. Narayana Sreenivasa Gadagakara (S. Ramananda 1915) has penned profiles, poetry and essays. His Vaaglahari, bagged the state government award in the year 1956. From Abbigeri of Ron taluk, Ramachandra Venkatesha Kulkarni (1918) has written many essays among which Gaalipata is one. Krishnacharya Tammannacharya Pandurangi from Tumminakatti (1918), being a scholar of Sanskrit has written books on Sanskrit literature in Sanskrit itself as well as in Kannada and English. Pandarinathacharya Golagali, Ramacharya Galagali, K. Krishnamurthy, B.R. Modak, K.S. Narayanacharya, Keshava Sharma Galagali, Dayananda Shanbhagh, Khadabadi, Chandramouli Naikar, Balachandra Shastry, Maheshwara Joshi and Rajeshwara Shastry are the other worthy Sanskrit scholars who wrote in Kannada. Channappa Erayseeme from Haravi of Dharwad (1919) wrote many books. His Jenu, a book on science won an award (1964). Rudraiah Chandaiah Hiremath of Kurudagi from Ron taluk (1920) was the Vice-Chancellor of the Karnataka University. He is very well known for his criticisms and poetry. He has won the the Sahitya Academy Award for the year 1970.

Kanakappa Hanumappa Dasar (1921) of Gajendragad wrote two books on spirituality under the pen name Kanakadasa. Maribasanna Sannabasappa Sunkapura (1921) hailing from Mulagund edited many ancient works and brought out many books on folk literature. He was the receipient of the 1981 State Sahitya Academy Award. Eshwaran (1922) from Shiggaon taluk s Hiremallooru brought out many literary works and edited many works besides Hariharana Krutigalu Sankhyaniraya. Including his English works, he has more than 50 literary pieces to his credit. He got the Academy Award in 1983. Subbanna Ranganatha Yekkundi (1923) who hailed from Ranibennur was famous as a poet, a critic, a story-writer and also a novelist. He bagged the State Award for Teachers and also the Soviet Land Nehru Award. In 1982 the state Sahitya Academy Award was given to him. He is also the receipient of the Central Sahitya Academy Award. Vasantha Madhavarao Koravara from Mundargi has written books on science. Dattatreya Mallara Kulkarni, hailing from Guttal in Haveri taluk contributed to the literary world and is the author of Mallaari Sahasranaama Mattu Naamaavali and many others. Sadashiva Shivadeva Wodeyaru from Marewada (1924) is the author of many books in Kannada and English. His Ravindradareshana got the State Sahitya Academy Award (1966). Rani Channamma his literary piece in English was published and it has been translated into many other languages. Gururaja Shamacharya Amooru (1925) from Bommanahalli has contributed to the fields of criticism and editing. In 1991 he was conferred with the State Sahitya Academy award. From the district of Gadag, the village of Hombala has a famous poet to its credit namely Channaveera Kanavi (1928). His many collections of poetry are very popular. He also has the credit of editing several books. He has been conferred with the State as well as the Central Sahitya Academy Awards. Govindamurthy Desai (1926) from Savanur has written stories and novels. Keertinatha Kurtukoti (1928) from Gadag is a critic and has penned many plays. Nadedu Banda Daari is his famous edited work. He was conferred with the 1971 State Sahitya Academy Award. Shankara Mokashi Puneekar (1929) from Dharwad has written many works under the pen name Kanasiga. Gangavva Gangamayi and Avadheshwari are his two famous novels. The 1986 State as well as Central Sahitya Academy Awards were bestowed upon him. Sheshachala Na. Kulkarni (1929) from Agadi is the author of many texts on the subject of Chidambara Bhakti literature.

Sreenivasa Havanoor (1929) hailing from Havanoor of Haveri district has worked in the fields of research and editing. His Kaagege Helida Kathe has won the State Sahitya Academy award. Vasantha Kavali (1930) from Haveri was proficient in music composition and play writing. He translated Bhasa's plays. Kumaravyasa was his pen name. From Konnuru we have C. Sham. Bhoosareddy (1930). He has to his credit 25 literary works covering criticism, editing and biographies. Krishna Shamacharya Amoor (1931) wrote many books on the subject of mathematics. M.R. Gajendragad (1931) from Gajendragad served as the Vice-Chancellor of Kuvempu University and penned many theses. M. Haridasarayaru who became famous with his Balina Gida, Janardhana Gurakara, the author of the famous novel Kaimamsa are from Dakshina Kannada. The famous health scientist and writer M. Gopalakrishnarao lived in Dharwad for many years. Basavalingaiah Veeraiah Mallapura (1931) from Itagi of Ron taluk has produced many works in Halegannada on the Veerashaiva literature. He also presided over the Ron Taluk Kannada Sahitya Sammelan.

Shivaputrappa Rayappa Gunjala from Koliwada (1932) wrote many books on Library Science. D.N. Bagari from Rottigawada is also famous for such works. Hulagappa Ramappa Bandiwaddara (1932) from Soodi village of Ron taluk also has a few works to his credit. H.N. Hoogara (1932) from Gadag is a famous playwright. Many drama companies have staged his plays. This actor cum script writer has won the State Natak Academy Award. Shadaksharaiah Chandraiah Hiremath (1932) from Kuradagi in Ron taluk has written many books on Law. His Hindu Vaarasa Kanoonu has won him an award from the Kannada and Culture Department. N.K. Jogalekar of Bharadi village from Haveri taluk (1932) has been the author of many books on astrology. Vasantha Ranganatha Mutalika Desai (1933) from Dharwad has penned Chidambara Bhakti Geetegalu and 50 other literary works. Basavarajappa Veerappa Dambala (1935) of Ron has collections of poems, folk literature, novels and abundant material about law in the form of books, to his credit. Murugha Rajendra Magavi (1936) of Haveri has published a collection of stories called Ellaaru Nammavare. Kallappa Balappa Kambali (1938) of Arahunasi from Ron taluk has written many biographies (1938). Rajashekharaiah Sangaiah Bhoosanuramatha (1938) of Nidagundi of the same taluk has written science fictions, novels, plays and children's literature numbering over 60. Chandrashekhara Patil (1939) from Hattimatturu is the writer of many plays. He was the editor of Sankramana, a literary journal. Also he is a pioneer of the Bandaya literature. The Karnataka Sahitya Academy Award has been conferred upon him. Giraddi Govindaraja (1939) from Abbigeri has written poems and stories, criticism on theatre. The Karnataka Nataka Academy Vidyavardhaka Sangha and many other institutions have awarded him. Also he was the first President of Ron Taluk Sahitya Sammelan. Ayyappaiah Siddaiah Hiremath (1939) of Ron Taluk has written many books and has edited many works. Somashekhara Imprapura (1940) of Abbigeri also from Ron, has written about 20 books which include Folklore, Poetry and criticism. The Karnataka Sahitya Academy and Vidyavardhaka Sangha honoured him with awards. Gadaada Rajendra (1940) from Belavanike of Ron Taluk has brought out many collections of poems. Hailing from the same taluk is Mohammadali Dastagir of Gogeri (1942) who published many collections of poems as well as plays.

M. Jeevan was famous as a playwright, novelist and also as a journalist. Gangadhara Mallikarjunappa Nandi (1944) from Haveri has about 15 books to his credit. Hailing from Sarjapur of the same taluk is Basappa Bheemappa Naganura (1944). He has published three collections of poems on children's literature. Krishna Gurunatha Joshi of Holemannuru (1944) has written books on social sciences.



Veerabhadrappa Shivabasappa Kashetty of Batturu from Shirhatti Taluk (1946) published collection of poems. Yehcharappaiah Swamy of Gajendragada (1947-1979) wrote Yehcharaswamy Suprabhata and Bhajana Padagalu . Of the same taluk from the village Jakkali, Lokanagowda Venkanagowda Patil (1948), has written books on literature and research. G.N. Karabasava Gowder (1951) from Haveri, brought out a collection of stories called Badukina Chitragalu . Satish Kulkarni (1951) of Dharwad has two collections of poems and has edited several books. From the village of Hire Alagundi of Ron taluk we have Alagundi Annadanaiah (1953). Akanksha is his collection of poems. Hailing from the same taluk but from Savadi village is Doddannavaru Shankaranna (1953) whose novels and poems are well read. M.B. Adnoor (1954) from Hulluru has Kannagalisade Kelu Geleya , a collection of poems to his credit. From the village Mallapura in Ron taluk hailed Mahantesha Mallanagowda (1954) who has written stories and novels. G. Shoukat Ali (1954) from Hirehala has written Durugamurugi and other books. Vasantha Kulkarni wrote poems under the pen name of Kuvara Hirehaala .

Yallappa Halakurki (1954) of Yavagal has written many books and composed many *vachanas* under his pen name Yalleshapriya Yavagal Veerabhadreshwara . B.N. Pattar (1955) of Haralapura from Gadag taluk is a noteworthy writer. Chikkanaragunda Sangamesha (1956) of Sawadi village of Ron taluk has also written many books. M.B. Kulakarni (1962) of Bankapura is the author of Ayurveda Mattu Arogya . Shivayogi Basappa Surebana (1963) of Gadagoli village in Ron taluk is a well known writer. G.M. Kulakarni (1964) of Haveri has published a collection of poems called Kattalalli Khalitatte Hididavaru . Mahadeva Banakara of Ranebennur is a major poet and has composed *Vachanas* in the Shatpadi style. Ga.Sa.Halappa, Patila Puttappa, K.S. Deshpande, H.V. Nagesh, Sadananda Kanavalli, Shivananda Gubbannanavar, N.A. Patil, M.S. Rajashekharaiiah, Meti and other writers of social sciences are worthy of mention.

The talent of Sriranga, known for his experiments in theatre, found a perfect forum in Dharwad. He hailed from Agarkheda of Bijapur district. Many of his plays including Hari-Janivaara were staged here. He is also famous as a critic and as a novelist. Betgeri Krishna Sharma is famous as a story-writer, a novelist and a journalist. Eminent researcher, critic and epigraphist Dr. M.M. Kalburgi is from Sindhgi of Bijapur district. Famous historian C.M Kulkarni who settled down in Mumbai hails from Dharwad. C.S. Kulakarni better known by his pen name Chidambarananda served as a lecturer in Dharwad. Shantinatha Desai from Uttara Karnataka is a famous literary personality. He is also famous as a playwright and as a critic. Ra.Yu. Dharawadakar who lived in Dharwad but hails from Bagalkot is known as a critic, a writer and as a scholar. Narayana Mahishi who resided in Bangalore is a writer of articles on science while M.S. Vrushabhendraswamy is a famous writer and critic.

### Women Writers

During the revolutionary period in and around Kalyana, many women exponents of the *Vachanas* were spotted. After that, for a long time, noteworthy contribution by any woman writer was seldom found. Though a woman writer or two is spotted during this period, her contribution is inconspicuous. Hailing from Lakkundi, Attimabbe resided there and was a constant source of encouragement to the great poet Ranna. She prepared many copies of Ponna's Shanthi Purana and distributed it. Besides the role of a copy writer, she has not produced any work of her own. Muktayakka, from the same place, is noted as the first woman exponent of *Vachanas*. She wrote many *vachanas* under the name Ajagannathande. Later in course of time, Helavanakatte Giryamma is found to be a famous poetess. Chandrasahana Kathe and other books have been written by her. She also has written many songs

on Lord Ranganatha. Barring these isolated cases of women writers the district is not found to have produced such eminent women known for their prowess.

During the beginning of the 20th century, such developments like creation government jobs, awareness regarding personality development, Independence Movement and other developments resulted in more attention being concentrated on development of women. Many women writers based in Dharwad today owe their roots to their parental towns and cities. Marriage brought many of them here. Sunanda Belagaonkar, belongs to the Navodaya age and is famous for her works. Shanthadevi Malawada is another woman writer famous for her books. She presided over Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held at Bagalkot. Geetha Kulkarni, a famous novelist won the Academy Award for her works.

Champavathi Mahishi from Dharwad has collections of stories and novels to her credit. Sharada Gokak has two collections of poems and one biography to her credit. Sarojini Mahishi from Dharwad has credentials in two fields Literature and Politics. She is the author of 13 books. She has translated Mankutimmanakagga into Hindi. She has won the State Government Award. Aashalath Yadavada from Haveri has penned the novel Nava Vivaha. Many other novels and other books in English are to her credit. Shantha Yogeeshya Yadrami from Dharwad has written biographies and novels. Vimala Channabasappa Kenkerematha has written three books on paintings and Bharathanatyam. She has also written poems. Veena Shantheshwar from Dharwad has written stories and novels. She is an awardee of the State Sahitya Academy. Malathi Pattanashetty is a poetess as well as a critic. Sarojini Shintry has written books in English and Kannada. Residing now in Bangalore is Vanamala Acharya, a story writer and a critic. Leela Shanthakumari is a famous researcher. Sudha Narayanamurthy hailing from Shiggaon has written travelogues and novels. Leela Garadi from Gadag has one collection of poems and also has translations from Kannada to Hindi to her credit. From Dharwad, Hema Pattanashetty has collection of poems, plays, biographies and collections of stories to her credit. Dakshayini Hiremath also from Dharwad has penned the novel Sangeetha. Latha Gutti from the same district has brought out a collection of poems called Varthamana. Rudrapura Sarojini Chalawara has written books regarding the Independence Movement. Kulashekhari from Ranibennur is a poetess and also has written many books. We have Lalitha Kerimani from Navalgund with her literary work Mahatama Shri Sharifaru. Leela Kalakoti from Dharwad has brought out three collections of poems. Besides, under the pen name Bheemeshakrishna a lady from Haveri taluk has composed many a devotional Dasa Padas. Jyothsna Kamath from Dharwad has written books on the subject of medieval social history. Chennakka Yeligara (Pavate) from Dharwad is famous for her research articles. Vasundhara Filliozat has written many books pertaining to the history of Vijayanagar. Shanthadevi Kanavi is famous for her stories and literary essays. Besides this, Shalini Raghunath Bhat from Shirsi, Sangavva Karaveerashettar and Shivalingammakatti from Bagalkot, Sheela Tenginkai from Sholapur, Shantha Imrapura from Muddebihal, Jaishri B. Belavaladavara from Sirsi Taluk, P. Parvathamma from Davanagere, Sukanya Maruthi from Kottur are the famous women writers who came and settled down in Dharwad.

### **Printing and Publications**

The Printing in Kannada language, it appears, began in the district of Dharwad after 1850. Around 1860 the Savanur Press and Jnanabodhaka Press in Savanur were the two lithograph printing presses. Printing of the Persian language books were done in Savanur Press while that of Kannada language were done in the Jnanabodhaka press. In this press, the printing of books like, Srikrishna Paarijatha, Dundume Hadina Pustakagalu, Jaimini Bharatha, Basava Purana, Sarvajna Tripadigalu,

Nagavarma s Chandombudhi , etc., were undertaken by 1862. By 1865 this printing press was shifted to Dharwad. The owner was Durgaprasad Misra. During the period between 1860 and 1867 Dharwad developed other similar presses like the Sanmargadarshaka, Jnanavardhaka and Jnanasagara presses. The Sanmargadarshaka press printed books in Marathi also. Govinda Prabhakara Joshi was the owner of this press. The first Kannada Almanac of the Hindus was printed in the Jnanavardhaka press. The Chandrodaya Mudranalaya existed even before 1866.

Since the letters etched on the stone blocks (lithography) were even, there was an effort to place these etches in between rows of printing types. The British Officer Russel encouraged this venture and around 1870, Venkata Rango Katti from Belgaum prepared these types for printing with the help of an artist. This innovative method led to the growth of local presses and also became the centre for production of types used for printing. Henceforth many printing schools emerged and the tradition followed.

As the printing and publishing of books increased, rules and regulations for systematised printing was introduced by the Mumbai province. Since the trade of printing and sale of books became a constant source of employment many took to it. Of the very many who undertook this venture, Kalyanappa Madana Shetty, Anaada Channaveerappa, M.S. Khanolkar and others began attending conferences and exhibitions and started book sales. This helped the initial growth of the book-industry. Previously those who owned the presses were themselves the publishers too. Many writers would arrange the sales of their books themselves. Galaganatha, the famous writer would travel from place to place to conduct his own book sales. This is just an example. Since the sales of books was a profitable business, later on, many people opened their own book stalls. Even now, many prestigious publishers and sellers of books of Kannada literature are present in Dharwad. These publishing houses have helped the growth of the business of Kannada books. Along with this, in 1907, a conference of book writers was held in Dharwad. Pratibha Granthamale, Manohara Granthamale, Minchinaballi, Shaitya Bhandara, Samaja Pustakalaya, Sankramana Prakashana, Burli Bindu Madhava Smaraka Pratishthana s Minchinballi Prakashana, the Publishing section of the Karnatak University and the Agriculture University, the Murusavira Matha and Gadag s Tontadaryamatha, Loka Shikshana Trust, etc. were the main publishing units. Bindumadhava Burli started the Minchinaballi Prakashana for the cause of printing literature for intellectuals in 1937. It is now continuing under the editorship of Surendradani. Gadag stands at the forefront in the business of printing, at the state level.

### **Sanskrit Literature**

More than 100 *Agraharas* of this district were famous for scholarship in Sanskrit. In spite of this we find very few who have actually written in Sanskrit. Many scholars though had proficiency in Sanskrit, were proficient in Kannada also. They used to write in both these languages. Very many Sanskrit books were published either with Kannada footnotes (Teeku) or translations. During such circumstances the script of these books naturally would be in Kannada itself. Both the languages have been found to be used by the inscription writers on epigraphs. The very first Sanskrit epigraph is in Sanskrit and belongs to Kadamba period. Jinasenacharya from Bankapura produced Mahapurana in Sanskrit. The Swamiji from the Chowdadaanapura Mutt, namely Virupaksha Wodeyar was an unparalleled Sanskrit scholar. He had graduated from the Calcutta University with a gold medal and held Veda Teertha title. The famous epigraphist R.S. Panchamukhi from Acharyakoppa village of Hole Alur taluk was very well known and has written many books. His Sri Raghavendra Guru Sarvabhoutma Sapt Ratyothsava Champu brought him the Mahamahimopadhyaya title from the Kashi Vidyapeetha.

Jalihal Keshavacharya from Gadag has about five books to his credit pertaining to the Madhva school of thought. Also, Jalihal Sreenivasaraya has produced many books. Kattimadhavacharya was the Vice-President during the Madhava Siddhantha Sabha held in Tirupathi. He has written books in Kannada, English and Sanskrit. Mangalawede Balacharya has written in Kannada and Sanskrit and has won many awards. K.T. Pandurangi from Thumminakatti is a prolific writer in Kannada, English and Sanskrit, which have won him many awards. Pandarinathacharya Galagali from Gadag was running Madhuravani, a Sanskrit journal. His Sri Shambulingeshwara Vijaya Champu won the Central Sahitya Academy Award. N.C. Nandimath is an eminent scholar in *Niruktha*.

### Marathi Literature

Many Marathis who lived in Karnataka since a long time, were called Aareru. In Devagiri during the time of the Sevunas, though Marathi officials were in the district, the administration was carried out in Kannada language itself. They have not created new literature to a large extent. They imbibed the cultural nuances of the local communities, in turn, through constant interaction. During the time of the Sultan of Bijapur, the migration of Marathi soldiers increased towards the southern parts. Many people in the army who came to win over the southern provinces from Pune, stayed back, not to return to their native places being attracted by the place. They settled in convenient regions. In 1753, when the Peshwas won over Dharwad, the link with Maratha culture strengthened. After the Marathas, came the British. This was the time when very many petty kings were Marathas and hence Marathi language and literature gained prominence.

During the 16th century, Mukteshwara a poet (he was the grandson of Saint Ekanatha), from Dambala wrote Bharata Kathe in Marathi. Around the 18th century, Chandratmajarudra translated Kumaravyasa Bhratha into Marathi. Even after the advent of the British, the influence of Marathi culture in the region continued to flourish. The first two newspapers Dharawada Vritha and Chava were also in Marathi. Sheshagiri Rao Churamari translated the Jaiminibharatha into Marathi. His Shakuntalam a play was translated into Marathi by Kirloskar. Similarly, Galaganatha translated Harinarayana Apte's historical novels into Kannada. Venkata Rango Kitti from Batakurike has written many books in Marathi. Mudaveedu Krishna Rao, basically from Ranibennur, edited Dharawada Vritta, a newspaper. The famous Marathi poet Keshavasuta served as a lecturer temporarily at Hubli.

The Dasabodha of Samartha Ramadas was translated into Kannada by Yallo Guddo Kulkarni. Tilak's Geetarahasya has been introduced to Kannada by Alur Venkatarao. Shi.Shi. Basavanala has also contributed his books to Marathi literature. Sham. Ba. Joshi has written a scholarly work on Marathi base. G.D. Khare from Gadag is a Marathi writer of five works and his Maje Bakshisache Nibandha has won the first prize during the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan held in Belgaum in the year 1946. Akashasi Jadavu Naathe a scientific work on astronomy was written by Srikrishna Sitarama Gokhale of Dharwad. Ramchandra Govinda Kolangade from Hubli has written seven books on matters relating to religion. Famous short story writer G.V. Kulkarni from Dharwad has published 12 short story collections. Panadit Awalikar who wrote in Marathi on *moodalagi* tradition won the Varadaraj Award. Five novels are written by Vidya Sapre Chaudhary, while Amrut R. Yardi has brought many works from Hindi to Marathi and translated many Marathi works into Kannada. Babu Rao Gaikwad has written poetry, short story and one act plays. Mangala Desai has published one short story collection while B.R. Modak has not only written biographies but also translated Shankaracharya's works into Marathi, besides translating into Marathi, the works of Bendre, with the title Umaala. Sohani, a journalist from

Hubli has written in Kannada and Marathi languages and many works from both the languages have been translated by him.

#### DRAMA AND THEATRE

The beginning of a reliable history of theatre in Karnataka can be traced back to the 18th century. Before this there were visual forms of entertainment like Dashavathara Aata, Kolata, Puravantarata, Dasarata, Doddadaata, Sannaata and so on. There are records of an artiste by name Ramabhat Jois being paid an annual grant by the Peshwas in 1764 to stage 'Dashavatara' at Shukravarapet in Dharwad. The culture and language of Mumbai and Pune appears to have been heavily influenced by it though this region which had been under the Peshwa rule was taken over by the British. Besides this, Marathi theatre companies used to tour the area and stage Marathi plays here. Rambhavu Kundagolkar better known as Sawai Gandharva, an actor who did Marathi theatre proud, was a native of Kundagol. He was an excellent singer and played female roles. People who had seen his plays would, as if under a spell, hummed tunes from the Marathi play. Though many wanted to protest against the imposition of these plays, they were in no position to do so. Doddadaata like 'Krishna Parijata' was quite entertaining, but couldn't compete with Marathi plays. At a critical juncture like this it was Shanthakavi of Gadag (Sakri Balacharya) who wrote and staged Kannada plays. He demonstrated to the audience, who were spellbound by Marathi plays, that plays could be written and staged in Kannada too. He founded a troupe named "Veeranarayana Prasadita Kruthapura Nataka Mandali" in 1877 and experimented his own plays. His play 'Ushaharana' became very popular. From then on the Kannada plays struck a root here. Many poets undertook translation of many Sanskrit and English plays into Kannada. Many troupes in the district were started. Kannada theatre movement gained a momentum. Yet the number of playwrights in the district, comparatively is less. The amateur theatre movement grew up because of the efforts of playwright Sriranga.

#### Professional Theatre

Shanthakavi had used the Yakshagana technique in his production of 'Ushaharana'. Jeevu Balappa of Gadag had been the *sutradhara* of the play. The company, which consisted of artistes from Gadag, toured the towns in the neighbourhood of Gadag and staged the play there. Inspired by the success of the play, Shanthakavi wrote many more such plays. As pointed out earlier, Shanthakavi was inspired by Yakshagana to write plays. Before the emergence of professional theatre companies, Sannaata and Doddadaata were in vogue in North Karnataka. In Raichur district, Aparala Thammanna was inspired to write 'Sri Krishna Parijata' by the encouragement of his patron, Rangabhupala of Kanakagiri. With his son's help he managed to stage this musical play. It became so popular that groups enacting Parijata came up in every village and town. This composition went into print in 1863 at the Savanur press. As a result of the popularity of the piece, the form ceased to be confined to Krishna's story alone. Any story taken from 'Shivapurana' or 'Vishnupurana' could be told in this format and have the word 'Parijata' tagged on to it. This led to later compositions like 'Sivaparijata', 'Venkatesha Parijata', 'Virabhadra Parijata' and so on. We see the influence of the same 'Krishna Parijata' in Churamari Sheshagiri Rao's Kannada translation of 'Shakuntala' in 1869 and in the plays written by Shanthakavi. When Churamari's 'Shakuntala' was translated into Marathi by Lakshmana Rao Kirloskar in 1879, he carried 'Parijata' style of songs into Marathi as well. Shanthakavi's 'Ushaharana' and the other plays staged by his company became the foundation stones of Kannada professional theatre. Mudavidu Krishnarao started a theatre company by name 'Bharata Kalottejaka Sangitha Samaja' just to stage

Churamari's plays and introduced the audience to the native Kannada style of singing through this company.

The popularity of Marathi plays in Dharwad region did not wane even after this. This was because of their stage setting and music. The songs used in many of the early Kannada plays were imitations of the Marathi stage songs. At such a time, they had to overcome the challenges they met. Shivamurthy Swamy Kanaburgimatha had appointed women to play female roles in his 'Konnurkara Kadasiddeshwara Sangeetha Nataka Mandali'. Ellavva Guledagudda was the first such artiste. Her daughter Guledagudda Gangubai also acted in plays. The same company introduced the use of transfer scenery as well.

Professional theatre reached its zenith between 1900-1935. The well known theatre companies of the period were Konnuru Company, Shirhatti Venkobarao's Company, Abbigeri Company, Halageri Jettappa's 'Halasiddeshwara Prasadita Nataka Company', Vamanarao Master's 'Vishwagunadarshi Nataka Mandali', Lakshmeshwara Bachchasani's 'Stree Sangeeta Nataka Mandali', Garuda Sadashivarao's 'Gadaga Dattatreya Nataka Mandali' and 'Asundi company'. It will not be a mistake to say that professional theatre was indirectly responsible for bringing many great musicians settled in Dharwad region to limelight. Mansoor brothers used to be part of Vamana Rao Master's company. 'Lakshmeshwara Stree Nataka Mandali' was run solely by women artistes. They played the male roles as well. Before this, a woman by name Ellavva used to play Bijjala's role in Konnur company.

Even professional theatre has seen changes from time to time. It has accepted these changes as inevitable. The use of electric lights was one such change. Konnur Company was the first to use electric lights backed up by dynamo. It was also the first company to bring women on stage. Many of the plays staged by the company were so popular that they were made into films. 'Baduku Bangarawayitu', written by K.N. Salunke, saw 500 shows. Fa.Shi. Bhandage's 'Jeevantha Jana' saw nearly 470 shows. This play received a national award from the Agriculture and Panchayat Department of the Government of India. Professional theatre always received great patronage in Hubli and recorded more than 500 shows by many companies. One such play was 'Jagajyothi Basaveshwara' staged by Kalavaibhava Nataka Sangha of Belgaum. Enagi Balappa used to play Basaveshwara in this production.

### **Amateur Theatre**

The motion pictures in India made their headway at a time when the professional theatre was at its pinnacle of glory. The educated people who were influenced by western culture, modern criticism and such other things were eager to stage new kinds of plays. Prior to this, some troupes staged a few plays other than mythological ones. Shanthakavi also staged a few plays of that kind. By the year 1904, Mudaveedu Krishna Rao and Ranga Rao Hirekerur had founded drama troupes and staged plays at a few places which were considered off-beat during that period. The dramas of these troupes were staged at Gadagadavara Theatre in Dharwad. The teachers and students of the Karnataka college came together and staged in the year 1920, 'Suratnagarada Shreshti', a play by Kerur Vaasudevacharya, "Stree Dharma Rahasya" by Huilgola Narayana Rao and "Echchama Nayaka" by Garuda Sadahsiva Rao and other plays. The employees of Railway office in Dharwad were also staging plays of different languages. When this office was shifted to Madras, the drama activities came to an end.

One cannot classify them strictly as amateur efforts. However, when Sriranga came to Dharwad during 1930, the amateur theatre movement took altogether a different turn. He wrote plays which were clearly of amateur nature. He founded Kannada Natya Vilasi Sangha during 1933 and staged his own plays. Another troupe of the same kind was founded by G.B. Joshi in 1943. He founded Kalopasaka Mandala in Dharwad and as a playwright undertook many experiments in theatre. Besides Dharwad, he also staged plays at many places in North Karnataka and Maharashtra region.

Later, many amateur troupes emerged in the district. Most of them restricted their activities of staging plays to collect annual gathering and special occasions. Troupes such as Kaloddharaka Sangha during 1954 and Antharanga during 1970 were founded. The Amateur movement got a fillip when B.V. Karanth, Girish Karnad, Chandrashekara Patil, Siddalinga Pattanashetty, Shanthinath Desai, B.T. Desai and others entered the scene as playwrights and directors of amateur plays. The interest shown by the Department of Kannada and Culture, private organisations, inter-college drama competitions and Industrial drama competitions of factories have all helped the growth of amateur movement in Dharwad district. Likewise, the Gujarathi Samaj, Kerala Samaj, Academy of performing Arts, Late Gita Sadanand Memorial, City Corporation and Lions Club have extended their encouragement in Hubli.

Although amateur theatre activities started very early in Dharwad, it was only during 1954 that such activities started in Hubli. The workers who were employed in the Railway Workshop in Hubli founded Mysore Association and staged plays under it. The activities gained momentum after 1958. During 1962 it changed its name to Railway Kalavidaru. With the efforts of Chitharanjan Chatterjee, Progressive Art Circle (Pragati Kala Vrinda) took its shape in 1968, and it staged Hindi and Kannada plays. Besides this A.T. Troupe by Anil Thakkar, Ranga Ranjini, Abhinaya Bharati, Alemarigalu, Anche Tanti Sneha Kunja and other troupes are very active in theatre movement.

B.V. Karanth conducted training classes for teachers and students of Karnataka college during 1971. Because of this a fresh wave of air blew on theatre circle which lead to the staging of many plays. Also many absurd plays were exhibited during this time. During the same period writers like Shantinatha Desai, Siddalinga Pattanashetty, Chandrashekara Patil, B.T. Desai, S.R. Thontadarya and others combined to start Antharanga Nataka Koota and brought many plays on stage.

Later, street plays made an entry into the district and gave performances. The street plays were organised by Solabakkanavar, Pundalika Sheth, Ramzan Darga, Ghanashyam and others. Satish Kulakarni in Haveri and Udaya Nasik in Hangal are responsible for the growth of amateur theatre in their regions. The Young Mens Club Association in Gadag engaged itself to stage a social drama every year during their anniversary celebrations since 1914. Jayatirtha Joshi, a NSD alumni started Abhinaya Ranga in Dharwad and staged many modern plays and conducted a training camp during 1984. Pa. Shi, Bhandge also founded a troupe and staged his plays. Viresha Hirematha also made significant contribution to theatre movement.

Besides Kannada plays, the Konkani Ranjana Kalavidaru have made many experiments in Konkani dramas. Likewise Kerala Samaja, Gujarathi Samaja and others have staged dramas of their languages.

### **Playwrights**

There was a need for new plays for the growth of professional theatre. Owing to the royal patronage of Mysore Kings, many plays were written in Southern Karnataka. Due to the absence of



such an encouragement, Marathi plays were translated and staged in Northern Karnataka. In many cases where the Kannada and Marathi troupes arranged their shows at the same place, the Kannada troupes used to stage the same play staged by that of Marathi troupe. As the time went by, the number of Kannada plays increased and such a situation did not last long. Many writers began to write Kannada plays. Notable among them are Huyilgola Narayana Rao, H.N. Hoogara, Mahantesha Shastri, Marutesha Mandre, K.N. Salunke, N.S. Joshi, Shanthakavi, Kanabargimath, Kandagalla Hanumantharaya, Channamallappa Kavali, Guru Rao Raghavendra Mamadapur, Da.Ra. Bendre, Sunkapur, Lakshmana Rao Bendre, G.B. Joshi, Chandrashekara Patil, Siddalinga Pattanshetty, Garuda Sadashiva Rao, Huyilgola Achyuta Rao, Mahantesha Hiremath, Fakir Sa Bhandage, Nalavadi Srikantha Shastri, Puttaraja Gavai, Vaman Rao Mastar, G.H. Raghavendra, Pundalika Sheth, Govind Mannur, N.K. Sarangayya Math, Umachagi Seenappa, Udaya Nasik, Arishingodi, B. Dhuttargi, Shankarappa Basappa Byali, Basavanthappa Veerappa Madivala, Mudalgeri Yathiraya, Basavalinga Shastri Balimath, Mohammed Dastagir Saheb Gogeri, Ruddraiah Channaveeraiah Bhoosanuramatha, Thammana Gowdra, S.V. Prahlad, Eerappa Mundasada, M. Jeevan and others.

### **Theatre Personalities**

Mudaveedu Krishna Rao, Shantakavi, Huyilugola Narayana Rao, Sriranga, A.T.Sasnur, S.S. Malawada, G.B.Joshi, R.P. Kulakarni, Barati Havanur, Koulagi, Da.Ra. Bendre, Lakshmanarao Bendre, Malathikatti, Asha Melligatte, Venku, Harsha, Dombala Veeranna, Kuliga, Chandrashekara Patil, Shantinathadesai, Siddalinga Pattanashetty, B.T. Desai, S.R. Thontadarya, Jaitheertha Joshi, Ramachandranayudu, Gururjakate, Govinda Mannur, Chittaranjana Chatarji, Suresh Kini, Anil Takkar, G.H. Raghavendra, H.A. Parshwanath, Eranna Paleda, Mahananda Hullura, Siddanna Angadi, Suresh Jakathi, Siddaraja Kalyankar, Sethumadhava Manvi, Subash Narendra, Yeshwanth Sardeshapande, Ganesh Joshi, N.S. Gote, Ravi Patil, Pramod Nimbalkar, Gajananmahale, Satish Kulkarni, Sharabhendra Swamy, Prabhuswamy Malimath, Solabakkanavara, Lokesh V. Patil, L.V. Patil, M.N. Yadalli, Vereshwara Hiremath, Maruthesh Mandre and Udayanasik are known theatre personalities.

### **Actors – Actresses**

In Dharwad, the actors/actresses played an equal role as the author of the play in patronising plays and also bringing publicity to the Drama companies. The owners of the Drama companies used to get their choice of play, scripted by the playwrights in order to put up shows. The Drama companies would encourage actors/actresses and also the playwrights. The following are the names of some such actors and actresses.

Garuda Sadashivarao, Vamanarao Masthar, Shirhatti Venkobarao, Guledagudda Gangubai, Hammagi Neelakantappa, Basavaraja Mansur, Sonubai Dodmani, Yalivala Siddaiahswamy, Sripadarao Garuda, Subhadramma Mansur, Mallikarjuna Mansur, N.Basavaraj, Bhimsen Joshi, Veerabhadrapa Hadagali, Bhimarao Purushappa, Rajanna Hoogar, B.K. Shankar, Garjohn of Hubli, Juberabai Savanuru, Vajirabai Mansuri, Shankaraiah Rakkasagi, Kotresh, Ambujamma Kukanuru, Babu, Prema Pattanashetty, Ragavendracharya Gudi, Mallarirao Kalgatagi, Siddarama Jambalinni, Anuradha Dhareshwara, Pa.Shi, Bhandage, Yerasi Bheemappa, Sushilendra Joshi, Sarojamma Duttaragi, Immasani Shirhatti, Renamma Bettadura, Sulochanabai Bettaduru, Khatavate, Purilakshman Rao, Flurinabai, Panchakshari Gavai, Gadada Rajendra, One act -play artiste Sripadarao Udugani and Basavaraja Bellary of Hangal, Balur Barmanna and Aiyanagouda Patil of Shyadaguppi, Ashokabettur, Rotti Govindaacharya, Shivanna Akki, Mariyappa Thalavara, Veerappa Karjagi, Rachaiah, Thigalimath, Abdul Khalas, Basavennappa Hombali, Mudakappa

Matti, Shivappa Kappathanavar, Abdul Khadar Athar, Sankadala Shivajogappa, Malakajappa Bhurashettar, Basavennappa Havalada, Channaverappa Sankadala, Shivappa Bhorashetty, B.F. Holibasaviah, F. Jiguranna, Salunke, Kadlikoppa Sankadala, Shivappa Balagara of Chikkerur, Emmiganuru Gadigaiah Hiremath, Kanabargimath, Comedian Veerabhdappa Hadagali (Hanni) of Gadag, Rajanna Hoogara, Mahalakshmi of Gadag, Raghavendracharyagudi, Basavaraja Bellary and Channavereshwara Guttala (acted in 'Tabarana Kathe') of Hangal.

### Theatre Halls

If play productions need improvement, the need of good theatre halls are of equal importance. During earlier times drama troupes used to carry all the materials required to the places where they were giving performances. Later on buildings were constructed to perform plays. The number of these theater performance halls increased. A list of halls is given below:

Kalabhavana, Dharwad; Savai Gandharva Hall, Hubli; Ganesh Nataka Gruha, Hubli; S.S.N. Natakamandira, Dharwad; Gajanana Drama Theatre, Hubli; Mahalaksmi Drama Theatre, Hubli; Srishakti Drama Theatre, Hubli; Basavaraja Nataka Mandir, Hubli; Aihole Drama Theatre, Ron; Puspha Drama Theatre, Gadag; Company Nataka Mandir, Haveri; Mallikarjuna Nataka Gruha, Dharwad; Tagore Hall, Mundargi; Townhall, Shirhatti; Townhall, Hangal; Townhall, Hubli; University Rangamandira, Dharwad; K.M.C. Rangamandira, Hubli; J.T. College Jamkanahall, Gadag and Thontada Siddalinga Kalyanamantappa, Gadag.

Open Air Theatres: Dharwad Purasabhe, Ranibennur open air Theatre, Karnataka College Open Air Theatre, J.S.S. College Open Air Theatre. Apart from the above list, all colleges, junior colleges have open air theatre, they are not purely cut out for drama activities.

**District Drama Troupes :** The following Drama Troupes exist in Dharwad district. Ankura (Children troupe), Dharwad; Anche Tanti Snehakunja, Hubli; Antaranga Nataka Koota, Dharwad (K.V.V. Teachers); Antaranga, Dharwad (Shantinath Desai), Aniltakkar Tanda, Hubli, Anveshane Vedhike, Gadag; Abhinaya Bharati, Dharwad; Abhinaya Ranga, Gadag; Amar Arts Association, Dharwad, Arishina Godi Nataka Company; Alemarigalu, Hubli; Adhunik Rangabhoomi, Gadag-Betgeri; R.N.K. Mitramandali, Gadag; Asundi Kampani; Kadapatti Nataka Company Karnataka Kalodharaka Sangha, Dharwad; Kalakiranavrindha, Naragunda; Kalakshetra, Hubli; Kaladarpana, Dharwad (Malimath); Kaladegula, Dharwad; Kala Prakash Nataka Mandali, Dharwad; Kalaprakash Natyasangha, Byadagi; Kala Poshaka Sangha, Byadagi; Kalavikas, Hubli; Kalopasaka Mandali, Dharwad; G.B. Kamadhenu Natya Kala Sangha, Karnatak University, Dharwad; K.M.C. Kalavidharu, Dharwad; Konnurakar Kadasiddeshwara Sangeeta Nataka Mandali (Kanabargimath); Khudabandh Nataka Company, Annageri; Gadagina Geleyaru, Gadag; Hudigeri Sangameshwara Natya Sangha (Basavaraj); Gopalakrishna Krupaposhita Yakshagana Kalavrinda, Hubli; Chiguru (Makkala Tanda), Dharwad; Jambulingeshwara Natyasangha (Yammatti, Kalghatagi Taluk); Deffar Association, Dharwad, Tantupura Nataka Company, Gadag; Dattatreya Nataka Mandali, Gadag; Dolibasaveshwara Yakshagana Nataka Sangha, Haranagiri; Dharwad Kalakendra, Dharwad; Dharawada Geleyaru, Dharwad; Namkampani, Bangalore-Dharwad; Nataraj Natya Kalaniketan, Navachetan Mitravrinda, Hangal; Nakoda Nataka Company, Gadag; Natyavilasigalu, Dharwad (Sriranga); Padesuru Nataka Company; Pallavi (Children troupe), Dharwad; Faithful Friends, Dharwad; Pragati Kala Vrinda, Hubli; Premachand Kala Vrinda, Haveri; Bharata Kalothejaka Sangeeta Nataka Mandali, Dharwad; Mitrakalavrinda, Hirekerur; Ranga Asaktaru, Hubli; Rangachetana; Rangadarpana, Dharwad; Rangabhoomi, Dharwad; Rangaranjani, Hubli; Rangasadana, Dharwad; Ravi Natya Kala Sangha,

Lakshmeshwara; Ramarao Desai Nataka Company, Railway Kalavidaru, Hubli; Lions Club Natya Samasthe, Hubli; Vanivilas Sangeeta Nataka Mandali, Gadag; Veekshana Mitravrinda, Dharwad; Veerananarayana Prasadita Kruthapur Nataka Mandali, Gadag; Vereshwara Nataka Mandali, Gadag; Vishwagunadarsha Nataka Mandali; Shiggavi Tanda (Beedhi Nataka, Solabakkanavara) Shiggon; Sri Kumareshwara Krupaposhita Natyasangha, Gadag; Sri Naradamuni Samskruthika Sangha, Chigateri; Sri Basaveshwara Prasadita Natya Sangha, Mulamuthala; Sri Maruthi Bajana Natya Sangha, Hubli; Sri Mahalakshmi Prasadita Sangeeta Nataka Sabha, Shirhatti; Sri Hosabanashankari Gudimela, Gadag-Betgeri; Samudaya, Dharwad; Sarswathi Niketan Kala Vibhag, Dharwad; Saraswata Kalavidara Sangha (Konkani), Dharwad; Sullada Desai Nataka Company (Srishyla Mallikarjuna Natya Sangha); Srushti (Children troupe), Dharwad; Sneha Kala Kunja, Hubli; Sneha Kala Vrinda, Haveri; Sthri Sangeeta Nataka Mandali, Lakshmeshwara, (Bachchasani); Haasangi Company; Hala Siddeshwara Prasadita Sangeeta Nataka Sabha, Halageri (Jettappa) and Baramappa Yeresime s Vanivilasa Company.

Apart from the above drama troupes, there is a drama troupe in every village in the name of the presiding deity of the village and the troupes perform mythological plays especially during car festivals and on important occasions. In some villages even social plays are also performed. Since the members of the troupes are mostly farmers, the troupes will be active only during the harvest season.

A monthly journal entitled Rangathorana is being published since 1985. Virupaksha Nayakar is the editor.

#### JOURNALISM

The Print media wields a lot of influence on the society. Even today the newspaper is more influential than the T.V., the Radio and other media. This media entered the arena in the later part of the 19 century. Though the two cities viz., Dharwad and Hubli are very close by, they have grown differently. While Hubli is a commercial centre, Dharwad is a centre for education, arts and cultural activities. Haveri and Gadag are the other important cities of the district and newspapers were being published from these places. Gadag is a commercial and cultural centre and has occupied an important place after Hubli and Dharwad. Initially newspapers were being printed using lithography and available printing facilities.

If we look at the list of newspapers published in the district, it would be noticed that many had a very short life and some newspapers have gone into oblivion in the year of their birth itself. Some periodicals had a long lease of life. Some had given importance to politics and others to cultural and literary aspects. Besides, many newspapers were brought out on subjects like agriculture, education, health, cooperation, Khadi, Philosophy, music, tax, family problems, cinema, etc. After the appointment of Backward Class Commission people belonging to different castes brought out newspapers in the name of their castes.

The first newspaper published in the district is a monthly journal called Jnanabhodaka (1861). The publication of this journal stopped in 1862. Afterwards, the same journal with a new name - Vichitravarthamana Sangraha was published again as a fortnightly. It was printed in Bangalore and published from Dharwad. Publication of this journal came to a halt in 1863. Venkata Rango Katti was the editor of both. Later on in 1865, Deputy Channabasappa brought out a monthly magazine called Mathapatrike from Belgaum. Deputy Channabasappa was the founder-editor of this magazine. Gangadhara Madivaleshwara Turumari was the associate editor. From 1866 to 1871, this journal took

the name Shala Patrike and was being published from Dharwad and Belgaum. In 1875, it was shifted to Dharwad. The proud thing is that even to this day the newspaper is regularly published. But the name of the journal has changed. This was possible due to the efforts of the Training College and is brought out for educational purpose.

In 1871, a monthly magazine called Kannada Shikshaka was published from Dharwad. In 1873, in Marathi, two newspapers Dharwad Vritha and Chava and, in 1875, under the editorship of Venkataragokatti a Kannada monthly Shodaka were published. In 1876, under the editorship of Huchaiah Vibhuthi a Kannada monthly titled Chandrodaya was published. Venkatarangokatti brought out a monthly Lokashikshana. In 1878, He also brought out another newspaper in 1880 called Karnataka Patra. In the same year Huchaiah Vibhuthi published a monthly called Pushpamalika. In 1885, under the editorship of Annacharya Hosakeri, a daily newspaper called Dananjaya was published from Dharwad. In 1890 Fakirappa Anada brought out Karnataka Vritha. Later on Mudhiveedu Krishnarao became its editor. Rajahamsa (1891), Dananjaya (1895), Vagbhushana (1896) were the important newspapers in the formative period brought out by Jatara family. Satyavrutta (1888) was published from Gadag.

These newspapers have made their contribution to awaken the sense of nationalism during that period. Some of them were influenced by the Kesari brought out by Lokamanya Tilak in Marathi. The office of Rajahamsa was raided in 1898 on the charge of treason. Danurdhari was another nationalistic periodical edited by Haradikar at Hubli (1904) and it was in circulation for a very brief period. Sadbodhachandrike (1907) published from Agadi to disseminate information on religious, spiritual and national topics is surviving even today. The periodical Vagbhushana strove hard for the unification of Karnataka. Betgeri Krishnasharma's Jayakarnataka and Jayanthi (1938) and Jeevana started by Geleyaragumpu served the field of literature for a long period.

Basavanala edited Jayakarnataka for a very long time. G.S. Hurali's Ankusha true to its name was famous for its fearless comments on the Government. Pradeepa published by Vineetha Ramachandrarao was a notable experiment. The monthly dealt with literature and spiritual aspects. During the pre-independent period some of the magazines like Basavaraja (1928) from Haveri, Tarunakarnata (1929) and Lokamata (1924) from Hubli, Vijaya (1921), Shubhodaya (1918) edited by Kerur Vasudevacharya and Karmaveera (1921) all published from Dharwad played an important role to awaken nationalism among the people. The arrest and the assault committed on the journalist related to 1921 firing incident has been dealt with in detail in Chapter 2. Belaku (1945), a pre-independent journal published from Dharwad was an excellent periodical devoted to literature. Gowrish Kaikini and others played an important role in its publication. Likewise, Jagruthi (1947), edited by Khadri Shamanna was a weekly devoted to socialism. However, it did not survive for long. Kaliyuga, a unique science monthly by M. Gopalakrishna Rao was published from Dharwad and it ran for several years. K.F. Patil purchased Vishala Karnataka (1938) in 1947 founded by Sham.Va. Jatara and began to publish it as a daily from Hubli. Patil Puttappa was its editorial board. This daily was in circulation for some years. Later it was re started by K.H. Patil. Noted journalist P.L. Bankapur served this daily for a few years. This daily was also published from Bangalore for some years.

Noted freedom fighter Thi.Ru. Neswi started the daily Navayuga from Hubli in 1947. It did not last long and was closed down in 1955.

The most important and influential daily of the district as well of the North Karnataka region, 'Samyukta Karnataka' was started as a weekly in 1929 from Belgaum. Later it was converted as a daily newspaper in 1930. This newspaper came to the possession of Ranganatha Diwakar in 1935. He founded Rashtriya Vagmaya Trust, a Public Trust and took possession of 'Samyukta Karnataka'. This daily came to Hubli in 1937. Later it was published by Lokashikshana Trust which also revived the weekly 'Karmaveera'. During the second World War, 'Samyukta Karnataka' had Teleprinter facilities and during 1947 adopted Rotary printing machines. Several veteran journalists such as Hanumantha Rao Mohare, Ha.Ra. Purohit, Kalle Narayana Rao, R.K. Joshi, Da. La. Kerur, K. Shama Rao, Surendradhani, M. Nagaraja Rao, Pa.Vem. Acharya, S.V. Patil, B.G. Kulkarni, Rao Bahadur, V.B. Nayak, R.M. Upadhya, Shivananda Joshi, M.R. Siddapur, G.V. Mutalik Desai, Madhava Mahishi, served this newspaper. 'Kasturi', a magazine designed on the lines of Readers Digest, is published from this Trust. 'Panchamrutha', a monthly on the lines of Digest was also published from Gadag and was edited by Pandarinathacharya Galagali. This same scholar was also bringing out 'Madhuravani', a Sanskrit periodical.

Patil Puttappa, who was educated in Journalism abroad, started a weekly in 1953 called 'Prapancha'. Later he also started a daily 'Vishvawani' in 1958. 'Stree' a magazine devoted to the cause of women, was also published by him for some time. M.K. Jagirdhar, S.G. Mysore Math, G.S. Umadhi, M.B. Bhodihal Math, I.G. Sanadhi and others served in 'Prapancha' and gained valuable experience. 'Prajavani', a popular daily, started its Hubli edition (1988). M.V. Melligatti, Sham.Va. Jatara, R.S. Chakravarthy, Mathihalli Madan Mohan, Ashok Jatara, Huchcheshwar Medhi are all active journalists of the district. Ramachandra Dixit was publishing 'Narashima', a periodical devoted to current affairs. Now it is being published under the title 'Kshema'. Journalist Surendradhani is publishing 'Parivara' (1980), a quarterly devoted to family affairs.

As said earlier, the newspapers supported social reformation, freedom struggle, art, literature, painting and photography in the district and they have catered to the needs of its readers. The list of newspapers and periodicals is given in the table. An attempt is made to collect historical data on newspapers and periodicals as far as possible.

There are 15 dailies, 25 monthlies, 15 fortnightlies and more than 30 other kinds of periodicals being published in the district (as per 1994 data). Of these, more than half of them are published from Hubli. The second place goes to Dharwad, from where, about 17 periodicals are being published. Six periodicals are being published from Gadag. There are 'Chitralatha' and 'Nataraja' devoted exclusively for films, 'Siddaruda Tatvamrutha' is a magazine devoted to spread religion and spiritualism. There is a periodical which is devoted to the welfare of a single caste called 'S.S.K. Varthe'. 'Hotel Sandesha' is another periodical devoted to the commercial aspects of hotels.

**List of Newspapers published in Dharwad district**

Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
Ankusha	W	Dharwad		Ga.Sha.Hurali
Achyuta Prabha	Q	Gadag		Nadagowda
Arthavikasa	W	Hubli	1974	Krupajoshi
Apekshavani	D	Haveri		Devendrappa Malagavi
Aremalenadavarthe	W	Chikkerur	1993	Shantesh Olekara
Alemarivani*	FN.	Hubli	1992	Babajohn Attar
Artguild(K/E)	M	Dharwad		Halabhavi D.V.
Adhunikabharatha	FN	Ranibennur	1938	
Ananda	M	Gadag	1933	Sheshagiri Saraf
Ayurveda Vidya	M	Hubli		
Ayurvedya	M	Hubli	1938-54	Damodhar A. Halasikar
Arogyamandira	M	Hubli	1939-42	Bhaskar S. Gore
Arogya Aahara*	M	Hubli	1973	Gangadhar Nyamati
Ashalata *	W	Dharwad	1975	Mallikarjuna Bsarkood
Arshasandesha	M	Malagunda (Hangal)	1984	P.D.Kulkarni
S.S.K.Varthe *	FN	Hubli	1976	Vittal Pawar
Ellarigu Arogya	FN	Hubli	1992	Viresh Hiremath
Aikyamatha*	W	Shirhatti	1978	B.R.Hesrur
Okkaligaru				
Okkalathanavu	M	Dharwad	1911	Desai, Honnapuramath
Onkara mattu Vedamrutha		Gadag		Joshi
Kathanjali	M	Hubli	1938-39	Pattabhirama
Kathakusumavali	M	Hubli	1938	G.S.Kulkarni
Kannada kanda	M	Dharwad	1937	Karaveera Mammigatti And Mevundi
Kannada Kesari	W	Hubli	1908-9	Bindurao Muthalika Desai
Kannada Kogile	FN/M	Naregal	1938	Gurupadamata
Kannada Jnanbodhaka	WM	Dharwad/Belgavi	1962-63	Venkata Rango Katti
Kannada Dwaja	M	Hubli	1991	Nagaraj M. Govi
Kannada Prathamika				
Shikshana	M	Dharwad	1929-55	R.V. Desai
Kannada Shala Patra	M	Belagavi/Dharwad	1867-71	Deputy Channabasappa, Venkata Rangoo Katti
Kannada Shikshaka	M	Dharwad	1871	Pub: Smt. K.Lacston
Kannadiga*	M	Dharwad	1923	Srinivasarao Mangalavede
Kannadiga*	W	Hubli	1951	Hucheshwara Medhi

H.Y. = Half Yearly; Q = Quarterly ; B.M = Bimonthly; M = Montly; FN = Fortnightly ; W = Weekly; D = daily;

Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
Karnataka Times	W	Dharwad	1935-39	H.N. Shivalingashastry
Karnataka Patra	W	Belagavi:Dharwad	1883-1906	Venkata Rango Katti
Karnataka Bharati	Q	Dharwad		Karnatak University
Karntaka Bandhu	M/W	Gadag	1931-69	S.B.,Swami Hiremath
Karnataka Munnade*	FN	Hubli	1984	M.C. Bhadrapur
Karnataka Varshika	-			
(Marathi)	-	Dharwad	1889	-
Karnataka Vritha	W	Dharwad	1890-1910	Anada
Karnataka Veera		Holealur	1984	Srishylappa Kalyana
Karntaka Shikshana	M:Q	Dharwad	1918-19	
Krntaka Sathyagraha		Hubli	1924	Chandur Murthy
Karnataka Sahakari mitra	M	Dharwad	1922-24	M.M.Basruru
Karnataka Simha	M	Dharwad	1922	Shantappa Nemonappa
				Balagundi
Karnataka Sundari	M	Haveri	1922-23	Desai Payappa
Karnataka Scout		Dharwad	1927	B.T.Chari
Commercial Times*	W	Hubli	1992	Rajashekara Ullagaddi Mutt
Karmaveera	W	Hubli	1921	R.R. Diwakar
Kalaprapancha	M	Gadag	1981	Ashok Akki
Kalpana	W	Dharwad	1951-70	
Kalpana Chalanachitra	M	Gadag	1950	Patil
Kalyana	Bi.M			
	2 Mo	Gadag	1975	
Kaliyuga	Q	Dharwad/Mangalore	1936-56	M.Gopalakrishna Rao
Kalki	W	Gadag	1949	Andanappa Doddameti
Kavitha	M	Dharwad	1918	—
Kavirashmi *	W	Hubli	1987	S.B.Muthalik
Kasthuri	M	Hubli	1956	Mohare Hanumantharaya
Kamadhenu	M	Hubli	1952-56	R.R.Diwakar
Kalagarbha*	FN	Hubli	1993	S.G.Shettar
Kranthi	W	Gadag/Gulbarga	—	M. Siddarameshwara
Kranthiveera Sangolli				
Rayanna	M	Gadag / Betgeri	1986	S.S.Harihara
Career Review (Eng)	FN	Dharwad	1975	Chachadi
Kriyashakthi	W	Hubli		Gopinatha Sandra
Kurukshetra	W	Dharwad/Jamakhandi		
		Bijapur	1947-75	Babureddy Thungal
Kruthapura (Kallachchu)		Gadag	1920-30	Nandigowda
Krishipete*	M	Hubli	1960	K.R.Advisory Board
Kshema	M	Dharwad	1967-75	Vidhyakanavikar
Kshemasamachara	W	Dharwad	1912	Kavynanda Punekar



Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
KhadiKarmikavani*	M	Hubli	1986	Y.B.Gowdar
Khadi Jagath*	M	Hubli	1978	Surendra Dani
Khadivijaya	M	Hubli	1928	Manjappa Hardekar
Gangakaveri*	W	Hubli	1993	Shivananda Joshi
Gangataranga	M	Dharwad		Y.B.Sunagara
Garjane	M	Gadag	1950-51	P.L.Bankapura
Gajendraprabha *	W	Gajendragad/Ron	1986	K.Raghavendra
Gadaga Patrike	W	Gadag	1985	Challamarad
Guptavaradi *	FN	Hubli	1992	R.R.Sikandar
Guptachara *	W	Hubli	1987	Ahalyabai P.Sugathe
Grihavaidya	M	Hubli	1938	M.M.Halasikar
Geleya		Kolivada	1929	V.K.Kolivad
Jnanabodhaka	M	Dharwad	1861	Venkata Ramakatti
Jnanalatha	M	Gadag		Narasimhagudi
Chndrodaya (Kallachchu)	FN:M	Dharwad	1877	Huchaiah
Chitra Fashion	W	Hubli	1977-78	S.V.Patil
Chitra	M	Gadag	1952	P.L.Bankapura
Chitralatha *	M	Hubli	1967	S.N.Joshi
Janaprakasha	D	Gadag	1978	N.N.Humbaravadi
				V.K. Kavutala
Janasangha	W	Gadag	1977	B.H.Hombali
Jaya	M	Hubli		
		(Dharwad)	1928	S.Bhimachar
Jayakarnataka	M:W	Dharwad	1947-70	Alur Venkata Rao, D.R.Bendre, Basavanala
Jayanthi	M:W		1938	Bettageri Krishna Sharma
Jai Hind	M:W		1939-47	S.B.Managoli
Jagruthanagarika *	M		1982	Anantha V. Huyilagol
Jagrutha Bharata	M	Dharwad	—	Venkatesh Kulkarni
Jagruti	W	Dharwad	1947-49	Khadri Shamanna
Job News	FN	Gadag	1979	H.S. Haridas
Zilla Jyoti *	FN	Dharwad	1993	M.N. Prabhushwamy
Jeevana	M	Dharwad	1938	Bendre, Gogi-Murali
Jeevana Shikshana (School newsletter) *	M	Dharwad	1956	B.D.Maani, S.Hiremath
Jeevana Bugge	M	Gadag	1981	Stevanvoy Banna
Tax Mitra	M	Gadag	1983	H.R. Koppa
Twin city guide *	FN	Dharwad	1983	Sakumara Basti
D.B.B.E.A. Dhvani *	W	Hubli	1983	M. Rama Rao
D.B.N. Varte *	FN.	Hubli	1992	Dayamara A.R.
Deccan Herald *	D	Hubli	1982	Hari Kumar
Tatva Vaada	M	Gadag	1954	Jayaramacharya Malagi

Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
Taranga	M	Gadag	1951	M. Jeevana
Taruna Karnataka	W;D	Hubli	1929-53	L.S. Patil
Taayiya Aashirwada *	W	Shiggavi	1993	K.H. Meera Sabanavar
Teer Nishana *	D	Hubli	1985	Ananda Habib
Togataveera- Dharmachandrike *	M	Ranibennur	1985	Sanjeevappa Togataveera
The Gadag Chamber News	M	Gadag	1976	L.A. Potnis
The Journal of Karnataka	Sc.Spl			
(Science (Eng)	Qly.	—	—	Karnatak University
The Journal of Karnataka (Humanities)	Qly.	—	—	Karnatak University
- do - (Social Science)	Qly.	—	—	Karnatak University
The Journal of Institute of Economic Research		Dharwad	—	Janata Shikshana Samithi
The Journal of College Edu.	H Y	Dharwad	—	- do -
- do - (Kan : Eng)	—	Dharwad	1934	S.S. Negaluru
Drushti *	W	Hubli	1993	M.A. Khaji
Devabhoga	M	Ron	1927-29	S.C. Salimatha
Deshabandhu	D/EN	Ron	1930	B.S. Pavate
Dwaita Dudumbhi	M	Hubli/Bagalkot	1923-39	Ramacharya Katageri
Dhananjaya	D	Dharwad	1885-90	Annacharya Hosakeri
Dhananjaya	D/W/M	Dharwad	1910-36	Gururao Valvekar, Mudaveedu Krishnarao
Dhanurdhari	W	Hubli/Davangere	1904-13	Manjappa Hardekar
Dharmatarangini	M	Dharwad	1911	H.S. Shivalinga sastry
Dharawada Observer *	EN	Dharwad	1987	E.J. Samuel
Dharawada Nagarika Dhwani *	M	Dharwad	1991	H.C.Mogali and B.M. Hanumanala
Dharawada Vritha (Kan)	W	Dharwad	1890-1929	Anada
Dharawada Vritha (Marathi) (Litho)		Dharwad	1873	Antaji Ramachandra Jogalekar
Naguvananda	Qly/M	Bangalore/Hubli	1933-64	B. Ranganatha Rao
Nataraja *	M	Hubli	1971	P.L.Bankapura
Navajeevana	M	Hubli	1954	Kalle Shivothama
Narasimha (Kshema)	M	Dharwad	1940-61	Ramachandra Deekshit
Navanagarika	D	Gadag	1957	N.H. Godbole
Navanadu *	D	Hubli	1984	Panduranga Patil
Navaneetha	M	Dharwad	1926	Pandita Kavali
Navaneetha	M	Byadagi	126-28	K. Ramachandra
Navayuga	D	Hubli	1948-55	Thiruneswi

Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
Navashakti (Eng)	W	Dharwad	1923	R.R. Diwakar
Navodaya *	D	Gadag	1975	Kidiyur
Nagarika*	D	Gadag	1953	Shantagiri K.N. Badarinath Hombali
		Bagalkot	1978	-do-
		Hospet	1980-82	-do-
Nireekshaka	W	Dharwad	1949	M. Govardhanrao
Nisarga Chikitse	Qly.	Lakshmeshwara	—	Shamarao Chitragara
Nutana	M	Dharwad	1952	H.R. Kidiyur
Nrutyabharathi	Qly.	Hamsabhavi	1954	Mallari M. Kulkarni
Nekara	W	Hubli	1957	P.L. Bankapura
Negilayogi *	W	Gadag	1970	M.G. Deshpande/ A.K. Kavutal
Netaji	D	Hubli	1948	Itagi Vedomurthy
Nyayavadi *	W	Hubli	1973	Veerasha Laxmeshwaramatha
Panchamruta	M	Gadag	1958	Pandarinathacharya Galagali
Pathika	M	Hubli	1956	S.R. Gopinath
Paranjyothi *	M	Hubli	1968	Rudramunidevaru
Pragati mattu Jinavijaya *	W	Hubli	1978	B.A. Patil
Pradeepa	M	Hubli	1955-76	Vineeta Ramachandaraao
Prajajyothi *	W	Hubli	1970	G.S. Umadi
Prajamatha	W	Hubli	1924	K. Raghavendraraao
Prajavani *	D	Bangalore/Hubli	1988	K.N. Harikumar
Prajne	BiM	Gadag	1968-69	Madhavakulkarni
Pratibha	M	Dharwad	1940	Balachandra Ghauekar
Praveena Sindhu	W	Gadag	1984-85	V.M. Bankapura
Pushpamale	—	Dharwad	1880	Shettakalyanappa Hucchayya Vibhuti
Panchakshari	M	Gadag	1968	Panchakshari Gavayi
Parivara	BiM	Hubli	1980	Surendra B. Dani
Pravartaka	W	Hubli	1980	Gopinatha Sandra
Prapancha *	W	Hubli	1953	Patil Puttappa
Prabhata	M	Dharwad	1918	Y.B. Jathara
Prasada	M	Gadag	1939	Tatti Krishnarao
Prarabhda	D	Hubli	1959	P.L. Bankapura
Basavaraja	M/W	Haveri	1928	Chennabasappa M. Halannanavar
Bandayada Kahale *	W	Naragunda	1992	Suresh S. Gudarada
Balamitra	M	Dharwad	1921	Vallabha Mahalinga Tatti
Bidugade *	W	Hubli	1972	P.L. Dekani
Bihmesha Patrike *	M	Hubli	1988	Peetambara Divate
Belakina Hejjegalu *	BiM	Gadag	1992	N.G. Hulagi

Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
Belaku	W	Hubli	1945	Gowrisha Kaayyini
Bodhamruta	M	Hubli	1926	Shivaputraswamy
Bhaktisanjeevana	M	Gadag	1942-73	Revarendroy E. Davis
Bharatavani (Hindi) *	W	Dharwad	1987	K.C. Sarangamatha
Bharathi	W	Dharwad	1980	S.M. Horadi
Bhashaloka	BiM	Dharwad	1986	Murigeppa and Maheshwarayya
Bharathi	M	Gadag/Mumbai	1950-53	K. Savitri
Bhoolokagarjane *	W	Hubli	1992	M.R. Sadanand
Mangalore Market Report *	D	Hubli	1984	Veerappa P.Madlur
Makkala Mandira *	M	Dharwad	1993	Eshwar Kammara
Madhu	M	Gadag	1993	H.C. Kaujageri
Madhuravani (Kannada)	D	Gadag	1991	H.R. Kidiyur
Madhuravani (Sanskrit)	Qly	Gadag/Belgaum	1958	Ramacharya Galagali Pandarínathacharya Galagali
Malaprabhanadu	W	Navilagunda	—	—
Mahadhwani	M	Dharwad	1940	A.A. Kavala
Mahaveera	M	Dharwad	1950-54	Nelagur Ranganath
Mahila	M	Dharwad	1927	C.R. Chenduramatha
Mididanaadi *	W	Dharwad	1992	S.M. Kanthi
Mahila Jnanotkarsha Mala	Qly	Gadag	1917-27	C.R. Chenduramatha
Manavika Bharathi	Qly	Dharwad	—	Karnatak University
Muttu	M	Shirhatti/Gadag	—	Halesh Meti
Muslim Sandesha	M	Dharwad	1935	Imamuddin Killedar
Mudana *	D	Haveri	1982	V.S. Kashetti
United Karnataka (Eng)	W	Hubli	1937	Hukkerikara R.S.
United Front (Eng)	W	Dharwad	1938	Raghunatharao Jathara
Rasaranga	W	Hubli	—	Chellamarad
Rasavanthi *	M	Hubli	1993	T.M. Jadhav
Rasikaranjini Mudrana	W	Gadag	—	Tarabai Vajpayee
Rasikaranjini (Kallachchu)	W	Gadag	1884	Gowrishankar Misra, Emachagi Sheenappa
Rangatorana *	M	Dharwad	1984	Virupaksha Nayaka
Ranjane	W	Gadag	1951	P.L. Bankapur
Rajahamsa	M/W/D	Dharwad	1891-1935	R.V. Jathara
Ranjane	W	Gadag	1951	P.L. Bankapur
Rajahamsa	M/W/D	Dharwad	1891-1935	R.v. Jathara
Rashtraveera	FN	Gadag/Belgaum	—	Kulkarni
Reshmekrushivani *	M	Dharwad	1992	M. Paramesh
Linganudi	M	Gadag/Bangalore	—	Sharada Avate
Lokabandhu	W	Dharwad	180-1924	Gururao R. Mamadapur
Lokamatha	D	Hubli	1924	V.B. Puranik

Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
Lokamitra	W	Haveri	1900-51	Devanagowda Patil
Lokavartika (K/M)	M	Hubli	1960	S.G. Bankapura
Lokashilpa *	D	Haveri	1989	Yellappa Valada
Lokashikshana	M	Dharwad	1888-1916	Venkatarangokatti
Vasanta	M	Gadag/Dharwad	1938-1950	N.K. Kulkarni
Vruttanta Manjari	W	Dharwad	1885	—
Vagdevi	—	Dharwad	1907	Honnapuramatha
Vagbhhooshana	W	Dharwad	1896-1976	B.Ramara Alur Venkatrao
Varta Patrike	D	Dharwad	1924	—
Volunteer (Eng)	M	Hubli	1924-28	N.S. Hardikar
Valmiki Sandesha	M	Gadag/Betgeri	1983	H.N. Kolakar
Vasavi	M	Gadag	1972	H.S. Shirhatti
Vikasa	M	Hubli-Dharwad	1951	N.K. Deshpande
Vijaya	D	Dharwad	1920-39	Annacharya Hoskeri
Vijaya	D	Gadag	1954	M. Jeevan, K.M. Annigeri
Vijayajagattu *	FN	Hubli	1992	Vijayakumar Salimatha
Vidyarthi Bharathi	Qly	Dharwad	—	K.V.V.
Vidyaranya	M	Navalagunda	1934	—
Vidyavardhaka	M	Dharwad	1989	G.B. Mavachar
Vidyasamachara *	FN	Dharwad	1983	A.S. Balasubramanyam
Vinsom *	W	Dharwad	1986	Laxmanrao Shelke
Vishala Karnataka *	FN/W	Dharwad	1938	R.Y. Jathara
Vishala Karnataka	D	Hubli	1947	K.H. Patil
Vishala Karnataka*	D	Hubli	1964	K.H. Patil
Vishala -Hubli *	W	Hubli	1993	M.R. Hiriyala Matha
Vishwabandhu	M	Gadag	1921	Gurumurthy Sastry
Vishwavani *	D	Hubli	1958	Patil Puttappa
Vihwanavanirmana *	M	Hubli	1974	Bra.Ku. Basavaraja Rajarshi
Veeramathe	M	Dharwad	1953-62	Sarojini Mahishi Shankamarayana
Veeravani	M	Hubli	1937	G.S. Hodlur
Veerashaiva Chandrike	M	Shirhatti/Gadag	1934-35	Alur Murugendra Shetty
Veerashaivadharm Tharangini	M	Dharwad	1911	H.S. Shivalingaswamy
Virashaiva Vijaya	M	Hubli	1910-46	S. Manjappa
Veekshaka *	D	Ranibennur	1992	Puttu Kulkarni
Vega Express *	FN	Hubli	1992	B.M.H. Beg
Sharana *	Qly	Dharwad	1993	B.N. Kalyani
Sharanamarga	Qly	Gadag	—	A.M. Patil
Shantisandesha	M	Gadag	1956	M.B. Baradur
Shanitsandesha (Kan/Eng)	M	Hubli	1949	—
Sharade	M	Dharwad	—	D.G. Hulakavi
Shala Patrike	M	Dharwad	1867	Venkata Rango Katti

Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
Shiggaon Kannada Shaili *	M	Shiggavi	1993	S.S. Talavaar
Shidlu	D	Ranibennur	1970	R.G. Mahanubhavimatha
Shivapratapa	W	Haveri	1929	Gurumurthy Shastri Kajjari
Shikshaka Bandhu	Qly	Hubli	1934-35	S.R. Nadkarni
Shree	M	Dharwad	1947	V.K. Shahapura
Shree Saraswathi		Gadag	1901	
Shree Siddarudha Tatvamruta *	M	Hubli	1977	R.P. Chatney
Shree Sudha *	M	Dharwad	1952	Jayaterthacharya Malagi
Shubhodaya	W/M	Dharwad	1918-21	K. Vasudevacharya
Shodhaka	M	Dharwad	1875-78	Venkata Rango Katti
Sankramana *	M	Dharwad	1967	Neela Patil
Sanjevani *	D	Bangalore / Hubli	1989	D. Venkateshwaran
Samyukta Karnataka *	W/D	Belgaum/Hubli	1927	B. Datar, Mohare
Sachitra Bharatha	M	Hubli	1910	Keruru Vasudevacharya
Sachitra Lokabandhu	W	Dharwad		L.R. Airani
Satyavrutta	W	Gadag	1888-92	Srinivasa Bhimaji
Satshikshana	M	Gadag	1922	B. Hirematha
Sadananda	M	Dharwad	1935	N.V. Jathara and R.P. Jathara
Sadananda Vaibhava *	M	Hubli	1990	P.S. Desai Gowdar
Sadguru	M	Haveri	1919-42	Ven.Ti. Kulkarni
Satbhodha Chandrike	M	Agadi/Haveri	1907	Ven. Ti. Kulkarni Chidambaramurthy Chakravarty
Samarasa *	M	Gadag	1990	N.M. Shirhatti
Samaja	M/F.N.	Dharwad	1936-49	Balachandra Ghanekar
Sarsawathi Prabha (Konkani)*	M	Hubli	1988	Suresh Shenoy
Sarvajna	W	Hubli	1967	P.L. Bankapur
Sarvodaya	M	Hubli	1951-53	Sayad H. Korlahalli
Savigara	W	Agadi(Dharwad)	1910	-
Sahakara	M	Dharwad	1947-57	Halikeri, Khanti
Swakula Parichaya	M	Gadag	1965	T.T.Deevate
Swadharma	M	Dharwad	1924-30	Hasakere Chidambaraiah
Swayam Sevaka	M	Hubli	1925	Na.Su. Hardikar
Swarajya	M/D	Hubli	1931	M.S. Kesari
Swarajya	W	Hubli	1958-59	Kalle Shivothama Rao
Savadhana	F.N.	Dharwad/Gadad	1948	Nagabhushana Shastri
Sahitya	W	Hubli	-	-
Shahitya Samithi Patrike	Quar	Dharwad	1941-42	S.S. Basavanal
Sthanika Swarajya Vritta	Quar	Dharwad	1934-36	R.V. Jathara
Sidlu*	D	Gadag	1950	P.L. Bankapura

Name	Period	Place	Yr. of Beginning	Name of the Editor
Cinema	M	Gadag	1939	C.B. Hirematha
Sugjnana	M	Gadag	-	Talavai
Sudarshana	M	Dharwad	1937-41	R.V. Jathara
Sudhakara	Quart.	Hubli	1921-50	K. Gururao
Surajya Patha	F.N.	Hubli	1993	Surendra B. Dani
Suvartha Dutanu	M	Hubli	1946	V.J. Abraham
Susheela*	M	Hubli	1970	M.M. Kanakeri
Student Journal (E)	W	Gadag	1972	H.R. Kidiyuru
Spurthi*	M	Gadag	1968	K.L. Annigeri
Harijanabhudaya	M	Dharwad	1954	-
Halliyinda Delhi*	W	Hubli	1973	Chandraswamy Bhadragowda
Hindustan Samachar	W	Hubli	1907-08	Narayana Rao Giridhara Rao
Hubli Gazette	W	Hubli	1939-47	N.S. Hardikar
Hubli Patra	W	Hubli	1893	-
Hemareddy Mallamma vani	M	Hubli	1993	Mallikarjuna Paraddi
Hosahadi	M	Hubli	1956-57	L.B. Muddannavara
Honnagudi	W	Gadag	1986	Honnagudi
Hubli Vaibhara (Marathi)	-	Dharwad	1883	-
Hasaprapancha*	W	Hubli	1991	B.H. Govindanavara
Hotel Sandesha*	M	Hubli	1990	Suresh Aragodu.

\* Papers are being still published

The above information is collected from various sources. Efforts are made to maintain authenticity. Yet, due to lack of information, some of them may not be authentic.

### MUSIC

Hindustani Classical Music is predominant in Dharwad. However, Karnatak classical music was in practise during the early part of the 20th century. Abdul Karim Khan, Panchakshari Gavai, Ambabai and later her daughter Gangubai Hangal practiced Karnatak music in the beginning. Mahantaswamy, father of Basavaraj Raj Guru had learnt Karnatak music at Tanjore. However, the music of the North, the Hindusthani style was not unknown in this region. Hindustani music might have been familiar among the elite class during the reign of muslim king of Bijapur Ibrahim II (1586-1627). King Ibrahim himself was a musicologist and wrote the famous Kitab-E-Nauras a text on musicology. Deccan kings had matrimonial relationship with the Delhi Sultans and as such exchange of fine arts among these kings was in vogue.

During the end of the 19th century, musicians from Pune, Gwalior and other places were invited by the Odeyars of Mysore to perform in the Palace. On their way back home, the musicians used to give concerts at Dharwad, Kundgol, Gadag and other places. Among the musicians, Karim Khan, Allahdiya Khan, Vishnu Digambara Paluskar, Rahamath Khan and others used to stay for sometime at these places and taught music to those who were keen to learn it. This generated a lot of interest among the people about Hindustani music.



Karnataka Sangeetha Shala (Karnatak Music School) was established during 1880 in Dharwad by Gurunatharao Pathak. Srinivas Rao Chimmalagi who had learnt Karnatak Music at Tanjore taught music in this school. The music scene of the district took a new shape when Bhaskar Bua Bakhale joined Dharwad Government Training College as the music teacher during 1908. Bakhale was a master of various *Gharanas*, groomed many a student including Pithre Vakil. Rahamath Khan whose ancestors served in the court of Bhavanagar, Indore for four to six generations chose Dharwad as his permanent home during 1912. Later he established Bharatiya Sangeetha Vidyalaya (Indian School of Music). Today, his son Prof. Kharim Khan and grand sons Bale Khan, Hameed Khan and Chota Rahamath Khan are continuing his tradition with zeal. Gururao Deshapande who learnt Karnatak music in the beginning later became a student of Pithre Vakil to master Hindustani music. He became a theatre artiste and joined Akashavani, Dharwad.

Some of the music lovers of Dharwad such as Jatara Bhasakara Rao, Ganapath Rao, Balawanth Rai, musicians like Subba Rao Kulkarni Morab, music teacher Hanumanth Rao Valvekar, Ananth Rao Kulkarni, Bhaskar Bhuva Bhakle, who was the student of Allahdiya Khan, Pithre Vakil, Shamarao Gurtu and others started Dharwad Arts Circle – a music institution at Dharwad during 1910. They invited artists of other states and arranged their concerts. They also encouraged local talents. All these activities lead Hindustani music to strike deep roots in the district.

Savai Gandharva is the first talent to emerge from Dharwad soil, Ramachandra Ramabhavu Kundagolkar (1886-1952) began his music lessons with Karim Khan and others and later earned the name Savai Gandharva. However, he loved theatre more than music and remained with the theatre till 1931. He returned to Kundagol during 1938 and began his mission of teaching music. Feroze Dastur, Gangubai Hangal, Bhimsen Joshi, Krishnabai Ramadurga, Venkatarao Ramdurga, Neelakanta Bhuva, Gadgoli, Fakirappa Kundagol and others were his students.

Panchakshari Gavai (1892-1944), Mallikarjuna Mansur (1910-1992), Gangubai Hangal (1913), Basavaraja Rajguru (1920-1991) and Bhimsen Joshi (1922) hailed from Dharwad district and are generally referred to as *five gems of music* (Sangeethada Pancha Ratnagalu ). Panchakshari Gavai was born in Kadasetty Halli of Hangal, learnt Karnatak music at Shiralkop and Mysore. Later he mastered Hindustani music under Waheed Khan and Neelakanta Bhuva at Hubli. Apart from vocal, he also mastered playing on the tabala, harmonium, violin, dilruba, flute and other instruments. Gangubai was groomed by her mother in Karnatak music and later she learnt Hindustani under the tutelage of Halguru Krishnachar and Savai Gandharva. For Basavaraj, Panchakshari Gavai was the first teacher. Later he went to other States and learnt music under other artists. All these musicians have been conferred with one or the other titles, medals, honorary doctorates, Padmashri, Padmabhushan, Kalidasa samman, Tansen samman, Kanaka-Purandara Award , etc. They have travelled world-wide and rightly earned fame. Bhimsen Joshi is living in Pune while Gangubai is staying at Hubli. The other three musicians are no more and music festivals are being held annually on the occasions of their death anniversaries.

**Tradition of disciples :** Among the students of Panchakshari Gavai, Puttaraj Gavai, Basavaraj Rajguru, Panchakshari Mathigatti, Siddarama Jambaldinni, Seshadri Gavai, Mrithinjaya, Chandrashekar, Basavaraj, Arjuna Sa Nakod, Shankara Dixit Janthali, M. Venkatesh Kumar, D. Kumar Das, Krishan Bhuva Sindhe, Rajiv Purandare, Kamala Rajiv, Rudramuniswamy Hiremath, Y.F. Bangled, Nagaiah Gavai, Devendrakumara Pattara, Sadashiva Patil, Gurubasavarya Hiremath and others can be named. Among these, some of them are instrumentalists and several others Keerthanakaras. Among the students of

Mansur, Panchakshari Mathigatti, Siddarama Jambaldini, A.V. Patil, Meera Gundi, Rajashekar Mansur can be named. The list of students of Gangubai include her own daughter Krishna Hangal, Naganatha Wodeyar, Sulabh Dambala, Nanda Patil, Seetha Hirebetta and among Rajguru's students, the list includes Somanatha Mardura, Shanmukh Gojanoor, Ganapathi Bhat, Somashekara Maradimata, Sripada Hegade, Shantharama Hegade, M.S. Kamath, Sangeetha Katti, Poornima Bhat and others. The list of disciples of Bhimsen Joshi, includes Sripathi Padigar, Madhava Gudi, Narayana Deshapande, Srikanth Deshpande, Ramakrishna Patavardan, Arvinda Huyilagol, Ananta Therdal and others. Among the students of Puttaraj Gavai of Gadag – Anita Puranik, Asha Pralayakala Math, K. Navalgi Math, Siddaramaswamy Korawara, Chandrashekara Puranik Math, Hanumansingh Hangal, Arjuna Sa Nakod and his sons Raghunath, Balachandra and Vishwanath can be mentioned. Nageswara Deshpande was the first tutor to Madhavagudi. Nagaraj Havaladar and Anupama Gudi are important students of Madhava Gudi. In the family of Naragunda Buva Vinayaka, Madhava, Srinivasa, Datta Bhuvu and their children are pursuing music for three generations.

Apart from these luminaries, there are innumerable artists who have learnt music directly or indirectly through senior musicians and are giving performances regularly. Some of these are from outside the district and many artists from Dharwad have gone to various other states and residing there.

The list of artists, who were born in Dharwad but presently reside outside the district, includes: M.S. Joshi, Ranganatha Joshi, Parvathi Bai Hombala, Tarabai Teredala, Kamalabai Savanur, M.V. Minajagi, Vasanth Kanakapur, Raghavendra Chavati, Gururao Deshapande, Maladixit, Narayana Muzumdar, M.G. Pattavardhan, N.G. Modhak, Vinayaka Thorvi, Gayathri N. Joshi, Parvathi Bai, Hussain Babau Nadaf, Basavaraja Bendageri, Nagarathna Navalgund, Shivaraj Gavai, R.S. Janthali and his wife Vasanthadevi, (who is good at both *Uttaradhi* and *Dakshinadhi*), Anuradha Dhareshwar, Indumathi Tamanakar, Suman Nagarakatti, Veenashirali, Kusum Kulkarni, Sarojini Chandavarkar, Yamuna Tembe, Radhika Bhat, Shymala Kulkarni, Raghavendra Gudi, Seshagirigudi, Sripadagaddi, Vidyamantagi, Sadashiva Ihole, Hanumanthappa Kamanahalli, Jayalakshmi Uagrani, Basavaraja Gonalu, Pameshwara Hegde, Gajananabuvu joshi, Akkamahadevi Hiremath, Jayashree, Sangameshwara Guruv, Venkatesh Burli, Hanumantha Burli, Ramarao Gundopath Desai, Fakirappa Kundagola, D.R. Varanga, R.S. Yalagi, Ramarao Desai, Mahaveerappa Kasturi, S.G. Modhak, Nagosa Kalburgi, Arjun Mugdham, Narayana Dhage, Jevubai Nagarakatti, Vittal Sa Kabadi, Sharada Hangal, Kamla Page, A.U. Patil, Krupa Eden, Yellappa Amargol, Karaveerappa Hadapad, Thukaram Sa Kabadi, Chudamani Nandagopal, Chakrakodi Narayana Shastry, Keshavaguram, Lingaraja Bhuvu, Yaraguppi P.R. Hoogar, Sharada Balachandra Sirur, Veeranna Ningappa Kamakar, P.A. Salimath, Ajanna U. Patil, Sharada A. Chapekar, Krishnarao Inamdhar, Sripathi Padigar, Seshagiri Dandapur, Narayanacharya Dandapure, Vasanthrao Inamdhar, Lata Nadiger, Shyamala K. Kulkarni, Geeta Sadananda Javadekar, Danalakshmi D. Momaya, Susheela Mehta, Srinivas Inamdhar, Nanda M. Patil and Others.

In the district there are talented child artists also. The list includes Basavaraj Mardur, Allama Prabhu Hiremath, Violinist Ashwin and Chetan, Harmonium player Sharana Basappa Bevrur and musicians Anupama Gudi, Rohini Deshpande, Veena, Vani Maradur and Vani Hardekar.

**Instrumentalists** : Generally the Hindustani classical vocalists master one or two instruments also. Yet there are several artists in the district who have chosen instrument as their sole medium of expression. Rehamath Khan who initiated music interest in the district was an excellent Sitarist. He had reformed *Been* instrument and used it as a main instrument but for some reasons he changed

it over to Sitar. His son Karim Khan and even his relatives Bale Khan, Hasman Khan play Sitar. Sitar is also being played by B.D. Pathak, Ramachandra Hegde, Ramachandra Gudihal, Shivappa H. Taralaghatti, Jothidevagudi, Echarappaya Swamy. Gurudev not only plays Sitar but also Bulbul Tarang and Srinivas Joshi plays Tabala and Bulbul Tarang. Senior artist Dattopanth Desai though had practiced Sitar, did not give any concert. Been an important instrument of the Hindustani music is being played by Bhindu Madhava Pathak, Muralidhar Rao and Dattopanth Patak.

Vishnupanth plays Rudra Veena, while Madhav Nimbargi plays Guitar. Kiran, Praveen Godakandi, Rajan Kulkarni play Bansuri and Hussain Babu Sadap, Shivappa Bajanthri play Clarionet. While Violin is played by T.B. Kabadi, G.R. Nimbargi, Vadiraj Nimbargi, Basalingaiah S Math. Shehanai is played by Yellappa Amargola, Fakirappa Hoogara Tangoda, Hanumathappa (Bajanthri) Agadi and Basavaraja Hediggonda. Venkatesha Godakhandi, Thimmanasavenkusa Chauvan are expert flutists. Tabala and Harmonium are being used as accompanying instruments and many have become expert tabala players. Venkatarao Chimmalagi Chilakavada is an expert tabala player of older generation. Afterwards, Seshagiri Hangal and his disciples Sadashiva Patil, Ravindra Yadgal, Suraj Purandare, Raghunathasa Nakod, Rajagopal Kalurkar, Srikanth Upadhye, Bhimsen Marola, Sashikanth Kulkarni, Ravi Kudlagi, Panchakshari Sheelavanthar, G.S. Parvathikar, Sadhashiva U. Pothedar, Ratnakar S. Garuda, S.N. Mujamdar, G.R. Nimbargi, Kaivalyagurav, Vishwanath sa Nakod, Chandrashekar Moorumatti, Kallappa Hoogar, Raghavendra Chavati, Basavaraj Bandigera, Satish Hampiholi became expert tabla players. Hanmanthappa Bagarika was the maker of Tabala instruments for the last 50 years and he has a deep knowledge about this instrument. Rajgopal Kalurkar is running a Tabala Training School for the last 10 years at Dharwad.

Among Harmonium players, Gajanana Joshi, Valvekar Hanumantharao, Basava Prabhu Hanchenala, Arjun sa Nakod, Vasanth Kanakapur, Vittal sa Kabadi, Yenagi Balappa, Sonubai Doddamani, Sripadarao Garuda, Mohan Mudanageri, Ravi Soragavi, Ramachandra Gundu Desai, C.N. Bankapur, Surendra sa Venkusa Nakod, Tukaram sa Kabadi are the noted ones.

Some of these instrumentalists are also expert vocalists. They have toured the world and many titles and awards have been conferred upon them. They have been accompanying famous artists of the nation on many concerts.

**Music Schools :** The Hindustani Music is still sustaining itself in the framework of classical tradition and the teacher-taught tradition is continuing. Generally senior artists teach the junior ones. A separate institution for music is not being generally found in the traditional education institutions. The Government has recently started systematic study of music. Government and Universities have opened new music schools to impart a systematic training in music. The classical music such as Hindustani music would have remained in purer form if the tradition were to be alive through teacher-taught relationship of the yore. Generally the disciple used to continue with the Gharana of Guru (Gharana can be defined as a music style which is found by an individual or evolved in a place or a region.) Among these there are twelve styles such as Kirana, Gwalior, Agra, etc. Abdul Kareem Khan is the pioneer of Kirana Gharana and it is continued by his students like Savai Gandharva and Gangubai Hangal. Likewise, Mansur mainly belongs to Jaipur Gharana and we can find the confluence of Kirana, Gwalior and Patiala Gharana in Basavaraja Rajguru. Those who have learnt music under various teachers will follow different music schools of thought.

Music classes in the district might have been started in Teachers Training College during the last part of 19th century itself. Bhaskar Bhuva Bakle who came as music teacher during 1908 had groomed several students outside the school. Rehamath Khan came to Dharwad during 1912 and taught many a student and established Bharatiya Sangeeta Vidyalaya in 1931. Today Prof. Karim Khan and Hameed Khan are looking after this institution. Traditionally, the musical initiation starts with the worship of Sharada, the Goddess of Music. Savai Gandharva taught music systematically to his students after coming to Kundagol in 1938. Panchakshari Gavai started a music school during 1940 at Gadag. He used to make tours regularly to Dharwad, Gajendragad, Ramasagar, Bankapura, Itagi and Guledagudd where he ran music schools. These schools were referred to as touring schools while the School at Gadag was referred to as residential school. Now, Puttaraja Gavai is successfully running the Panchakshari Gavai Sangeeth Vidyalaya and Kala Sangeeth Patashala. T.P. Akki started Kala Mandira during 1947 at Gadag. This institution is a school of painting, dance and music, Vittal sa Kabadi, T.V. Kabadi, Kumaradasa, M. Venkatesh Kumar, Kariyappa Hadapad, M. Nagabushan, Virupaksha Gavai and others are teaching here.

Shankar Dixit Janthali started music classes in Hubli and it is being continued by his son R.S. Janthali. Darmartha Sangeetha Pathashale established during 1942 at Dharwad celebrated its Golden jubilee during 1992. This institution was started by Ningappa Sambrani to impart classical music and instrumental music lessons to children under 12 years free of cost. At present, there are 60 students attending the classes. Annual music programmes are being arranged. Kallur Mahalakshmi Tabala Vidyalaya was established by Rajgopal Kallurkar in 1983. Veeranna Ningappa Kamathara established Gayathri Gayana Shale in Hubli in the year 1963. Apart from educating students in music, it is also inviting artists from outside the state for performing music concerts, collecting cassettes and organising 'Swaranjali', a musical tribute in memory of great artists. It is extending concessions to rural students. It has started one more institution called 'Nadasudina' in Hubli. At present there are 56 students in Dharwad and 22 in Hubli. Veerabharatha Sangeeta Vidyalaya is functioning at Hubli.

A well equipped department of music was established in the year 1976 in the Karnatak University, Dharwad. It awards 2-year post-graduate degree and conducts six months certificate course. Bindu Madhav Pathak heads the department. Sharada Hangal had also served in this department. At present Meera Gundi and others are among the teaching staff. Many artists have secured doctoral degrees from this department. Apart from this, Rambhau Purandhare, Venkatesha Burli, Gangubai Hangal, Madhava Gudi and other veteran artists are training many students. Govind Rotti of Dharwad is running a Hindustani Classical Music institution, while Gouranga Kodikal is running Sur Sagar, another musical institution both in Bangalore.

**Gandabandha - Shagird** : In the teacher-taught tradition, the initiation of student into music is done through a novel solemnisation called *Gandabandha* (*Sangeeta Dikshe* or Music Initiation). During this solemnisation, the teacher ties a sacred thread to the wrist of the student accepting him or her a student in the presence of a few people as witnesses. This programme will be celebrated sometime with pomp followed by music programmes. *Gandabandha* was celebrated during 1932 when Savai Gandharva accepted Gangubai as his student. Likewise *Gandabandha* was celebrated when Bhimsen Joshi accepted Arvinda Huyilgola and Balekhan accepted Srinivas Joshi as their disciples recently. The district boasts of many traditional musicians and as such these programmes are celebrated with much enthusiasm. A person who is already an expert in music will undergo again this musical initiation when he chooses a new teacher to pursue further learning.

**Swaranjali** : The other prestigious programmes organised in the district are Swaranjalis, a musical tribute to the departed maestros of a discipline either in their native place or at places where their disciples are more in number. The disciples and fans of the guru and music lovers on a specific day offer tributes by holding concerts one after the other through out day and night. Sometimes the programme may be extended to as long as two to three days also. Generally, the vocalists and instrumentalists follow the same style of Gharana in which the maestro excelled.

Swaranjali programmes in memory of late Abdul Karim Khan were held in Hubli for 10-15 years prior to 1998. Earlier the Swaranjali programmes were organised by Krishnabai Ramadurga, Tarabai Teradal and Kamal Sab Morabad. Now Vekanna Mannur is attempting to revive this programme.

The most famous Swaranjali programme the one held in memory of Sawai Gandharva. It is organised at State level at Kundagol and Bhimsen Joshi is making it a national function at Pune. In the beginning, the Kundagol Swaranjali programme was organised by Nana Saheb and later Gangubai Hangal and Joshi continued this tradition. However, presently, the State Academy of Music and Dance is organising this annual affair. In 1994 more than 30 artists participated and at that time Gangubai Hangal was felicitated with Kanaka Purandra award.

A series of Swaranjali programmes to keep the memory of late maestros alive are held in this district every year. Sitarist Rahman Khan's death anniversary is being organised by Karim Khan of Bharatiya Sangeetha Vidyalaya during the month of October. The Swaranjali of Pandit Basavaraja Rajguru is organised (July) by "Rajguru Sangeetha Sabha", and that of Panchakshari Gavai is held in the month of June by their institutions. Swaranjali of Dr. Mallikarjun Mansoor is being organised (September) by his son Dr. Rajashekhar Mansoor. Besides these, Swaranjalis are also organised in memory of Vithala sa Kabadi of Gadag (January), Vallabha Bhatta of Karagudari in Hangal (October), Harmonium player Rajeev Raj of Dharwad and V.K. Chimmalagi of Dharwad. Generally the disciple of each Maestro pays rich tribute to his late master in the Swaranjali programmes, as an yearly event, within his financial limits. However, certain organisations have come forward to make it a public affair. This is an occasion when junior artistes have the opportunity to show their talents and get recognised by the seniors.

**Akashvani (AIR)** : The AIR Station, Dharwad was formally inaugurated on 8.1.1950 with the song Vande Mataram sung in chorus by Gangubai Hangal, Mallikarjun Mansoor, Guru Rao Deshapande, Bhimsen Joshi, Basavaraj Rajguru and V.K. Kagalakar. Later in the night, the AIR broadcast the programmes of not only these artists but also that of other artists of the district. AIR is continuously supporting the musicians of the district. Many artists have given live performances here. The AIR, Dharwad has a veritable collection of records of these artists and is instrumental in organising music programmes outside the Station. "Aikyagana" , a special programme designed by the AIR (May 1994) was organised in Dharwad in which many eminent musicians of the district such as Ragnath Nakoda, Suraj Purandhare, Bale Khan, Kabadi, Vadiraj Nimbargi, Vasantha Kanakapur and others took part.

Generally artists invited by the AIR recognise themselves as AIR artists. However, the AIR has made certain rules to select eminent artists and as such named the following as eminent artists.

**Vocal:** Mallikarjun Mansoor, Basavaraja Rajguru, Gangubai Hangal, Krishna Hangal, Panchakshari Swami Mathigatti, M. Venkatesh Kumar, Rajashekhar Mansoor, Arjun sa Nakod.



**Instrumentalists** : Venkatesh Godakhindi (Flute), Balekhan (Sitar), Raghunatha sa Nakod, B.N. Parvatikar, Seshagiri Hangal, B.S. Bendageri (Tabala), Bindu Madhava Pathak (Been)

**Sugama Sangeetha (Light music)** : Sharada Hangal, Sudha V. Kulkarni, Revati Bagal, Shoba Huyigola, Krishna Hangal.

**Gamaka** : K.G. Halsagi, Jayalakshmi Inamdhar

**Rangageethe (Theatrical songs)** : Basavaraj Mansur, Jubedabai Savanur

(Source: Station Director's letter dated 21.11.1994)

There were 152 classical musicians, 272 light classical artists and 200 stage artistes enrolled in AIR, Dharwad during the year 1990. The present Station Director Venkatesha Godakhandi is himself a renowned classical musician.

**Ph.D Thesis and works on Music** : The district is considered as a cradle of Hindustani music and ample opportunities are thrown open for its development. Several Ph.D. thesis which trace the development of Hindustani music in the district have been published. "Contribution of North Karnataka to Hindustani music during the last hundred years", a thesis by Hanumantha Rao Burli has won a doctoral degree from the Mumbai University. The Karnatak University, Dharwad has conferred doctoral degree for the thesis. "The Growth of Hindustani Gharanas in North Karnataka – A study" by Mira Gundi, "Musical accomplishment and contributions of Ganayogi Panchakshari Gavai" by V.R. Hugar and "Begam Akhtar and her accomplishment in Music" by Muktha Nadiger are some of the others noteworthy attempts. Besides several research papers have been published on Vachana literature and the symbiotic relations with music.

As the number of music schools increased, several texts have been written for the use of students. Notable among these texts are 'Gana Sudha Part 1 and 2, by Puttaraja Gavai, "Sangeetha Shastra Parichaya" (An Introduction to Musicology) by Shivappa H. Taralagatti, 'Vachana Sangeetha' and "Hindustani Sangeetha Bodhini" by Guru Basavarya Hirematha, "Hindustani Sangeetha Paddhatiya Roopureshegalu", "Sangeetha Shastra Parichaya" and text on Musicology for B.A. students by Ajanna V. Patil and "Sangeetha Kala Kusuma" by Kamala Purandhare. Several works have also been published on music by Vidwan Haveri V. Prahladachar and R.P. Hoogar.

The origin of Hindustani music and its development in this region has been narrated authentically in "Nadayathre" a research work written by Vasantha Kavali. "Bharatiya Sangeetha Charitre" "Hindustani Sangeethakke Karnatakada Koduge" by Bindu Madhava Pathak, "Hindustani Sangeeta" by Mruthunjaya Puranikmatha are some of the notable research works on Hindustani music. Sadananda Kanavalli who had close association with the three generations of musicians of this region has written several articles and books on the artists and music. He has written on Mallikarjun Mansoor both in English and Kannada besides authoring "Karnataka Hindustani Musicians" in English. Mohan Nadakarni has rendered "Bhimsen Joshi, person and his music" a book on Bhimsen Joshi into Kannada. "Hindustani Sangeethakke Koduge" is another notable work worthy of study. Sadananda Kanavalli is the president of "Sitar Ratna Rahmat Khan Sangeet Samithi". N.K. Kulkarni (Yenkay) in his column in Karmaveera, has written many articles on music which include "Dharawada Neleyalli Ingida Sangeetha Nelegalu", "Gana nata gambhira Gururao Deshpande", "Neelakantha Bua Gadagoli" besides authoring the biography

viz., "Sangeetha Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan". Mallikarjun Mansoor in his autobiography "Nanna Rasayatre" has narrated his life story in lucid Kannada.

### **Classical Dance**

When compared to other art forms this district had not shown much interest in the development of classical dance. There were several evidences to prove the existence of Kathak style of dance in the district. Now much of encouragement is being extended to promote Bharatanatyam of the south. The Vijaya Natya Samsthe of Vijaya Kalamandira of Gadag is imparting training in Bharatnatyam since 1947. Krupa Eden, Basamma Huyilgola, M. Choodamani Nandagopal served in the dance department. Noorjahan and Vidya Morabad are serving as dance directors. Natya Kala Sangha, an associated institution of Dharmartha Sangeetha Shaale is imparting training free of cost to students. Kumudini Rao is teaching here.

Latha Rani Malhar of Dharwad had learnt Kathak from Krishnakumar and Bharatnatyam from Umesh Haramjal. She is an expert in both schools of dance and has given performances not only throughout the State but also in Germany (1990). She has experimented with ballet (song and dance) adapting mythological themes. Latarani who has her own orchestra group is running "Navya Nrithya Nikethan", a school of dance. There were 30 students in this school during 1993. Her husband Vijayakumar is also an artiste who has choreographed many programmes. 'Nrityaniketan' of Venkataramana Upadhyaya, 'Sharad Nritya Kalaniketan' of Sharad Yadawada, 'Vijaya Kalanidhi' of Ratna Raghunthan, and 'Bharatiya Nritya Kalaniketan' of R.B. Korakoppanavar are some of the institutions imparting training in dance. Gita Datar, Raja Datar and Sandhya Kulakarni are teachers of dance. Besides, 'Ujwala Nrityalaya' and 'Sharada Nritya Niketan' in Dharwad are conducting dance classes. Earlier Vijaya Mahantesh Kalashale in Hubli was also conducting training classes in dance.

Several artistes who have learnt from these dance schools and also from schools outside the district have made Dharwad district their home. Most of them are exponents in Bharatnatyam. Some of them have practiced Kathak also. Many of these artistes are still studying in schools and colleges. A few of them have been initiated into dance (Ranga Pravesha) systematically while many of them give performance during anniversary celebrations of schools and colleges and other institutions. Noted among such dancers are Shruti Bhatt, Shylaja Kerur, Rajeswari Patil, Shyla, Shilpa, Seema Mundaganur, Vinuta Patil, Mangala Khasanisa, Shweta Naik, Sridhar Nasik, Krishna Lingeri, Suvarna Kulkarni, Gayatri Patil, Sruti Yajurvedi, Hemashalavadi, Chaitra Adyapaka, Madhuri Joshi, Madhuri Choudhari, Meerabennur, Mamata Kulkarni, Pooja Patil, Sridevi Ingalahally, Roopa Chikkmata, Triveni Joshi, Savitri Patil and Preeti Malavage (Break dance).

### **Gamaka, Harikathe and Kirthane**

The epigraph of Tribhuvana Taila dating back to 1152 in the Keshavanatha Temple of Lakkundi described the practice of "Vaishnava Geethi" which may be the present day Harikatha or songs eulogising the greatness of Lord Vishnu. The songs of Kanakadasa describe the "Harikatha" performers involved in dancing and singing, of Lord Vishnu. M. Chidananda Murthy is of the opinion that the Harikatha art of eulogising the greatness of Vishnu till 1450-1500 began to grow later to include the episodes of Shiva and Shivabaktas by 1650 A.D. Channa Veerarya, father of Shanthaveera Deshika (1650) used to sing in the houses of Shiva Bhaktas and also in Palace Courts, and his grandfather Shivlingarya was wellknown by the name "Purna Basava", informs Chidananda Murthy.



The earliest poet Pampa was not only a poet but also a *gamaki* (narrative singer) a *vaadi* (one who argued on philosophical and spiritual subjects in royal courts) and a *vaagmi* (an oator). The epigraph of Jagadeka II in Hosur (Gadag Taluk) dating back to 1148 A. D. mentions of the fact of the king generously feeding "writers, actors, singers and poets". Poet Ponna was also known to be a Gamaki. Attimabbe was making munificent donations to "poets, singer, instrumentalists, actors and soldiers". Poet Kumaravyasa is also referred to as a poet, *gamaki* and *vadi*. All these suggest that the art of Harikatha and Gamaka had deep roots here from the beginning. Harikatha is referred to as Harikeerthane and that of Hrikatha performers as Keerthanakars in epics. Keerthanakars of Vithala tradition from Maharashtra used to visit Dharwad area. These Keerthanakars wearing the turban which resembled that of Tilak used to start the programme with Marathi songs like 'Tandava Nritya Kari Gajanana' and 'De maja Divyamati Saraswati'.

An individual might have used to perform Harikatha, Gamaka or Kirthna as the situation demanded. During the early part of the 20th century, Ramashastry, Bala Shastry of Mulgund, Chidambara Shastry and Hari Sarvothamacharya of Naragund were exponents of Keerthanas. During the same period, Shanthakavi (Balacharya Sakkari) wrote several new Keerthanas and popularised them. His 'Vidyaranya Keerthane' was a very famous work. It is learnt that Shanthakavi mobilised funds to fund Literary Conference by 1918 by performing Harikathas. The Keerthanas were also made use of to awaken nationalistic sentiments by Shanthakavi. The list of Keerthanakars and Harikatha Vidwans include Mudevedu Krishnaraya, Jayaramacharya Koppala (belonged to Hyderabad Karnataka), Ra.Ve. Karagudari and Betgeri Kalli Tippanna Shastry, Seshachar Gudi (the person who has composed Gadugina Veeranarayana Stuti), Hombale Seshacharya, Bharatada Bindurayaru, Mundargi Hari Sarvothamadas, Kurtakoti's Krishna Shastry, Sripada Shastry, Dasachary from Tangola near Shirhatti, Katte Hanumanthacharya from Ron, Gururajacharya Gudi from Dharwad, Gamaki Pooja Krishnchar, Nagabhushanaswamy of Karadagi Gachchina Math, Mahantesha Shastry from Lakkundi, Mudagal Hiremath Prathamanaatha Shastry, Vijayalakshmi Loothimath, Malligatti Girmallaya Shastry, Hosaritti Nijalinga Shastry, Kurubhagonda Panchakshari Shastry and Veerabhadraiah Shastry, Haveriya Mruthyunjaya Lakamapura, Karishetty Halliya Mallikarjunashastry and Gadhigayya Shastry, Malali Fakeerayya Shastry, Lakhamapurada T.M. Chandra Sekhara Shastry, Aalakatti Basayya Shastry, Sasivehalli Mallayya Shastry, Hanumeshavittala, Husendasaru, Siddeshwara Shastry, Beemacharyaru, Sadashiva Swamigalu, R.S. Kulakarni and others were Keerthana and Harikatha artists.

The notable artistes who performed Harikathas and Keerthanakars of older generation include Toravi Mallarirao who was known for his satirical rendition, Bhimadas S. Muthagikar and Subbannacharya Akkivalli, who used this medium to awaken people against the practice of untouchability, Hanumanthacharya Katti, AIR and Doordarshan artist, Savanur Gururajacharya who toured other states and enthralled the audience, Shivayogi Shastry of Devagiri who wrote 'Stree Neethi Padyamale'. Pandit Madhyesha Galagali, writer of devotional songs, Bhemadas, Sarvamangala and Indrani Gurla Hosur of Hubli, Udupi Krishna, a child artist, freedom fighter Narayanacharya, D.K. Habsur of Gadag, G.D. Salimath, R.V. Karigudari Shankarappa Neelakanthapa Manu and others are worthy of mention.

Many Keerthanakars emerged out from Vireshwara Punyashrama of Gadag. Notable among them is Kesari Keertana Kala Kallinath Shastry who brought out several audio-cassettes. "Swara Bharati Gamaka Sangeetha Vidyalaya" was established in the year 1983 at Hubli by Jayalakshmi Inamadhar who is imparting training in the art of Gamaka. There are many more music schools in the district engaged in training the students in Gamaka and Keerthana singing.

### **Sugama Sangeetha (Light Music)**

Sugama Sangeetha or Light Music includes singing of Lyrics, Devotional songs, Dasa-padas, Vachanas, Bhajans, Folk songs, stage songs, film songs and other forms of songs. This form of music is becoming popular in the district. Light music is gaining importance in functions organised by schools, colleges and other institutions. A few senior classical musicians sing these lyrics also. Several senior and junior artists such as Usha Datar, Janaki Iyer, Kamala Purandhare, Shymala K. Kulkarni, Kumardas, Rohini Deshpande have sung in many a light musical concerts.

The list of Sugama Sangitha singers is a long one which includes Shashikala Mahanta, Raju Nadaf, Jayashree Halagoppa, Hugara Kumari, C.S. Raikar, Viresh Hiremath, Dakshayani Lambi, Gayathri N. Joshi, Sumithra Dexit, Anita Kulkarni, Usha Dixit, Madhuri Vaidya, Sukanya Sheth, Rajashree Vaidya, Srinivasa Deshpande, Yashawant Halabandi, Bhairavi Prabhu, Asha Pise, Kalpana Kavalekar, Suman Kalavekar, Jayalaxmi Bellary, Pradeep Prabhu, Ravi Kushal Kulkarni, Viky Jalihala, Sanjay Kulkarni, Sripadagaddi, Sripada Hegade, Jayalaxmi Ugrani, B. Shankarrao Joshi, Manjula, Ramesh, Roopa, Jayadevi Jangama Shetty, Sumangala Jangama Shetty, Vijayalakshmi Kallurkar, Asha Pralayakalamatha, Gopal Raichurkar, Chandrika Bandivada, Vani Mudhol, Jyothi Desai, Sujatha Pathak, Nagarathna Pathak, Hema Navaratna and others. Sangeetha Katti of Hubli is famous in light music and many cassettes has been released.

Among the instrumentalists a special mention can be made of Kumara Halakoppa, Allamaprabhu Hiremath, M. Mallesh, Vijaya Kulkarni, Vishnu Kadannavar, Vinayaka Kambli, Ramesh Halagadde, Vasantha Kanakapura, Allamaprabhu Kadakola, Shadakshari Sheelavantara, Shantesa Karagudari, S.B. Mahapurusha, Murulidhara Rao, Rajakumar, Srikanta Upadhy and other talented experts. These artists have not only learnt classical music but also are giving performances. Recently light music is being used to educate people about the importance of family welfare and literacy programmes.

### **Discs and Cassettes**

Dramas and Gramophone records played a major role in popularising Hindustani music in this region. Sometime the complete "bythak" of Hindustani music was incorporated into the drama. Likewise Gramophone record shops used to lend the equipment on hire basis in the towns of Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag during the early part of the century. The records of maestros of Hindustani classical musicians of North India were readily available in this region. The public and also students of music were benefited by this. It is these records played in the shops owned by Sripada Rao Tamankar of Dharwad and Bhusad of Gadag that inspired Bhimsen Joshi and Gangubai Hangal to take up music seriously. Similarly the records of local artists were made available in Pune and Mumbai. This gave more exposure to our musicians.

During the early part of the century, apart from the records of Abdul Karim Khan, the Keerthanas of Tyagaraja were also recorded. Later five records of Rahmat Khan have come out. During the year 1933-34 several records of various artists were produced. Panchakshari Gavai, during this period, had sung Saint Thyagaraja's Kirthanas in Karnatak music while Vachanas of Nijaguna Shivyogi were rendered in Hindustani style. The recording company, H.M.V. had to record Kannada Vachans owing to the pressure of Gavai. Later the tradition of Kannada song continued with more and more musicians opting to sing in Kannada. During the same year, song of Shishunal Sharief "Theraneleyuttare Tangi" sung by Mallikarjun Mansoor became an instant hit among the public. During the year 1933-34

Gangubai Hangal lent her voice for 12 records. Several records of Basavaraj Rajguru also saw the light of the day during the years 1939-41. H.M.V. brought out songs of mythological play sung by Basavaraj Rajguru during 1935. During the same year Odeon Recording Company brought out popular Drama songs sung by Basavaraj Rajguru. Later H.M.V. also produced records of Kannada songs sung by Hanumanth Singh Hangal, Kamala Purandhare and Marathi Abhangs and Dasa Padas sung by Vithal sa Kabadi. The highest number of Long Play Records (LP's) are credited to Bhimsen Joshi.

With the advent of the Tape recorder, began a cassette revolution. AIR has recorded music of famous artists in large spools. Vachanas of Shivaraj Gavai and Dasapadas of Hussain Das have come out in cassettes. More than 25 cassettes of Kirthankara Siddeswara Shastry of Gadag have been produced. Siddharuda Mutt and Sirahattimutt of Gadag, have brought out a few cassettes while Murusaviramutt of Hubli has brought out two cassettes through Ashwini Recording Company.

More than 90 cassettes with background music of Ravi Kushal Kulakarni of Hubli have been brought out. The vocal music of Hanumantha Rao Burli, Tabla of Bhimsen Murola and Sitar of Shivappa Taralaghatti have been rendered into cassettes. Devendra Kumar Pattar has composed music for more than 150 lyrics and devotional songs. He has sung along with Dr. Rajkumar, a noted film artiste, which has come out in cassette format. Jaibhavani cassettes, Hubli and Maruti Cassette Company, Hubli have ventured into cassette production. However they are defunct now. The Vijaya Recording Services, Hubli, which was started during 1984 brought out many cassettes of Basavaraj Rajguru, Nakod (tabla), Rajendra Kulkarni (flute) and also on drama and devotional songs. Cassettes of folk songs form the major chunk. This company sells abundantly the cassettes produced by H.M.V. and Sangeetha Company also.

#### PAINTING

Dharwad district has made its contribution to the field of painting. However, it is very strange that the cave paintings of pre-historic period are nowhere found in this region, although, they are abundantly found in Raichur and Bijapur which lies north east to the Dharwad district. Several temples and hundreds of sculptures of the Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyan are found in this region. However, temple paintings are conspicuously absent here. Yet artists engaged in painting might have existed at that time. An epigraph in Kurtakoti of Gadag taluk dating back to 1082 A.D. has described Iyyanna, son of Bamma as not only a painter but also a sculptor. He sculpted idols by using wood, brick and ivory and it is said he was also an expert in smithy which was more superior than that of Vishwakarma. Similarly, many renowned poets of Dharwad have referred in their works to some aspects on painting. Pampa, the earliest poet has brought in several similes and explanations regarding pictures and colour. In a story of 'Adi Purana' by Pampa, are found, details of execution of wonderful painting of a couple writing a pictorial narration of their previous birth and a desire to be together in the next birth also. Likewise Kanakadasa in his *Shringara Tarangini* describes panel works in palaces and houses and pictures painted on the flags hoisted on palaces. This gives an idea of the existence of the contemporary art during those days. Besides, he uses several terminologies of painting while explaining the portraits painted by the friend of the heroine in *Shringara Tarangini*. A mention of the painter's brush is made in a *vachana* of Ambigara Chowdaiah.

There are several illustrations in palm leaf texts and manuscripts. Beautiful colour portraits of poets such as Raghavanka, Harihara, Prabhudeva, Virupaksha Pandita, Kereya Padmarasa and others

are seen in one of the manuscripts preserved in Vachana section of the Department of Kannada studies, Karnatak University. Several Mutts in Hubli, Gadag and other places including the Department of Kannada Studies have palm leaf manuscripts where one can see many pictures and maps in them. The outer cover of a manuscript preserved by a Mutt at Medaleri near Ranibennur reportedly has a large picture. Several texts of "Uddharane Vachana" preserved by the Department of Kannada Studies and other Mutts are full of religious pictures. A two hundred year old such text in the Department of Kannada studies is a fine example of style in vogue during that period.

The tradition of painting on the walls of temples, palaces and residential houses prevailed in Dharwad district too. Several evidences are available to prove this point. The Hirematha of Amminbhavi near Dharwad, has pictures painted on metal sheets and wooden panels. Apart from several pro-shaivite pictures. One can see the portraits of historical persons such as Nargund Baba Saheb and Sangolli Rayanna. It is said that these pictures were originally present in the Kittur Palace and were brought here soon after the palace was ruined. Similarly a large wall painting depicting a historical war along with mythological heroes and Dashavatars can be seen in the Palace (now the Municipal Office) of Baba Saheb, Naragund. Late Shivarama Karanth writes that there are several wall paintings illustrating the family scenes in the house of Gundappa Hasabi at Naragund. The Venkataramana Temple in Nargund has relics of some old paintings. Recently the existence of wall paintings in the Yellamma temple of Uppina Betgeri in Dharwad district are discovered. The whole temple is in ruins. However, one can identify animals and birds in those pictures. There are several paintings of beautiful flowers and geometrical designs in the palace of Savanur.

The wall paintings found in Dharwad belong to the middle part of nineteenth century. Traditional style of paintings are seen in Mutts and temples throughout the district. There are several reference to epics where stories are narrated to people showing pictures. This kind of tradition as documented, was existing in Dharwad region also. E-Moore who wrote a book titled "Military operations in the British Karnataka" (1791) while he was in Dharwad has referred to the narration of the stories through songs and picture rolls.

Many artists from Dharwad beginning from the second decade of 20th century went to Bombay and studied at the J.J. School of Arts. Several others of other districts who studied in J.J. School of Arts made Dharwad their home. Notable among these are A.S. Kamadolli, Dandavathimath, M.V. Minajigi, D.G. Badiger, T.P. Akki, M.A. Chatti, D.V. Halbhavi and others.

Even before the advent of art education system of Mumbai into Dharwad region, teaching of art was part of the curriculum at the primary level and several art teachers were employed for this purpose. Bandacharya Ashtapatre and his brother Prahladacharya were teaching arts at National School during 1920. Prahladacharya had painted the portraits of Bhuvaneswari, Vidyaranya, Gandhiji, Aravind Ghosh, Tilak and others for the Vidyaranya High School in the year 1921. Mallari Dixit, son-in-law of writer Galaganath, was an artist who reportedly illustrated the Adiparva section of the Mahabharata for the books written by Galaganath. N.M. Nerlekar, Maniyar, N.A. Kulkarni were the teachers during the early part of 20th century who respectively encouraged their disciples Dandavathimath, D.G. Badiger and Minajigi to pursue their higher education in Mumbai. Niranjanappa Badiger and Wagle were the drawing masters in Dharwad.

Aman Saheb Kamadolli of Lakshmeswara (1900-56) went to Mumbai and studied at J.J. School and became a fellow there. Later he served as an arts teacher at Anglo-Urdu school, Hubli. Gangadharaiah

Dandavatimath (1900-78) although hailing from Bylahongol, soon after his retirement from Nutan Kala Mandir, Mumbai came to Dharwad and opened an Art School at Dharwad for the mentally challenged children. M.V. Minajigi (1901-82) of Bijapur learnt at J.J. School and at the Royal College of London and started an Art institution at Hubli. He was conferred the title "Kuncha Brahma" and was awarded with an Honorary doctoral degree. Devappa Goolappa Badigera who was born in Mishrikote went to J.J. School and Royal College of London, founded Nutan Kala Mandir in Mumbai and later became Inspector of Arts Schools of Greater Bombay. He was the first Indian to be appointed to such a prestigious post, which was till then held by the Britishers. T.P. Akki (1905-94) of Lakshmeshwara studied at J.J. School and started the School of Arts (1947) at Gadag. His brother Shivananda Akki (1900-81) also studied at J.J. School of Arts, Mumbai along with D.V. Halbhavi (1907-97) who opened the first Art School (1935) at Dharwad. Some of his portraits adorn the walls of Parliament House, New Delhi. M.A. Chetty (1907) after studying at J.J. School became a teacher at Gadag school and sketched thousands of portraits of Shivasharanas.

E.B. Yalavatti of Ranibennur, C.N. Patil, Shirhatti, Wachedmath, Lakshmeshwara, G.Y. Hublikar and H.N. Kulkarni from Hubli, Balachandra Badiger from Dharwad, M.K. Sunkad from Adargunchi, R.B. Kumbhar from Savanur studied arts at J.J. School, Mumbai. N.G. Badiger from Mishrikote and Narayana Sangama from Dharwad pursued their studies at Shantiniketan. Krishnakshatri of Hubli, after studying painting and photography in Ahmedabad, was actively involved in the development of arts in the district. The list of artists of the next generation include Ashok Akki, Vasantha Akki, C.Y. Kamoji, R.S. Madivala, Shankar Patil, Premavathi Hiremath, Vijayakumar, Vishwanath Guggari, Ramachandra Hegde, G.M. Hanchinala, G.N. Jadagowdar, K.V. Kundagol, Shekar Y. Kadadi, M.R. Balekayi of Hattikeri, V.B. Hiregowdar of Gudigeri, Sumantha Akkasali of Kadakola, Mallikarjuna Chetty of Hubli, S.G. Goolannavar, Subash Kshatri, Tara Pawar of Dharwad, Makali Kallappa, Firoz Mulla, Vijaya Kuruvatti, G.S. Bheemappa, Madhu Desai, M.D. Gayatri Gowdar, Chowdari Malakajappa of Basavanala, Chidananda Ganeshagudi of Hangal, T.V. Gareshgudi, S.M. Mohrekar of Shiggavi, Sarojini Shinde of Ranibennur, K.G. Shivananda of Tottenahalli, B.G. Vari of Konnur, N.C. Kamatad of Lakshmeshwar and R.B. Shivanagouda.

As the Art schools grew in numbers in the district, many artists from other regions also came to Dharwad district. Notable among them are R.N. Hadpad of Badami, Somashekar M. Sali of Bagalkot, Basavaraj Halijola of Bylahongala, V.T. Kale of Hunagunda, Patil Kalanagowda, Muragodu brothers (Ishwar, Shantheverappa, Bhimarayappa), M.B. Patil, Y.H. Soogur, S.K. Hoogar, B.K. Hiremath, S.G. Mutgekar and many others. These artists studied there and served as teachers and were instrumental in the development of painting in the district. Some of them made Dharwad their home.

Some of the artists are serving as lecturers and professors in Art Institutions. P.S. Hiremath, Suresh Halbhavi, J.V. Kammar, V.R. Sutar are Professors and M.J. Banglewale, V.M. Kanapate, C.D. Jettakkavar, B.V. Naganagowdar, T.G. Hanneradu Math, F.M. Kambale, M.S. Honnallimath, C.G. Kammar, Latarani Malhar, R.F. Hiregowdar, K. Banashankari, S.V. Gunjale, C.V. Badigera, B.M. Sunkad, Chandrashekar, Chikkapalli, P. Yadav, R.V. Hegde, K.V. Kundagol, V.Y. Badiger, R.D. Kadlikoppa, Wilson Sonagar, N.K. Halakeri, C.G. Patil, B.M. Patil, S.M. Lohar, N.N. Chinnannavar, E.A. Madanabhavi, C.A. Kolkar, D.M. Badiger, N.M. Datnal, V.G. Pattar, Kechanagowda, N.S. Nayak, U.S. Hiremath, G.C. Kotoor, M.D. Kathare, N.V. Somanagowdar, B.P. Badiger, M.P. Kittur, S.S. Mallapur, S.A. Jadav, R.M. Balekayi, B.L. Lamani, Jayadeva Ganjihala, A.R. Chandrodaya Sindya, B. Maruti, Kirtiraj and several others are serving as lecturers. A few people have experimented with this medium of expression to explore new ideas, techniques and concepts of painting. Ananthanayak Badeppa Nayak Bhojappanavar of Gadag

used to sketch on paper employing his own nails as brush. Nagalingeswara Krishnappa from Ron employs nails and thread while Siddanna Savadatti of Hubli uses typewriter as the medium. Basavaraj Badiger is an expert in painting on grains. Kalliganura Pundalika is a cartoonist while Shashi Sali is not only at ease in painting but also in photography. He has exhibited many of his works abroad.

### **Art Schools**

Shivananda P. Akki founded Gandharva Mahavidyalaya (1924) While D.G. Badiger started Nutan Kala Mandir (1932) both in Mumbai. Several artists studied at these institutions. D.A. Halabhavi started Arts School in Dharwad during the year 1935. It shaped the career of many an artist and through this school many got admitted to Sir J.J. School of Arts, Mumbai. This is the first Art School in Karnataka. T.P. Akki opened Vijaya Kalamandir (1947) at Gadag and Karnataka Art Education Institution (1955) was started at Hubli by M.V. Minajigi. Later it was renamed Vijaya Mahantesha Kala Mahavidyalaya (1966). Minajigi was also responsible for opening a Drawing Teachers Training Institute (1961) in Bangalore. R.M. Hadapad and M.K. Sunkad joined this institution as lecturers. N.G. Badiger started Bharatiya Kalakendra (1970) at Hubli, while J.N. Kalashale started functioning (1982) at Gadag-Betgeri by the efforts of R.M. Bhagawan. Kumareshwara Fine Arts College (1991) was founded by K.N. Neglurumatha at Haveri. V.R. Sutar started Gangambika Memorial Art School (1993) at Dharwad. Apart from these art schools there are other institutions dedicated to teaching arts such as a art school in Nilakanth Mutt, Ron, Hirekerur, Rattihalli, (Hirekerur Taluk) Mundargi and Lakshmeswara. A separate Art School as part of Dharwad Government Teachers Training Institute has been started (1974) which is the only Art school run by the State Government. All these Art Schools offer five year Diploma Course (Kala Nipuna) and three year Kala Shikshana (Drawing Teachers Course (DTC). Some of the institutions offer two year post-graduate course (Art Master) also.

The Karnataka University of Dharwad recognised Vijaya Kalamandir of Gadag in the year 1985 and Srujana Kala Niketan of Dharwad was recognised in the year 1991. Here Painting, Sculpture, Commercial Arts, Art History and Graphic Printing subjects have been incorporated into the curriculum. It offers five year B.F.A degree course. The Art School in Gulbarga offers two year post-graduate course (M.F.A.) and many students of the district have successfully utilised this opportunity.

Apart from this, in 1966, Dandavathi Math in Dharwad opened an Arts School for the mentally deranged children. Hubli's Fine Arts Society and Dharwad's Rainbow Kalavrindha were also running Art Schools. In the field of art education, artists of Dharwad have rendered their services. D.G. Badiger was the inspector for all the arts school of the old and greater Mumbai Province. Since Dharwad was in the Mumbai province, he was able to give maximum help to arts students and arts schools of the district. S.G. Goolannanavar was the Art subject inspector of the Education Department. S.C. Kamathad who was an artist in D.S.E.R.T., was also in-charge of art examinations. For sometime, Tara Pawar was conducting Art classes through the AIR.

T.P. Akki served as an Examiner and Controller of Examinations and as a member of Art Advisory Committee of both Karnataka and Mumbai. Dandavathi Math was the member of Fine Arts College of the Benaras Hindu University.



### Art Organisations

D.G. Badigera in 1933 himself started 'Karnataka Arts Society and around 1940 he conducted four exhibitions – in Belgaum, Calcutta, Delhi and Mumbai. He used to arrange talks on art by noted writers. D.V. Halabhavi in Dharwad opened Post-diploma Arts Club. In Hubli, M.B. Patil, Krishnaksthri and K.R. Subbanna joined together and in the name of an association called 'Trivali' conducted many road-side art exhibitions. A host of art groups were formed in Hubli and Dharwad. To name a few, in 1982, in Dharwad, M.R. Balikayi, Bharath Kumar, Renuka Markande and others formed 'Rainbow'; in Hubli, in 1987, M.C.Chatti, M.J. Banglewali, Gayathri Gowdar formed 'Jagruthi Kalavidaru'; and in 1988, Kundannagar, N.C. Desai and Chikkannavar formed 'Srujanashilaru'. These groups conduct group exhibitions and other arts activities. In the 'Dharwad Nagara Chitrakalavidaru' group that was formed in Dharwad in 1992, Suresh Halabhavi, N.C. Patil organised 'Varna Mela' seminars, lectures and art camps every year. In 1993, from Gadag, emerged the 'Laya Kala Mane' a cultural organisation. They have had an itinerant tour exhibition with the aim of spreading the importance of saving our historical culture and traditions. Besides, Kalarashmi Kalasamsthe, Karnataka Chitrakalavidara Sangha, Rajya Chitrakala Shikshakara Haagu Chitragaarara Sangha, Karnataka Chitrakala Shalegala Sibbandhigala Sangha, Chitrakalavidara Kalaabalaga, Blue Group Kalavidaru, Kalaamandala, Rangataranga, 'Abambay Chesu' etc. are the very many Art groups in Hubli-Dharwad and some of them are still creatively active. T.P. Akki has been the President, Secretary etc. to many groups at different times like the Karnataka Art Society, Rajya Kala Shikshakara Sangha, Rajya Kala Shalegala Federation etc. In 1991 from Dharwad, G.S. Mathapathi lead the rally in support of the demands for the Unemployed Art Teachers Association, as the Secretary of the same.

### Lalitha Kala Academy

The Central and State Academies have recognised and honoured many artists of the district. The annual State Academy awards have been conferred on M.V. Minajagi (1965), M.A. Chetty (1966), F.B. Yelavatti and D.V. Halabhavi (1967), G.S. Dandavatimath (1968), T.P. Akki (1969), C.N. Patil (1981), S. Shettar and R.M. Hadapad (1982), Krishnakshatri and V.T. Kale (1985), M.B. Patil (1986), R.B. Kumbara (1988), Somashekar M. Sali (1990), Basavaraj Halijola and V.B. Hiregowdar (1991), and G.Y. Hublikar (1992).

After the unification of the Karnataka State, when a single Academy was in existence, T.P. Akki, M.V. Minajagi and D.V. Halabhavi were members of the Academy. After its reconstitution in 1977, The Lalitakala Academy was constituted as a separate body. T.P. Akki (1981), Somashekara Sali (1984) and R.M. Hadpad (1987) were its Presidents. During different periods, V.B. Hiregowdar, S. Shettar, G.Y. Hublikar, Kalaburgi, M.C. Chetty, V.T. Kale, T.K. Rao, Shekar Y. Kadadi, B.K. Hiremath, S.G. Goolannanavar and others served as members.

The State Academy has succeeded in possessing the copies of works (wall paintings) of Amminabhavi and Naragund. Also a documentary on D.V. Halabhavi has been completed. The wall paintings of Naragund have been re-copied by S.K. Hoogar, C.N. Patil and others. In 1981, a national level Art Workshop was held in Dharwad. In 1994, a State Level Graphic Workshop was held. In 1991, the Gadag School of Arts held the All India Art Exhibition. In 1994, a National Art Mela was held and also the 'Dharwad's Varnamela'. The same year, in Hubli, a water-colour Art Exhibition, a workshop for Women Artists and many other activities took place. For all these activities, the Academy extended sufficient financial assistance.



The Central Lalithakala Academy, Chennai branch, held an art exhibition titled 'Point of View' in Dharwad in 1979. In 1994, V.B. Hiregowdar was elected as member of the Central Academy – Art Education Board.

### **Art Books**

Rasayogi, a member of 'Geleyara Gumpu' has written a full length article 'Kannada Sahityadalli Karnatakada Chitrakale' in 1930. This is considered the first research article of the kind on art. Even earlier to this, Da.Ra.Bendre had written an article about an artist Cheeraghatti. Ameen Saheba Kamadolli's 'Drawing Shikshaka' in 1947 and Kalamadaani Gururaya's, 'Pashchatya Kalavidaru' in 1950 from Hubli, are considered to be the very first few books regarding the subject. Besides, S.M. Shirhatti's (Gadag) 'Chitra Kala Kaideepa' and 'Bharatiya Chitrakale'; Suresh Kulkarni's (Dharwad) 'Picasso' and 'Kalopasaka' M.G. Vacheda Matha'. Shankara Patil's 'Kalatapasvi Dr. Minajagi', Shobha Badiger's 'KalaTapasvi D.G. Badigeraru', V.C.Malagatti's 'Kalaguru G.S. Dandavathi Mutt', S.C. Patil's 'Baroque Kale', Ashok Akki's 'Kala Charitre' and V.T. Kale's 'Chitrakala Parichaya'. Go.Shri Huddara's 'Chitrakala Pravesha', and G.G. Mehale's 'Smruthi Chitragalu' etc., are the other noteworthy books in the field of art.

Ameena Saheba Kamadolli, M.V. Minajagi, Dandavathi Math, D.V. Halabhavi, M.A. Chetty, Shivananda P. Akki, T.P. Akki, D.G. Badigera and others are artists about whom there have been booklets released by the State Lalitha Kala Academy. Two felicitation volumes were released, one for T.P. Akki in 1969 and other for M.A. Chetty in 1991. There are many articles on art and artists even in these books. D.V. Halabhavi brought out an English magazine in 1974-75 under the name 'Art Guild'. He also brought out another book about his contemporary artists "My contemporary Artists". When his "Dharwad Kala Shale" completed 50 years (1935-85), a souvenir was released.

The Bharatiya Kala Kendra has released many yearly issues under the name 'Kala Bharathi'. From Vijaya Kala Mandira of Gadag, 'Kalaprapancha' a periodical was published during 1980-83 under the editorship of Ashok Akki.

Shivarama Karanth's 'Kala Prapancha' and 'Chitra, Shilpa Mattu Vaastu' were brought out by the Karnatak University. Samaja Pustakalaya-brought out B.P. Bayiri's six books on painting. 'Chitrakala Ithihasa' was edited by T.P. Akki for the Karnatak University (Unpublished). 'Holalagundi Paintings' (English) and 'Karnataka Vaastushilpa Mattu Chitrakale' books were authored by Sindagi Rajashekhar. 'Kannada Hastapratigalu – Ondu Adhyayana' by B.K. Hiremath has discussed painting as a subject. S.C. Patil's "Janapada Chitrakale – Ondu Adhyaya" has discussed painting in detail.

### **Art Galleries and Exhibitions**

An art gallery established by the Hubli City Corporation in its Glass House located in the Corporation Park is named after Minajigi.. The Lalitha Kala Academy exhibits have been displayed here and they are changed quite often. In recent times, art exhibitions are held in a few halls in the Government Arts College of Dharwad. In the Vijaya Kala Mandira of Gadag exists an exclusive exhibition hall. Even in the attic of Vidhyavardhaka Sangha, Dharwad, art exhibitions are held.

In 1938, D.V. Halabhavi arranged a solo show in his school. This was considered the first of its kind. Even later on in Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag solo exhibitions and group exhibitions were held. Painting workshops were held in large numbers. Narayana Sangama who studied at Shanntiniketan

prior to 1930, organised a solo show of his paintings in Sri Lanka around this time. The exhibitions organised in the district during recent years are the National Level Art Camp (1981), 'Manthana Group Exhibition (1983), the Art exhibition in the name of Minjaigi since 1990, All India Art Exhibition (1991), Art exhibition in aid of victims of Earthquake (1993), Art Teachers Exhibition (1994), 'Shishira' exhibition (Bangalore) by Government Art School, 'Hubli Gadaga Varnaikyate' organised in memory of Minajagi and Akki, State Level Water Colour Paintings Exhibition, Varnamela, and Women Artist Camp. A seminar was organised (1994) by the Karnatak University on "Kannada Naadu – Kale Mattu Samskriti". Saroja S. Naidu of Dharwad founded the Late R.S. Naidu Memorial Scheme (1981) under which financial assistance was extended to three artists to organise solo shows. It functioned successfully for sometime. A novel art exhibition was hosted by the Dharwad School of Art called "Chittakarshana 1993" using scrap materials.

**Child Artists:** Many institutions and organisations are conducting Art competitions for school children every year. Vijayanagar Mahila Mandali, Academy of Performing Arts, Giants Group of Hubli and others are organising programmes to spot talents among child artists. Bharati from Hubli and Shilpa from Nargund and others have won many prizes. A painting by Deepak Sharma, an eight year old prodigy, painted as part of Children's Day (1983) became a picture for postal stamp.

#### SCULPTURE

Dharwad district is a treasure trove of sculpture. Right from the period of the Shatavahanas till the time of the Vijayanagar kings, one can find innumerable architectures, sculptures, hero stones, Gosasas and other memorials (See Chapter 17). Likewise the name of sculptor, his remuneration, titles and other eulogies are referred to in many epigraphs. There is a reference of a sculptor in the epigraph belonging to the Shantavahana period found at Vasana near Konnur. In the epigraphs found later the sculptors' name such as Singa, Javoja, Ketoja, Bammoja, Sevoja, Ganapoja son of Singoja, Kaloja, Poleyanna, Duggadasa, Gulagoja and others have been referred. Sculptor Bhairava of Gadag, is known to have learnt 'Bhairava Shila Kamsa Vidye' an extraordinary art in sculpture (1002). Aiyanna (1082) of Kurtakoti and a sculptor (name erased) from Belavaniky (1102) have proudly stated their skills in sculpting. Chavunda of Sidenur (1015), Sutradhari Revoja of Lakshmeswara (1166), Carpenter Kalloja of Nidagund (1233) and others have mentioned the royalty which they got for their skills. In another epigraph, details about Devarsi Acharya (1136) of Venkatapuri in Dharwad taluk, who constructed Derumma Devalaya and installed Linga in the temple, is mentioned.

Many traditional sculptors still survive in the district. Not only stone sculptors but also carpenters who decorate the doors with ornamentation skills are found in Gadag and other places. Many artists of wood sculpture and also those who make household articles are still involved in this work. Kalghatagi is famous for such artists. Malleshappa Devendra is one among the contemporary artists. The family of D.G. Badiger of Mishrakote was very well known for wooden sculpture for many generations. Goolappa of this family was a famous carpenter. He executed the work on the frames in the residence of Harobelavadi Hongala Desai.

Of the traditional sculptors in the district, the notable ones are Raghavendra Chavati (Hubli), Somanna Siddappa Shilpi (Gadag), Shankarappacharya, Nagalingacharya and others. Chavati (1915) who graduated from J.J. School of Arts of Mumbai in sculpture settled down at Hubli and headed the School of Sculpture (1950) for sometime. The sculptures of Somanna Siddappa Shilpi (1918-93) have been exported abroad and brought laurels to him, in addition to several prizes and awards conferred

upon him. He had opened a school of sculpture *Shila Shilpa Kala Shale* at Gadag and after his death, it is being run by Eeranna S. Shilpi. Shankarappacharya who settled down at Mysore and studied art under Siddalinga Swamy later came to Gadag and resided there. His son Nagalingacharya who was born in Gadag studied under T.P. Akki and at J.J. School of Arts, stayed in places like Gadag, Pune and Bangalore and ultimately settled down in Dharwad. He has sculpted the statues of Dadaji Kondadeva, Babasaheb of Nargund, Shivappa Nayak and others. The statue of Ganapathi specially made by him for a public organisation in Pune (1968) has so far earned crores of rupees for the organisation from the contribution of devotees. Somanna Shilpi and Nagalingacharya served the State Academy for some years as members and the latter won the Academy Award for the year 1992.

Madhava Rao Kulakarni of Dharwad, Ningappachari of Ranibennur, Devendra Kadlikoppa of Shirhatti have made significant contribution to the field of traditional sculpture. While Keshavachari of Malebennur is famous for earthen idols, the embossed sculptors of Vasudeva Vakhale of Dharwad are well known. Prakash Gaikwad, Kanchigar of Gajendragad are known for making traditional sculptures. K.V. Somashekar, Shivananda Bananur have made their names in modern style of sculpture. Anil Betgeri has done an experiment on collage of sculpture.

Now the trend of making sculptures using wood, *thermocool*, fibre glass and other materials is growing in the district. Ahmad Khan S. Pathan of Dharwad, Dhruvaraj Gadagkar of Navalur and others are of this genre. Dhruvaraj has designed several models of the Karnatak University, Vidyavardhaka Sangha and other religious, educational and public buildings in the district. He has also painted hundred of pieces depicting the art, literature, culture of the district. There is recognition for making idols of Ganesha even from the beginning in the district. A mention of Vaze, a dumb sculptor can be made here. Recently the Ganesha festivals have been observed with competitive spirit. The result one can see the diversity in the style of making the idol of Ganapati. About 25 years back Ganapathi was installed at 8-10 public places. By 1961, this number rose to 65-75. During this year, a central association of several small *Mandalis* was formed by which time, the number of places of celebration rose to 222. Now the well decorated Ganapati Pandal gets a prize. As such many artists design fort, conch, bull, dinosaur and others along with the Ganesha. A 48 feet high Bahubali, along with Chavundaraya and Ganapathi idols erected at Haveri last year (1991) had been quite popular. Ganesha idols are made in Hubli and Dharwad. Kunnur village in Shiggoan taluk is famous for making Ganapathi idols of 1-4 ft height. Nearly 12000-15000 idols are made here. They are marketed throughout the state, states a record.

The name of Ramacharya Krishnacharya Rajpurohit of Hangal who makes decorated mantaps, Nagaraju (Nagarajachari) of Bharatinagar, Hubli who makes wooden items and Sanjeeva Manappa Badiger of Shelavadi a 15 year old student an expert in making miniature models of machines can be mentioned from the point of view of sculpture. Basavanappa Kumbara of Shirhatti has made more than 500 terracotta works.

There are exponents in door frame making at Holealur. During the Banashankari fair in the adjacent district hundreds of doors and frames are displayed.

#### CINEMA

Though dramas were popular even from the beginning of the 20th century, cinema made its headway in the district only after 1930 s. Mahalakshmi talkies was opened in 1932 while Chitra talkies

was opened in Dharwad in 1934. The other first two theatres were Vijaya (1933) in Dharwad and in Hubli it was Deccan. Hindi talkie movie was started in 1931 while the Kannada talkies might have been exhibited here in 1934. Film production started in Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, in the South and Pune, Mumbai, Kollapur in the North. However, the production activity started late in Dharwad district. The Karnataka Talkies, Dharwad launched production of Kabeer in 1933. It was expected that Taranath would write the screen script while Sriranga would write the dialogues, but it did not materialise. Later in 1934 'Karnataka Films' was founded by the owners of the Vijaya Talkies Narayana Rao Mudholkar, his brother Venkata Rao Mudholkar along with the forest contractor, Dhirendra Krishna Rao Gunjekar. They produced "*Chiranjeevi*" – a mythological talkie film under the banner "Karnataka Films". Noted writer Devudu who wrote dialogues and lyrics, K.G. Nadiger, Muduveedu Krishna Rao and artistes and technicians such as Basavaraja (Basavanneppa), Mansur, Amirbai Karnataki, Sharada Hangal and many drama artistes were involved in the production. Open fields of Attikolla near Dharwad and Pune were selected for shooting the outdoor and indoor scenes respectively for this mythological movie *Chiranjivi*. This film had a successful run for one hundred days in chitra talkies at Gadag. Under the banner of 'Pampa pictures' noted producer Shantesh Patil made the film '*Chandrasahsa*' in the year 1946. Renowned musician Basavaraj Mansur provided Music and one of the celebrated writers N. Kulkarni (Enke) scripted the story and dialogue for this movie. Besides, scoring music for this film, Basavaraj Mansur had the distinction of providing music direction for films such as '*Rathnamanjari*', '*Rajataranga*' and '*Jaane Alam*'. It is heartening to note that Da.Ra. Bendre the poet celebrity also scripted story for the cinema '*Vichitra Prapancha*' produced from North Karnataka in 1955. However owing to variation in language expression between North Karnataka and South Karnataka, all these films failed at the Box office in the old Mysore area. A film '*Nagananda*' produced in 1960 by Sukhadev Kunte and R.P. Shenve hailing from Hubli, said to have remained unfinished due to reasons unknown. One V.S. Patil, hailing from Kalgeri acted in and as '*Sangoli Rayanna*', a film produced under the '*Chitravani*' banner in the year 1967, which was produced by Anantha Hiregowda. In another movie '*Maadi Madidavaru*' (1974) based on the work of popular novelist, Basavaraja Kattimani of the same name one K.G. Somashekar who was basically an art Photographer worked as Art director for this movie which won the State Award and several artistes like Ramgopal, Enagi Balappa and Govinda Mannur, all hailing for this district also acted. '*Mangalya Bandhana*' a film produced under the emblem of 'B.P. Films' by Basant Kumar Patil, had in its lead role Basant Kumar Patil himself.

The Bhuvaneshwari Art production founded under the partnership of S.D. Ankalgi, B.S. Chandannanavar, Surendra Ingle and Mohan Rao G. Hublikar, all from Hubli is a pioneer film production unit from the district, engaged in the production of motion pictures since the last two decades. This organisation produced movies such as '*Badaku Bangaravayitu*' (1976), '*Sose Tanda Sowbhagya*' (1977) made in cinemascope for the first time in Kannada, '*Attege Takka Sose*' (1979), '*Pattanakke Banda Patniyar*' (1980), '*Guna Nodi Henu Kodu*' (1982), '*Premave Balina Belaku*' (1984) and '*Praanasnehita*' (1993). In the production of these movies mostly the popular stories from the Dramas enacted earlier, in the North Karnataka were adopted.

Two popular films '*Veera Sindhura Lakshmana*' (1977) and '*Raithana Makkalu*' (1981) were produced and directed by hotel artiste N. Basavaraju, the proprietor of the Sangameshwara Drama Company of Gudageri in which he played the lead role. One M. Gurupada hailing from Kundagol produced the film '*Naniruvude Ninagagi*' in 1979, which was later remade in Telugu, Tamil and Hindi languages.

Sukdadev Kunte, R.P. Shenve and M.V. Kori from Hubli have produced under the banner Sri Durga Combines 'Mududida Tavare Aralithu' which celebrated 100 days run. Besides this, this production company has also produced *Sangliyana*, *Oorigitta Kolli*, *Hangkongnalli Agent Amar*, *Tiger Gangu*, *Bharat*, *Kaliyugada Bheema* and *Ranachandi*.

Suresh Heblikar from Hebballi is an actor, producer and director, who directed and acted in films like *Kadinabenki*, *Pratama Usha Kirana* and *Chamathkara*. The film *Kadinabenki* won a national award. F.D. Sali from Hubli under the banner 'Yelukoti Films' has produced *Yelukoti Mylara Linga*, *Sangya Balya* and *Patita Pavane*. The last two won National Awards. Gururaja Kate from Hubli directed *Sanchari Mylaralinga* and *Bangarada Gooli*. He has provided opportunities to the local artistes in all his films. Artiste Arya directed State Award Winner *Kitapathi*. Besides this, *Kranthiyogi Basavanna* produced by Mathe Mahadevi, *Alha Nine Nine Ishwara* and *Abhale* by Vasantha Kumar Goni of Bombay and *Amrutha Sindhu* by Ganganna Bolanagoudara of Bailhongala have local artistes and technicians and films were all picturised at several locations of the district. Kembhavi Mutt has not only produced the film *Eradu Hridaya* but also has written the story screen play, dialogues and himself was its cameraman. Vasantha Mokashi Puneekar has adopted his father Shankar Mokashi Puneekar's celebrated novel *Gangavva Gangamayi* for screen. Many stage artistes from Marathi like Sulabha Deshpande, Padma and Rohini Deshpande have been cast in this film. The producer of this film is Chandulal Jain, who hails from Ranibennur and has produced several successful films. Srikanth Kulkarni who was an Assistant Director for films such as *Aata Bombaata* and *Yelusuthina Kote* has directed many T.V. serials such as *Yeleyara Geluvu*, *Uncle Yellappa* and films like *Vikrama* and *Suryakirana*. Kiran Kumar of Hubli has produced *Navilura Naidhile*.

The geographical proximity of Mumbai has made a deep influence on cinema culture of the district. Shantha Heblikar of Adaragunchi who spent a few years in Gubbi Company at Gadag entered the film land in Mumbai. Her debut film *Mera Ladka* and later *Aadmi* and *Manus* directed by V. Shantaram won her critical acclaim. She had acted in *Jeevana Nataka*, (based on Aa.Na.Kri's novel) a Kannada film produced during the year 1943. V.Shantharam originally belonged to Bijapur district, spent his formative years at Deccan pictures, Hubli and later moved to Mumbai and became an internationally renowned film maker. Likewise Girish Karnard was brought up in Dharwad, directed many feature films besides directing a short film on the life of D.R. Bendre. He is a very wellknown actor in Kannada and Hindi, and has acted in many T.V.serials. Most of his films have won either State or National Awards. Sayed Khayum of Dharwad is an expert sword fighter and has acted in films like *Pukar*, *Kanoon*, *Shankar Parvathi*, *Taqdir* and many other films. The list of artistes, who emerged from this district is a lengthy one which includes Leena Chandavarkar, her mother Sudha Jothadi Chandavarkar, Ramgopal, Govinda Mannur, Vasanth sa Nakod, Haveri Babu, Savithri Gundi, Pundalika Shet, Vikram, Hanumantha Rao and others.

Notable among dialogue and lyric writers are D.R. Bendre, Srinivasa Kulkarni, Jadabharatha (G.V. Joshi), Suresh Heblikar, Sudarshan Desai, Buddanna Hingamire, Shankara Mokashi Puneekar, Girish Karnad, Mallikarjuna Sindagi, Shivananda Kulkarni, Geeta Kulkarni, Srinivasa Kulkarni, Veena Santheshavara and others. The technicians include Gururaja Kate, Sudhindhra Kallola (Directors) , Kailasa Athani (Photographer, Director), Vasanthakumar Desai (Producer, Director) and others. Subash Kadkol of Dharwad is a renowned art-director who uses thermocoal sheets to create settings.

**Film theatres:** There are ninety film theatres in the district out of which, 29 are touring talkies. Two theatres in the district are equipped with wide screens (70 mm.). Annigeri, Akki Alur, Adur, Bankapur, Bammanahalli, Bellatti, Chikkerur, Chikkamsi Hosur, Gajendragad, Guttal, Gudigeri, Hirekerur, Hole Alur (2), Hulgooru, Hosarathi Keremallapur, Konnur, Medhuru, Mulagunda, Naragunda, Ron, Rattihalli, Shiggavi, Savanur, Amshi, Shiggli, Thiluvalli, and Thumminakatti have touring talkies. Allanvar, Byadagi (2), Dharwad (7), Gadag (6), Gajendragad, Hubli (17), Haveri (2), Hirekerur (2), Hangal (2), Kalghatagi, Kundagola, Lakshmeshwar (2), Mundargi (2), Masuru (2), Naragund, Navalgund, Naregal, Ranibennur (4), Ron, Shirhatti, Shiggavi, Savanur, Shirola, Kumara Pattana have permanent theatres. There are 38 film distribution companies in the district. Only one of them is functioning at Gadag and the rest of them are in Hubli.

**Film magazines:** Several film magazines are being published in the district. Notable among them are *Chitra* edited by P.L. Bankapur, *Kalpana* by Patil, *Chitralatha* by S.S. Joshi, *Nataraja* by L.P. Bankapur, *Manorama* by Patil Puttappa, *Rasaranga* by Babu Challamaradha and *Yavvana* by Raju Shresthi enjoyed good circulation in the district. However, only *Nataraja* and *Chitralatha* are still surviving.

F.N. [Information on Cinema is provided by Dr. P.R. Shenvi, Durga Enterprises, Hubli.]

#### FOLKLORE

The encouragement given to traditional arts has been given in equal measure to folkarts also in the district, which makes its art flourish. Most of these are intertwined with the daily life of the people and as such they are widespread in the district. Many home appliances and agricultural implements have been designed colourfully and the doors, pillars and roofs have been designed artistically which remind us of the sculpture of the Chalukyas of Kalyan.

The houses, streets and other places are decorated with folk art, sculpture and *rangoli* during festivities that discloses the rich veritable folk art prevalent in the district. During the Ugadi festival, people decorate the water storage Utensils (*Hande*), while during Basava Jayanthi and *Karahunnime*, cattle and their sheds are decorated. During *Vata Savithri Vratha* people paint Satyavan Savithri and Yama and decorate them, during Mangala Gowri Vratha goddess Parvathi, during *Nagarapanchami* the snake, during *Siriyala Shasthi*, *Siriyala* and *changale* and during *Kamana Habba* people paint Rathi Manmatha or sculpt them and worship these deities. During *Mannettina Amavasye*, *Basava* (Ox) is made out of clay. During the Gullavva feast, pillar like statues, and during Gokulashtami, the idols of Lord Krishna and Balarama, in Navarathri, dolls of clay or wood, *Seege* (Gowri) during *Seege Hunnime*, Lakshmi during Deepavali are sculpted and while celebrating *Banada Hunnime* people will smear cowdung on the walls and then paint chariots stars, birds and plants with lime and create an artistic scene. The influence of folk art can be seen in the paintings of Lord Surya on his chariot, painted during Rathasapthami. Ganapathi, Jokumara and Kama made out of clay are unique contributions of the district to folk art. Collection and study of the songs sung during Jokumara, Holi and *Hagarana* (*pagarana*) etc. are being carried on by scholars.

Many folk arts such as *Hasakki* picture painted during marriage celebrations, Tattooing, *rangoli* and other religious arts are still alive in the district. Dr. S.C. Patil has made a study on folk art of the district, while Dr. Shivananda Gubbannanavar's Lingayata Samskara and Dr. Chidananda Murthy's Lingayata Adhyayanagalu and other works provide a lot of information on the rich folk art existing in the district.



It is noteworthy that the collection of folk songs and research on folk arts were first initiated in this region of the state. John Fleet in 1885 made a first attempt to collect folk songs and ballads and publish them in 'Indian Antiquary'. Among the five ballads published in that volume, one ballad narrates the rebellion of Naragunda. Besides, Fleet also collected and published many other folk songs of the district. A ballad written by Gurusidda of Hubli who wrote against the tax levied on agricultural lands has heart rending story in it. Apart from this, ballad on Mundargi Bandaya, *Rama Ravanara Yuddha*, *Hubballi Markatagala Dundume*, and the songs of Shishunala Sharief and Dundume of Shanthakavi have folk characters in them. Savadi Annaraya has written ballads on plague to awaken people against the disease. Channamallappa Halasangi (Madhura Channa), a member of the famous 'Geleyara Gumpu' of Dharwad made the first attempt to collect folk songs of the district which culminated in the publication of 'Garathiya Hadu' during the year 1931. Earlier to this, *Saviramathina Saradara*, a collection of folk songs was published in 1927 from Halligudi of Gadag. Gaddagi math had brought out another folk collections named *Nalku Nada Padagalu* during 1952. R.S. Panchanaki published *Karnataka Janapada Geethe* during 1953 and M. Jeevana edited a work on folk songs in the year 1955.

The contribution of Dr. Gaddagimatha in folk songs collection is highly appreciated. He brought out *Kambiya Hadugalu* (1955), *Janatha Githegalu* and *Malla Mallani* (1956) and *Kumararamana Dundume* (1959) and other collections. In these works graphic details, historic details of the life of general public, rituals and rites and other facets of life have been given. He submitted his thesis in 1955 on *Kannada Janapada Githegalu* for a doctoral degree to the Karnatak University, a pioneering work that paved the way for future study.

A folk conference was organised at Gokak during 1970 under the guidance of R.C. Hiremath and Sunkapur which laid a scientific foundation for study of folklore. The work of collecting rich folk literature which survived through oral tradition and folk plays such as Sannaata and Doddadaata was begun. Sunkapura has published *Chaupadigalu*, *Sarasavirasa*. *Garatiya Garime* were published under the title *Jeevana Jokale*. Under Janapada Sahitya Male, many works such as *Holi Hadu*, *Gummana Padagalu*, *Dollinahadu* and other folk songs, *Srikrishna Parijatha*, *Allamaprabhu*, *Pramila* and other plays had seen the light of the day and became reference books for further studies in that direction. *Jeevana Jokali* is still in great demand which celebrated 25 years of its publication very recently (March 1995). Nine parts in *Jeevana Jokali* series and 18 books under Janapada Sahitya Darshana have been published. Besides these, *Gummana Padagalu*, *Uttara Kannada Jilleya Janapada Kathegalu*, *Halinakene* by L.R. Hegde. *Kannada Savira Oगतugalu* by Somashekara Imrapura, *Srikrishna Sandhana* by M.S.Sunkapura, *Janapda Vyjanika Karyakshetra* by Rev.Fa.C.C.A. Pai, *Ayda Janapada Kathana Githegalu* by B.B. Handi, *Devar Bandavu Bannire* by Shivananda Gubbannanavar, Bellarijilleya Janapada Kathegalu by Basavaraja Malashetty, *Uttara Kannada Jilleya Janapada Atagalu* by N.R. Nayak and Shanthi N. Nayak, *Srikrishna Parijatha* – Janapada Shyly, *Bhamakalapamu* – Kuchipudi style by M.T. Dhoopad, *Janapada Basha Vijnana* by William Madta, *Grama Kala Mahabharatha* by N.R. Nayak, *Kale Mattu Habba* by S.K. Hoogar and other works have been published under Pracharopnyasa serial of the Karnatak University.

Many private publishers from Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag have brought out several popular editions of folk songs which deal with romantic ideas. Recently several Mutts and institutions have shown interest in this field and are publishing several thesis related to folklore. *Janapada Chitrakale Ondu Adhyayana*, a study on folk painting by S.C. Patil is a thesis published with the help of the Gadugina Mutt.



The Kannada Study Centre, Dharwad had organised 22 folk conferences till March 1995. This has been a great contribution towards the promotion of scientific attitude, authenticity of study and systematic propagation of folk related subjects. Several papers, dealing with the literature of folk epics, metre, the evolution of story and other analysis, have been presented at these conferences. Several studies on the origin, practice and rituals of festivals have been initiated. In-depth study of Doddaata, Parijatha and Gombeyaata has been undertaken. This has initiated meaningful dialogues and brought to light many extinct arts and artistes. *Janapada Rangadarshana*, a demonstration of folk arts was organised as part of the folk conference. Dharwad University offers folklore as one of the subjects in degree and post-graduate courses. The Department of Kannada and Culture has undertaken a number of programmes for the presentation of folk arts in Belgaum Division. The Folklore conference of the division was held in Haveri in 1993 and a district level folklore festival at Ron in 1994. Demonstrations by hundreds of folk artistes and seminars were also held during these festivals.

Doddaata, Sannaata, Yakshagana (Moodalapaya variety), *Dollukunita* (Dance by drummers), *Kolata*, *Halage*, *Sutradagombeata* (puppetry), *Lavani* (ballad singing), *Kilukudure* (horse dance), *Karadi Majalu* (bear dance), *Chowdike* and *Jaggalige* are among the many living folk art forms of the district. Almost every village has enthusiastic artistes who have formed their own teams, which have performed in the country and outside, thus making routine life more lively and colourful.

The scripts used in Doddaata and Sannaata theatre forms were not written down until the end of the last century. They had remained in the oral tradition. With the advent of print, they were published in the form of books. Doddaata plays like 'Prameela', 'Indrakeela' and 'Dushyasanavadhya' by Attigeri Master of Dharwad were composed in the last century. '*Ratikalyana*', '*Kartaviryaarjuna*' and '*Hanumanta Lingadharana*' by Nalavadi Srikantashastry (1887-1972), '*Girijakalyana*', '*Shivajalandhara*' by Balaganuru Mariswamy (1860-1930) and '*Iravana Mairavana*' of Annigeri Veerabasappa (1890-1941), and Sannaata works like '*Nijagunarya*' by Gurappa Godi of Dharwad (1882-1964) and '*Gurubhaktandari*' by Jadara Malleshi of Muthanala (1890-1950) came out in the early part of the last century. While Doddaata plays normally present mythological heroes in grand costumes, with impressive sets and vigorous dances, Sannaata plays focus on stories from Virashaiva religion, and in them, the dominant emotions are peace, devotion and love.

Fakiravva Gudisagara of Navalgund Taluk, (1925) a well known folk artist in the district, not only has a wide collection of Gigi Padas (Gigi songs) but is trying to fight many social evils through her songs. She learnt Gigi Padas from Manikatti Gangubai. She was honoured with a State award in 1993. Shekharappa of Ron is an expert in Chowdike and has presented many programmes on the AIR and Doordarshan. He is accompanied by Parashurama of Mulagund and Hanumanthappa Bopalapura. Virupakshappa Kshatri of Dharwad is a well known puppeteer who apart from performing the regular mythological plays, has adapted plays written by himself on family welfare etc. This illiterate artist makes his own puppets. He has presented his puppet shows all over Europe and won laurels to the state. I.M. Tailor, a Muslim artiste who sings Dollinapada, Gangubai Annigeri and Rama Sabanis, singers of rare folk songs have also performed in the AIR. Shanthavva Navalagatti of Hukkeri sings songs from Radhanata. Shehnai player, Hanumappa Bhajantri Agadi is an expert at Karadimajalu and Halage as well.

Some rural educated youth who have nurtured their skills in folk songs have displayed their talents differently. Shankarappa Ramappa Sankannavar of Ron, who has bagged a gold medal at the State Level Yuvajana Mela, is enlightening the masses through Lavani and Gigi Pada. He has lent his

voice to drama cassettes. Dr.Ambedkar Sarvangina Abhivruddi Sangha of Dharwad has organised Karadi Majalina Mela for boys under the leadership of Kareppa Sannappa Metri and the boys of this Mela exhibit their talents in fairs and marriage functions. They have given programmes on All India Radio. Neela Katti, Geeta Kulkarni, K.G. Mangala, Manjula and others sing folk songs. Yashawantha Halibandi is a unique artist who sings both Bhavagite and folk songs. He has been giving performances on AIR and Doordarshan. More than 25 of his cassettes have been released so far. Similarly, Sangeeta Katti has also earned her name both in folk songs and Bavagite. Kottura Basavesha Chowshetty, a youth from Haveri performs in Puruvanthike for hours together without a break.

There are more than 2000 folk artistes in the District. Of them, Sangappa Kalegar (Gantataranga) of Mundargi, Mahadevappa Barannanavar (Samara Kale) of Dharwad, Nilappa Ne. Totaganta (Goravara Nritya) of Doni, Nilappa Harijana (Kolata) of Tonduru, Madivalappa Dyamappa Kumbhar (Jaggalige) of Sulla, Na.Ba Gajiyavara (Dollu) of Konnuru, Veerupakshappa Killekyathara (Togalu Gombe) of Binkadakatti, Channappa Angadi (Gigi Mela) of Adavi Samapura, Akkavva Lambani (Lambani Nritya) of Kalghatagi, Jeevangowdara Gonjagowdara (Sutradagombe) of Antarahalli, Shivappa Malagimani (Hejje Kolata) of Kelageri, Mane (Karade Kolata) of Naragunda are some of the artistes who have given performances both within and outside the country.\*

The State Janapada and Yakshagana Academy has taken up many programmes in the State and also instituted annual awards. Narayanappa Hanumanthappa Shidaganala (Sutradagombe) in 1980, Hajarat Sab Shariffnavara (singer) and Shivalingamma (singer) in 1981, Muddanna Olekara (Lavani) and Hanumagowda R. Jeevanagowdara (Yakshagana Sutradagombe) in 1982, M.M. Maridevaramath (Doddaata) and Champabai Sule (Krishnaparijata) in 1983, Fakiravva Gudisagar (Gigipada) in 1984, Rajappa Bhimappa Maligimani (Jaggalige) in 1985 and Fakkiravva Hanumanthappa Tattimani (Sannaata) in 1986 have received awards.

### Janapada Artistes

*Doddaata artistes* in the district are: Eerappa Channappa Mannangi, Enkappa Ghorpade, Yellappa Dhyamanna, Kariyasabi, Kallappa Dyamanna Poojari, Kollapura M.L., Guddappa Kulkarni, Goolappa Mallappa Bijjugatti, Goolappa Ningappa, Channappa Veerabhadrappe, Channabasappa B. Halagooru, Devappa Nagappa Mevundi, Dharma sa Kubedarada, Nagappa Yellappa Meti, Paranappa, Yellappa, Kariyappa Katekara, Parappa Shivappa Kamathaga, Basappa Kysanoor and others; *Sannaata artistes* are: Kalikeyya Swami Channabasavaiah, Gadigayya Siddappa Hiremath, Guddappa Neelappa Mahadevappa, Fakirappa Naikar, Lamani I.G, Veerappa Yellappa Beshi and others; in Yakshagana Bayalata (Moodalapaya) - Ishwara Yashavanthappakote, Yellappa Basavagowda Patil, Gurappanavar M.C., Channabasappa Mallappa Bhagannavar, Channabasappa Basanayappa, Dundappa Puttappa Gulladakeri, Parappa Karaveerappa Bhangi, Fakirappa Aanadappa, Basavaraja Shivappa Herura, Bhavanappa Channamulagunda and others; *in Parijathaata* - Yellappa Mallappa Sigihalli; in Sutragombeyata - Kalachari Veerabasappachari, Ningappa Hanumanthappa, Bhagavata Narayanappa, Hanumappa Ramanagowda, Halinagowda M, Shivarudraiah Basaiah Chitte; *in Togalugombeyata* (leather puppets) - Hanumanthappa Fakeerappa Killekytara, Halapa Thirugappa, Huligeppa Hanumanthappa Hole Basappa; *in Halagekunitha* - Eerappa Basappa Bajanthri, Guddappa Bankapura, Nagappa Durgavappa Guderu, Ningappa Kallappa Aralihalli, Fakirappa Durgappa Mannappanavara, Bharamappa Kenchannavara, Baramappa Yellappa Parasanatti; *in Karadimajalu* Kunita - Basavanthappa Giriappa Madhli, Balappa Yamnappa Nagalapur, Basappa Hanumanthappa Talavara, Mudukappa Fakirappa Nesarge, Mallappa Fakirappa, Rudrappa Lakshmana Kolakara, Venkappa

Shankarappa Pune, Shankrappa, Ma. Balakaatti, Shambana Gouda Patila, Shivabasappa G. Karloth; in *Kilukudure* - Guddappa Neelappa Gaddehole, Fakirappa Sab Agasara, Babu Sab Mulagunda, Mahadevappa Rajaputha, Hanumanthappa Chaluvadi; among the *Gigipada singers* - Tajusab Kamasaba Mulla, Durgavva Badakamma, Parutappa Neelappa, Basavanthappa B. Nekara, Marutheppa Hanumappa Dasar, Mahadinsabh Khadarsab, Mallappa Fakirapp, Mallik Sab Yamamara Sab, Ramdas Hanumadasa, Hasan Sab Rajesaba Keetapur, Hussainsaba Rayasaba Hadimani; among *Lavani singers* - Karibasappa Eerappa Dotheshi, Kerappa Kammarasale, Kashimsab Hajrat Sab, Jambanna Rayappa, Durgappa Baramappa Beedina Marada, Karimallappa Rudrappa and others; among *Ekathari players* - Yelavappa Naykar, Gondaligara Yellappa Kenchanagowda; among *Sobhane singers* - Gangavva Nagappa Talavara, Guddahatti Udachappa, Mariyappa Hanumanthappa Harijana, Rachaiah Guraiah Chekkavada; in *Lambani Nritya*; Akkamma Bellakke, Guravva Lamani, Savakka Lamani, Savamma Singappa Lamani, Sitamma Shankrappa and others; Channaveerappa Kalatappa Hadpad in Chowdike; Jattappa Goolappa Poojara in *Patakunita*; - Jeevanna Narasappa Kambale in *Dappinata*; Yellappa Y. Pavada in Kattivarase, Ramanna Siddaramappa in *Veeragase*, Veerappa Rudrappa Duggani and Veerappa Shivalinga Huggi in *Puruvanthike Mela*, Shivappa Veerappa Kanthi, in *Veeragase*, Subbaraya Tayikariyappa Karoshi in Kondamamanapada are some of the folk artistes in the region. There are hundreds of artistes who are well versed in the arts of *Dollu*, *Kolata*, *Bhajantri*, *Rivayath* and *Bhajan*.

In recent times, Shri Arihanth Jhanja Pathak, Balambeedu of Hangal Taluk of the Jain community has formed a group which has a repertoire of folk and classical pieces and has been giving performances.

## CHAPTER 15

**MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES**

Normally, Dharwad district has a healthy climate. The occurrence of Cholera in 1818, and its reappearance in the second half of 1858, and the frequent appearance of Malaria since 1862 were the most dangerous epidemics that affected the people of the District. After 1898 plague caused number of deaths and ailments in Dharwad and Hubli. In the whole of Bombay Presidency, it was in Dharwad district that the maximum number of deaths occurred due to plague. In the year 1876-77 the district suffered enormous loss of lives due to severe famine coupled with water and food shortage and malnutrition. In addition to wide spread diseases like cholera, and fever, the district also suffered from guinea worm disease frequently in some parts. In 1918 Influenza which was popularly known as Guddavvan Bene affected the general health of the people.

Health service has been a changing phenomenon from time to time depending on the emerging health problems. Diseases like Smallpox, Plague, Cholera and Malaria and such other serious epidemics, which were prevailing about four to five decades ago have completely been eradicated or brought under control. Modernisation, industrialisation, urbanisation and such other new turning points are creating new problems affecting public health in different forms. Heart diseases, ailments relating to Blood pressure, cancer, accidents, lung diseases, malnutrition in infants, blindness, dysentery, tuberculosis, leprosy and such other diseases still continue to be serious health hazards. Government is continuing all its efforts to achieve the target of 'Health to all in the Nation' by 2000 AD. By controlling contagious diseases, the Government could reduce the number of deaths considerably. Family planning is playing a very significant role in reducing the birth rate. We are progressing towards achieving the target of a healthy society.

Earlier to Dharwad district coming under the British rule, Ayurveda and Unani system of Medicine were widely prevalent. Side by side, native medicine known as Naativaidya also has developed along with the civilization and it is considered to be the root of all other systems of Medicine. Rural doctors and Hakims though illiterate were very sharp, skilled and experienced in prescribing medicines made of roots, herbs, plants and barks of trees. They were treating common problems of health using the above herbal medicines in resisting, preventing and curing ailments. For causes like snakebites, insectbites, migraine and such other problems requiring emergency care and surgery, these native

medical practitioners administered medicines and also chanted Manthras, advising people to wear Tayitha (talisman) and such other traditional treatments which also gave relief. Even today, some villagers do believe in such things and are continuing these therapies. For snake bite people are made to drink Theertha, (sacred water) collected after Abhisheka of VishaParihareshwara Linga in the temple at Balambeed in Hirekerur Taluk during Kalyana Chalukya's period. It is believed to be an antidote for venom. Ayurveda system was the most popular till the advent of allopathy. Small provincial rulers used to appoint royal doctors or Raja Vaidyas. They were experts in treating all types of diseases. Tribal people and Lambanis were supplying herbal roots to such *pandits*. Even today people have not lost faith in such herbal medicines and indigenous medicinal systems.

For the first time Allopathy system of medicine was introduced in the district for treating the British soldiers stationed in cantonment areas and to take care of their health. Gradually it spread across the district. British Government had introduced this system by opening Government Allopathic Hospitals and health centres. The hospitals in Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag and Haveri were established in 1830, 1859, 1864 and 1878 respectively.

In the Post Independent India, the Government has been opening various types of health centres and health units to take care of public health and primary health care in rural areas. As such, the Primary Health Centres, Sub Centres, Health Units, Maternity homes are established and to extend minimum maternity related services for scheduled castes and scheduled tribe colonies several other programmes are in vogue. By opening more and more Community Health Centres in sub-divisional level, medical service is made available to all individuals. By the time of state reorganization in the Dharwad district, a number of government run hospitals and the local bodies like District Boards and Taluk Boards had already been running dispensaries. Besides the Dharwad Civil Hospital, there were Hospitals run by the princely states viz., Savanur, Kundgol, Shirhatti and Laxmeshwara. There were also six District Board Hospitals located at Hangal, Hirekerur, Kalghatagi, Mundargi, Ron and Shiggaon. Municipal Dispensaries were there in Gadag, Haveri, Hubli, Navalgund, Nargund and Ranibennur. The private aided hospitals were functioning at Byadgi (1), Gadag (1), Hosaritti (1) and Hubli (2). There was one Ayurvedic Dispensary functioning at Gadag. Thirty six medical practitioners were treating the public in various places of the district and they were getting monetary assistance from the government for their services. Such subsidy scheme (i.e., Subsidised Medical Practitioners) was implemented since 1936. Practitioners with different grades of medical education were getting different rates of monthly assistance in the range of Rs.80 to Rs. 500. By 1951-52 an amount of Rs.56,000 was spent for such honorariums to local medical services rendered under the Subsidised Medical Practitioner Scheme.

In 1992-93, seventeen government Hospitals, eighty five Health centres, thirty two Primary Health Units, six hundred Sub Centres, nine dispensaries and sixteen Family Planning Centres were functioning in the District. In 1993-94, 7,94,278 out-patients and 16,588 in-patients were given treatment in several Hospitals and Health Centres in the district.

**Table 15.1 : Details of Information about Health Institutions and their associated services in Dharwad district**

	1983-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto 30.9.89)
<b>I. Helath Institutions</b>							
1. Hospitals	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2. Primary Health Centres	39	44	44	57	60	60	60
3. Primary Health Units	26	26	26	41	41	58	58
4. Other Hospitals	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
5. Sub-centres	541	586	586	600	600	600	600
6. Beds	2,155	2,155	2,155	2,151	2,211	2,211	2,211
<b>II. Medical Staff</b>							
1. Doctors	111	115	120	120	126	126	138
2. Nurses	40	40	40	40	40	57	57
3. Women Health Workers	681	681	681	681	681	681	681
<b>III. Family Welfare</b>							
1. Operations	21,858	18,797	28,181	25,764	21,159	21,522	10,709
2. IUD	4,490	7,312	13,327	13,108	11,726	11,890	4,890
3. Oral Pill Users	2,524	7,942	5,744	5,579	5,520	5,939	3,344
4. Contraceptive Users	6,671	9,708	29,536	11,923	21,158	22,319	11,688

Source : District Health and Family Welfare Office, Dharwad

### SMP Centres

Government of India started Subsidiary Medical Practitioners Centres to provide medical services to rural areas under the First Five year plan. These centres had already started functioning since 1934, working under the control of the District Local Board, Dharwad. These Centres were located in the following places 1. Mugad of Dharwad taluk 2. Yaraguppi, Chabbi, Hebasur-Hubli taluk. 3. Annigeri-Navalagund taluk. 4. Mulagund, Lakkundi, Hombal of Gadag Tq. 5. Dambal-Mundaragi taluk. 6. Thadas, Hulagur, Andalagi, Dhundashi-Shiggaon taluk. 7. Medleri, Kuppellur, Thumminakatti-Ranibennur Taluk. 8. Thasavalla, Bommanahalli, Adur, Kusunur-Hangal taluk. 9. Guthal, Suranagi-Haveri taluk. 10. Hamsabhavi, Kunnur, Sooddambi, Masur, Thadakena Halli – Hirekerur taluk. 11. Konnuru. Menasigi - Naragund taluk. 12. Sudi-Ron taluk. 13. Erebudihal, Elewala-Kundgol taluk. 14. Mishrikoti, Hulakop, Thabakadahonalli and Bommigatti of Kalghatgi taluk. (Source: First Five year Plan, Mumbai State, Dharwad District 1954.)

**Vital statistics**

General public in villages and towns were not aware of the utilitarian value of vital statistics of births and deaths. It is so, even today in many cases, and hence satisfactory statistical data is not available. Due to the century old method of data collection which was un-scientific, recording of facts could not be very accurate. The registration of births and deaths was the duty of Police Patils in villages and Municipalities in municipal areas. Data so collected was submitted to the concerned Tahasildar every month under the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1969 and the Rules of 1970, thereunder. The Deputy Commissioner of the District is the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar. The registration of births, deaths and marriages is done by the Village Accountants in the rural areas, and by the Municipalities and Town Panchayats in urban areas.

**Sample Registration System**

The Registrar General for Births and Deaths and Marriages in India has introduced the Sample Registration System (SRS) to collect facts and figures. This system envisages the following : 1) to register the number of births and deaths in rural areas regularly, 2) to ascertain the figures so obtained, (3) to make the people understand the reason for the mortality rate variation and (4) to assist the department to design health improvement programmes. Separate statistical figures would be arrived at corresponding to rural and urban areas at both state and national levels, depending on the numerical data collected by adopting various statistical methods and formulae. Dharwad-Hubli cities and Gadag-Betageri. Mulgund in Gadag taluk, Laxmeshwara Urban zone in Shirhatti taluk, a part of Mugad in Dharwad Taluk, Handinal and Soma Sagar of Hangal Taluk, a part of Devagiri in Haveri taluk, Chennalli and a part of Rattihalli in Hirekerur Taluk, a part of Honnetthi and Yakalasapura of Ranibennur Taluk, Basarakod and part of Lakkalakatti, Menasigi of Ron taluk, parts of Hattimattur and Karadagi in Savanur taluk, a part of Hothanahalli in Shiggaon taluk and Undenahalli of Shirhatti taluk, are the rural and urban units selected for sample registration system in Dharwad district.

Birth rate is calculated based on births for every 1000 population for a particular area, annually. Infant mortality rates are also established in demographic studies. Still births, maternal deaths, infant deaths, and such other problems are the social aspects of health. Hence these rates are considered to be the basic parameters to determine the health of a society on the whole. Since birth and death rates are assessed Zone wise, specific facts and figures corresponding to particular districts are not available. Therefore, a table is prepared to depict the rate of birth and death in district with reference to rural and urban zones separately for 1980 to 1991 and indicated in Table 15.2.



Table 15.2 : Particulars of Births and Deaths registered between 1980 and 1991 in Dharwad district

Sl.No.	Reported in the District	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1.	Number of births	59,197	49,836	59,079	62,580	57,393	53,363	80,545	63,304	67,212	73,384	78,402	78,832
2.	Number of Deaths	11,301	18,391	17,483	17,697	17,526	15,379	22,997	17,174	20,117	19,985	20,056	24,615
3.	Number of still births	682	562	221	750	499	439	610	567	608	401	498	570
4.	Number of infant deaths	1,242	1,609	1,691	1,406	1,199	820	1,060	1,044	1,258	1,373	1,026	1,951
5.	Number of Maternal Deaths at the time of delivery	78	95	75	56	40	47	41	36	60	66	28	48
6.	Birth rates *												
	Rural	28.9	29.2	28.8	30.2	20.9	30.9	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.1	29.0	27.9
	Urban	24.4	25.7	25.7	26.0	28.5	26.2	26.8	26.3	24.9	25.1	25.0	24.0
	Total	27.6	28.3	27.9	29.1	30.3	29.6	29	28.9	28.7	28.0	28.0	26.9
7.	Death Rates *												
	Rural	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.8
	Urban	6.6	6.3	6.4	6	6.6	6.1	6.8	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.9
	Total	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.1	9.0
8.	Infant Mortality rate*												
	Rural	79	77	71	80	84	80	82	86	83	89	80	87
	Urban	45	45	47	41	43	41	47	41	46	53	39	47

\* Applicable to the entire state

Source : Sample Registered Data provide by Registrar General of Births and Deaths for columns 6 to 8  
Annual Report prepared as under Births and Deaths Registration Act 1969 for columns from 1 to 5

Table 15.3 : Number of deaths in Dharwad district due to different reasons

Sl.No.	Cause of Death	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1.	Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Cholera	-	30	24	10	8	22	56	48	35	16	29	17
3.	Malaria	149	49	12	48	22	33	19	32	31	22	14	-
4.	Typhoid	57	35	49	30	28	14	24	16	21	46	44	27
5.	Other fevers	2,902	2,494	2,583	1,818	1,644	1,227	2,210	1,282	1,540	1,276	1,969	1,170
6.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	298	219	190	143	100	66	68	50	159	77	155	191
7.	Respiratory Diseases	3,250	1,973	272	2,390	302	73	300	103	29	101	33	53
8.	Tuberculosis	620	6	570	646	564	481	917	434	890	844	648	766
9.	Leprosy	10	9	15	9	14	3	13	07	54	9	8	10
10.	Maternal Deaths	78	95	75	56	40	47	41	36	60	66	28	48
11.	Suicide	40	28	30	62	27	14	29	15	34	49	30	34
12.	Drowning	102	69	63	31	49	30	9	52	59	30	14	46
13.	Wounds and Accidents	65	106	169	119	125	134	373	83	108	226	206	175
14.	Deaths by wild animals	1	-	3	2	1	3	4	1	4	6	2	8
15.	Snake Bites	32	44	34	33	37	35	47	40	81	122	83	46
16.	Rabies	11	10	14	10	12	8	10	8	15	9	7	5
17.	Tetanus	39	22	61	16	41	26	81	31	248	236	284	233
18.	Diphtheria	39	29	95	188	174	28	163	108	85	106	127	99
19.	Whooping Cough	7	-	3	1	9	1	1	1	19	9	1	1
20.	Polio	8	6	6	5	5	15	7	14	20	7	16	12
21.	Polio	-	-	-	-	4	15	15	4	9	7	4	5
22.	Pulmonary Milatus	-	634	29	7	17	1	22	15	20	48	63	28
23.	Death by poisoning / Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	149	37	53	36	92	139	107	71
24.	Chicken pox	-	52	132	36	51	35	27	7	34	23	12	20
25.	Cancer	-	348	382	361	448	377	1555	468	628	628	516	545
26.	Diabetes	-	70	31	55	20	15	38	16	56	88	55	35
27.	Anaemia	-	26	478	28	44	61	62	30	94	85	108	55
28.	Menengitis	-	6	9	10	116	27	45	25	36	42	32	45

Sl.No.	Cause of Death	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
29.	Heart Disease	-	26	60	44	79	114	35	39	140	152	158	91
30.	Heart Attack	-	341	324	390	495	455	969	659	891	1,205	602	1,092
31.	Pneumonia	-	8	16	-	7	-	6	34	145	45	10	21
32.	Influenza	-	7	14	-	6	2	2	2	7	15	4	8
33.	Asthma	-	2,360	2,504	1,540	2,618	2,729	3,220	3,017	3,433	3,565	3,985	4,320
34.	Jaundice	-	43	73	16	80	84	48	13	96	82	51	81
35.	Other Diseases	3,920	7,271	6,275	8,925	9,714	7,703	11,249	9,969	7,633	7,700	8,198	11,481
36.	Causes not stated	303	1975	2,438	668	476	1,459	1,279	479	3,311	2,895	2,445	3,462

Source : Registrar General of Births and Deaths, Annual Report 1994

### THE INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

The Indian system of Medicine and Homeopathy got separated from the Health Department in 1972 and formed into an independent Directorate. Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Yoga, Nature Cure and Siddha Vaidya – all these come under this Directorate, Training Courses of Nursing for three and a half year, Pharmacist Training for Unani and Ayurveda, Diploma Course in Panchakarma and Ophthalmology of ten months are conducted by it. At present, the department is running many Ayurvedic hospitals, four Homeopathic and one Nature Cure Hospital. Hubli, Mantur, Rayanala, Gadag, Betageri, Yavagal, Itagi, Petha Alur, Kalkeri, Anur, Joyisara Halli, Hanasi, Amaragol and Hebbal have Ayurvedic dispensaries, Nigadi, Sammasagi, Gondi, Karjagi have Homeopathy dispensaries and Kopparasi has a Unani dispensary.

Vaidya Panduranga Vishnu Jayade of Hubli, Vaidya Basavaiah Churchihalmath of Mundargi, Vaidya K.R. Katageri of Hubli and Dr. K.G. Desai (Dhanvantri Gold Medalist) of Hubli are receiving monthly pension in the Ayurveda system of Medicine in the district. In the Homeopathi system of Medicine, Mutalik Desai of Dharwad, Govindaraya Nagappa of Haveri, H.H. Sinnur of Dharwad, K.G. Mannur (Harnimann Gold Medalist) of Hubli. In the Unani system of medicine, Abdul Rehman Khan of Dharwad, H.A. Hafeez of Islampur-Ranibennur, Hadadi R.G. Kalal of Gadag Betgeri and Shamarao Hanumantharao Chitragar of Dharwad, Basavakumar Mulagundamath of Shigli, Y.S. Jakkarady of Bengeri - Hubli and Shivarivarad of Gadag in Nature cure system are getting monthly pension in the district.

### EPIDEMICS

Consumption of impure water, contaminated food, lack of cleanliness affect the health of people and make them fall prey to serious epidemics. Due to pollution in environment, flies and mosquitoes cause serious diseases to spread and make public life miserable. Plague, Cholera, Malaria, Small pox, Tuberculosis and such other epidemics become fatal and many fell prey to such epidemics. From time to time the government is implementing various measures and programmes to control and prevent such problems by cleaning the villages, spraying disinfectants, administering inoculation, and such other measures, regularly. Through these programmes implemented by the Government, complete control of some such diseases could be achieved. Certain widespread epidemics in the district are discussed here under.

**Malaria** : Female Anopheles, variety of mosquito spreads this disease. By controlling and preventing such disease carrying mosquitos, it would be possible to control the spreading of the disease. 3,484 people died due to malaria in 1933 and before that, the statistical data available was stated as death due to fever. In 1949, it was reported that there were only 129 deaths due to this epidemic. Reason for the change in situation was due to spraying of Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT) in the district since 1946. Areas comprising less than 40,000 population, were brought under these DDT spray programme. Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag Town Municipalities were supplied with DDT free of cost. In 1953, the National Malaria Eradication Programme was started in the country. The measures contained under this programme included spraying of DDT and Malathion insecticide on a sustained basis for 3-4 years besides undertaking diagnostic and curative measures like collection and examination of blood samples and on such examination, if proved positive, administering intensive treatment. The programme also envisages destroying the sources of infection and the ultimate eradication of the disease. In 1945-46 the State Malaria Institute conducted Malaria Survey in the district. The survey disclosed the fact that Malaria infection was more concentrated in Dharwad, Hubli, Hangal, Kalghatgi,

Ranibennur, Shiggaon, Hirekerur and Haveri Taluks in the western part of the district and the Eastern part of the District was free from such infections. The Government appointed Health workers in these areas. These workers were required to make house to house visit once in two weeks, identify the persons who were suffering from Malaria fever, secure the blood samples of such persons, provide them with appropriate dosage of chloroquin tablets, and on examination of the blood samples if confirmed that such persons were affected with the disease of Malaria, they were to be provided with intensive anti-malaria treatment, to undertake survey with a view to prevent the spread of Malaria. Undertaking of such measures as spraying of DDT twice, and spraying Malathion thrice, and such other timely steps, are also envisaged. Blood smears were collected from 26,26,857 people, during the decade between 1970 and 1980. 25,02,410 blood samples were examined and it was ascertained that 88,241 persons were affected by this disease. Intensive treatment was given to 49,499 patients. 85 Primary Health Centres are engaged to collect the data and prepare report on instances of malaria in the district.

**Plague :** In recent years Plague is well under control. It made its appearance in 1897 and took a heavy toll in the second half of 1898. In that year, plague spread to 320 towns and villages in the district and affected 37,990 people and 30,802 people died on account of the disease. Then it spread to Gadag. It was very severe, between 1901 and 1905, and gradually reduced. But again in 1911-1912 the epidemic became fatal. Due to speedy infectious trend of the disease it resulted in heavy toll and tormented people. The people started leaving their home-towns and began to build new villages and towns. Spraying disinfectants and such other controlling measures gradually reduced the number of deaths and seriousness of this epidemic. No such instances of occurrence of plague is reported after 1978. In 1976 Plague Alarming Unit in the National level was formed and it started functioning under the Directorate General of Health and Family Welfare. To trace out and identify occurrence of plague, its local and concentrated infectious regions, to impart training and to take up controlling measures were the programmes of the unit. As per the statistical data provided by the Bombay Presidency Gazetteer from 1896-97 to 1915-16, instances of plague and the number of deaths that occurred are enlisted below.

Extract from the Bombay Presidency Gazetteer

1896-97-(1)1, 1897-98 (96) 72; 1898-99 (37,990), 30,802; 1899-1900 (9,426), 7,131; 1900-1901 (2,639) 1,941; 1901-1902 (50,078), 35,889; 1902-1903 (4,931), 34,679, 1903-1904 (54,212) 39,337; 1904-1905 (NA); 19,678; 1905-1906 (NA), 4,009; 1906-1907 (NA), 398; 1908-1909 (3018), 2,300; 1909-1910 (1361), 1147; 1910-1911-(6,057), 4,365; 1911-1912 (48,369) 33,245; 1912-13-(2,168), 1,588; 1913-1914-(10,230), 7,328; 1914-1915 (2,945), 2,312 and 1915-1916 (9,808), 6,855. (The figures in the bracket indicate the number of persons affected by plague, and the figures following the bracket indicate the number of deaths).

**Small Pox :** Small pox had been affecting the district for a very long time and by 1830 itself the British Government had implemented the initial measure of vaccinating the people to ward off the epidemic and they were known as Devi, Maili, Daaku etc. (In 1883 Maili was administered for 28,340 for the first time and 738 for the second time). Due to polluted atmosphere, contaminated food consumption and lack of cleanliness, this disease spreads. The periole virus spreads the disease from one to another. 2,653 and 2,612 people were victims to this fatal disease in 1872 and 1877 respectively. Between 1866 and 1893 totally 13,337 persons i.e., an average of 713 and from 1902 to 1921 totally 2870 i.e., an average of 143 persons died per annum, as per the data available from a report. In the

post independence period also, in 1952, 92 persons died in the district from this epidemic. The Central Government launched a National Small Pox Eradication Programme to eradicate this problem. First course of vaccination for all the children born in the district up to 0-4 years of age and then onwards vaccination is repeated once in 4 years. Despite such effective programmes small pox was apparent here and there on a small scale. To trace out the existence of the disease and root it out once for all, with the objective of identifying the source for the prevalence of small pox and to take preventive measures to thwart the spread of the disease, the World Health Organisation with the assistance of specialists in field undertook several special schemes. For the eradication of Small Pox by undertaking intensive visits to houses in both urban and rural areas and extensive research works were undertaken. Besides giving wide publicity to the campaign, in 1975 a Nationwide campaign was chalked out to attain the target of zero small pox in the country. In 1978, the nation was declared 'small pox free'. Since 1970 no incidence of small pox is reported. Sufficient precautions are being taken and special awards were being given to those who report such instances of small pox.

**Cholera** : Cholera is a very serious contagious disease and if not treated on time, would turn fatal. Normally, impure food, dirty water, lack of cleanliness are the causes for spread of this disease. It being a very serious health problem, has been causing innumerable ailments and deaths among the public. Many British soldiers who came to Hubli in 1818 became victims to this fatal epidemic. According to statistical data available in Bombay Gazetteer (1884) between 1866 and 1883 about 34,045 people (at an average of 1891 per annum) died due to this epidemic. The year 1866 witnessed maximum deaths totalling 11,172 people constituting 33.87% of the population. As inoculation and such other preventive measures were implemented, gradually the severity of the disease got decreased. During 1876-78, famine was accompanied by the severe outbreak of cholera which proved fatal to many. Again between 1902 and 1921 totally, 18,462 people died at an average rate of 924 per annum. As per the statistical data, cholera is not affecting so often in recent years indicating that the disease is well under control. As soon as it is noticed that the disease has appeared in some areas, the Government declares these areas as cholera affected and takes measures such as administering anti cholera inoculation to all the people in the declared area, spraying of disinfectants, educating public about health in villages etc. In every district Cholera control Health workers teams are formed. The disease is very much under control due to supply of protected drinking water from borewells, in the past three years. The number of deaths due to cholera and number of people inoculated was as follows. In 1990 seven people were affected by the disease and two died and 10,205 persons were inoculated. Similarly in 1991, number affected was 15 out of whom two died and 36,349 were inoculated. The corresponding figures for 1992 were ten, two and 1,31,152 respectively.

**Tuberculosis** : Tuberculosis, known as TB has become a serious health problem and is caused by Tubercle bacillae. As per a report of 1952, 1,335 persons died of TB in Dharwad district itself. The Government has implemented The National TB Control Programme in all the districts by opening District TB centres and appointing trained doctors and staff as under national programme of General Health for all, to prevent the problems of infection in the initial stage itself, through BCG vaccination, health education to public, checkup and treatment till the patient is cured completely, Examining sputum and X-ray of lungs and such other programmes are undertaken in all District Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Health Units conduct sputum examination. From 1990-91 to 1993-94, sputum examination of 5,496 persons was conducted out of which 1,244 people were found positive to TB and were treated in the District Hospital and TB centres. From 1990-91, to 1993-94 BCG vaccination was

administered to 99,731; 88,943, 89,048 and 95,291 children respectively in the district. In 1993-94 17,579 persons were examined, and 4,787 TB patients were identified.

With the purpose of identifying TB and to treat the patients, District TB Centre was opened in Hubli, having jurisdiction of Dharwad district, District TB specialist is the Head of the centre, who is assisted by four senior Health Assistants, two Lab Technicians, one X-ray technician, and other Control staff members to carry out the programme. Sputum examination, taking X ray arranging TB control camps and treating TB patients are the functions of this centre. All other TB units in Health Centres, work under the guidance of this centre.

**Leprosy** : Leprosy is continuing to be a big social and public health hazard. It is targeted to eradicate Leprosy completely by 2000 AD and for this purpose the National Leprosy Eradication Centre is established. Other health institutions are also rendering Leprosy relief services. Leprosy level in Karnataka is of moderate level as detected in 1991-92. Prevalence rate of this disease was 1.6 per 1000 persons. However it accounts for 2.4 in Dharwad district and hence focussed attention is required to eradicate the problem. This disease is more apparent in Gadag, Mundargi, Ron, Shirhatti, Nargund and Dharwad taluks in the district. The Eradication programme was started as early as 1982 itself by starting Leprosy Control Centre. District Leprosy Officer being the Head of the Centre, supervises other centres in the district. The other centres are at Haveri, Shirhatti, Gajendragad, Hangal and in urban centres of Ranibennur, Gadag, Hubli- KMC and Dharwad District Hospital. SET (Survey, Education and Treatment) centres are in Haveri, Hangal Gajendragad and Shirhatti. Hospital for handicapped and crippled (*spismoss*) in Hubli is functioning like the Leprosy Eradication Centre.

Stage by Stage, Multi Drug Treatment was introduced with the assistance of Switzerland and is being implemented. National survey of leprosy patients started and 14,461 new patients were identified and were given Multi Drug treatment. Before starting this new system of medicine, there were 13,040 old patients and they were also given this new treatment. By the end of March 1991. 19,120 patients got both Multi Drug treatment and monotherapy and were completely cured. By the end of 1991-92 totally 38,64,629 people were examined from 1986-87 till 1991-92. 14,461 patients suffering from leprosy were detected, including 10,312 old patients and of whom 8,808 were cured. In 1993-94, 1,992 leprosy patients were cured.

**Guineaworm Disease** : Guineaworm disease, locally is called *Naaruhunnu*. Eradication programme was taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme which was started in 1982 with funding pattern of 50:50, by both the Government of India as well as the State Government. Much before the scheme was brought into force, this disease, appeared here and there, The Central Government with the aim of ensuring total eradication of this disease has achieved the target in 1992. In 1990 and 1992 no Guineaworm case was reported. Every year during April, June and December months, surveys on the prevalence of Guineaworms are conducted in every village through each Primary Health Centre in the district. Super Chlorination of drinking water sources. Measures like drilling bore wells in both rural and urban areas, providing safe drinking water, educating the public about hygiene and to avoid using water directly from the ponds and tanks were the measures undertaken to prevent the disease. District level officers supervise these preventive measures and programmes.

**AIDS** : Simultaneous appearance of fever, diarrhoea, herpes and such other problems in an individual continuously for a long time may be symptoms of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Patients loose resistance power. AIDS control programme was chalked out and brought into



force in 1987. In most of the cases this disease spreads by sexual contact. By imparting health education, evil effects of this disease are made known to people. AIDS preventive centres and Blood Test Centres are opened in Karnataka Medical College Hospital Hubli. No instance of AIDS affected patients was traced out in 1990. In 1991-92 only one patient was identified in Maganur village of Naragund taluk and through health education messages, awareness is being created among the public. Seven persons were affected by AIDS in 1992-93 out of which five from Dharwad, one from Hubli and one from Alnavar Primary Health Centre one case from Thegur were reported and all these persons belonged to age group 19 to 42 of which there were six males and one female as per the report. In 1993, 29 instances were identified and in 1994 out of 11 cases identified, one patient died on account of AIDS. Only by blood test infection of AIDS to the person would be ascertained. Health Education is imparted to public and with the help of relatives of patients and with the co-operation of police, examination of the blood samples of sex workers is undertaken. The Government has made it mandatory for all Blood Banks to conduct AIDS test for all the blood donors in the first instance, and thereafter attach a label to the blood bottle certifying that it is free from AIDS.

**Fluorosis** : Additional fluoride contained in drinking water causes fluorosis. This is an incurable disease. Probably fluoride pollution in underground water in many places of the country is traced and if fluoride is found in more than required quantity, it could cause fluorosis. People who continuously consume water in areas where fluoride concentration is more than 1 PPM are susceptible to this disease. The problem is found in 38 villages of two Taluks of Shirhatti and Mundargi in Dharwad district. Epilepsy, pain in joints, backbone, waist and legs, headache, constipation, thirst, weakness and fatigue, loss of appetite, sensation of frequent urination are the symptoms of this ailment. Dental fluorosis is a case where brown dots appear on the teeth. To start with the teeth gradually turn yellow in colour and then decay. Bone fluorosis is a case wherein bones become soft gradually and the shape of body would change and it will not be possible to stand firm and move independently. Government identifies the villages where the disease is found and conducts survey of water sources and on the basis of such survey reports, programmes at various stages or multigradational programme to eradicate the problems are being implemented stage by stage. In the first stage, awareness was created among people about this disease and a two day training was given to doctors, health workers, other Government Officials and voluntary organisations during 1988-89 and 1990-91. It is also envisaged to identify water sources unfit for human consumption and also to undertake Dental check up of school going children affected by this disease. In the next stage, epidemic-ecology surveys were undertaken to check the water sources and the level of chemicals in water. In the third stage precautionary measures are taken to see that people don't drink water which is not potable and healthy. Public education camps are organised to emphasise the significance of balanced diet and calcium and vitamin C. proper knowledge is given about dental care and health, to use water only after testing and to take precautionary measures. A survey of 60,756 people was carried out and it was found that 3,699 persons were suffering from bone fluorosis and 12,012 from dental fluorosis.

### **Ayurveda**

Ayurveda is an essential system of medicine cultivated as a symbol of Indian Medical Tradition. It was expounded in the Vedic Age and despite the onslaught of time the system has retained its importance and has been protecting health of the people successfully. This system has been recognised as the one of the foremost traditional medical disciplines. Life span, health care and treatment for many diseases affecting human beings are all included in this system, *vaatha*, *piththa* and *kapha* (gas,

acidity and sputum) are the three basic elements on which Ayurveda analyses the diseases and disorders in the human body. This system imparts relief methods controlling *Thridosha* effects. It is true that Allopathy system that was introduced in India during the British rule had to an extent shaken the public faith in the Ayurveda. But nowadays, it is a commonly held belief that Ayurveda is a Medical science. It is developing as a parallel medicinal system to allopathy. Government is also helping this Indian Medical System for its comprehensive development.

### **Ayurveda Education**

The opening of the Ayurvedic Universities with the objective of spreading Ayurvedic education has helped government and non-government institutions in spreading the Ayurvedic concepts. Earlier to the state re-organization (i.e. in old Mysore division) mixed ayurvedic system was in practice. Since there was no academic institution for this system in North Karnataka, and as a result of the increasing need for the same and on Ayurveda Vaidya P.A Halsikar's efforts and guidance, the Ayurveda University was established in Hubli in 1954. To start with, there were nine faculty members and twenty eight students admitted to the course. In 1956 the academy could arrange to get equipments on subsidy and financial support from the Mumbai Government.

In 1961 Hubli Ayurveda Seva Samithi took charge of this institution. Dr.Hardikar was guiding this new institution. This college started imparting Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) a five and a half year course of Ayurveda Acharya degree. It was affiliated to the Karnataka University in 1970. There is a Hospital attached to the college. The central Government sanctioned Rs. five lakh for the establishment of the college to have it in its own building. Hubli-Dharwad Corporation assisted the academy to get a site of 5 acres at Heggeri in Hubli at a very low price. A well equipped full-fledged hospital was constructed at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. For the convenience of students, Library, physiology, Anatomy, Laboratory, Post-Mortem room and other Departments were also functioning in the Hospital. Yoga is also included as a discipline in the curriculum. The University has got its own drug manufacturing unit. Pre-maternity checkup and post delivery treatment facilities are also available. Diabetes and gastritis are taken up as research subjects in this college. Even for Epilepsy and Leukoderma patients, expert physicians give treatment. The institution has a well equipped Research Department. Post graduate courses in Ayurveda are also held here.

In 1992-93 there were four Ayurvedic colleges in the district at Gadag, Haveri, Hubli and Mundaragi, with a strength of 127, 25, 40 and 22 students respectively. In 1993-94 there were seven colleges, one in Hubli, two in Gadag one each in Mensigi, Haveri, Ron and Dharwad, where totally 225 students got admitted every year.

## **HEALTH INSTITUTIONS**

### **District Hospital, Dharwad**

This is the oldest hospital in the district established as early as in 1830. Formerly, it was a Civil Hospital which was later shifted to the new building in 1881. It treated 356 in-patients and 5,276 out-patients that year. This hospital was managing all other government and aided hospitals in the district. By 1952, there were 77 beds in the hospital with 'X' ray facility. Out of the total beds, 17 beds were provided in the maternity block and six beds for patients of infectious diseases division. In 1952, 3,189 in-patients and 15,211 out-patients were treated in the hospital. Government upgraded the

hospital by increasing bed strength from 170 to 250. In 1994 the out-patients department started functioning in the new wing of the hospital building.

As per a record in 1993-94, the hospital received a grant of Rs.75,000. At present the hospital is providing the most modern medical facilities. General medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, Paediatrics, Anesthesia, Radiology, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Skin and Venereal diseases and Dental hygiene departments are in the hospital. Every department is functioning under the supervision of expert physician and surgeon. There are sixteen specialists in the hospital. In 1993, a Mobile Ophthalmology unit was sanctioned and was working under the hospital authority. By the end of March, 1994, in 4 months span 1,973 patients were examined for eye problems and 52 persons were given prescription for spectacles and 456 persons were operated upon for cataract and they were provided spectacles free of cost by this mobile unit under the beneficiaries scheme.

The hospital has Family Planning Centre, TB centre, Leprosy division, and maternity ward. During 1990-91 and 1993-94. The progress achieved by the hospital is as follows :

Particulars	1990-91	1993-94
<b>I. Under Family Welfare Programme</b>		
Vasectomy Operations	4	2
Tubectomy	399	467
IUD Placement	351	434
Nirodh	198	500
<b>II. Under PPC</b>		
Deliveries	1,439	1,487
MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy)	55	29
<b>III. MCH Programme</b>		
DPT (Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus Toxoid)	1,760	1,160
D and T Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus)	1,347	1,602
TT to Mothers	1,780	1,825
Polio	1,760	1,460
Measles	1,058	1,275
BCG	2,423	1,840
<b>IV. Miscellaneous</b>		
Sputum Exam for TB	1,087	1,420
TB Patients treated	354	261
Leprosy Patients Treated	271	140
Eye Test (National Blindness Control Programme)	N/A	18,705
Cataract Operation	N/A	5,411
Persons given spectacles	N/A	2,503

In 1991-92, 1992-93, 2,85,584 and 2,88,325 out-patients and 7,689 and 7,106 in-patients respectively were treated while 249 and 216 persons died in the hospital respectively. 1,359 surgeries were conducted and 1,570 delivery cases were attended to in 1993-94.

The District Surgeon is the Chief Medical Officer, Five Medical Officers, 9 Assistant Surgeons, one Dentist and 164 other staff members are also working in the hospital.

### **Karnataka Medical College Hospital**

KMC hospital was established in 1957 and started functioning from 1960. To start, with, it had a capacity of 150 beds. Now there are 790 beds. Hospital and housing complex are constructed over an area of 110 acres of land. The hospital is well equipped with 'X' ray unit, Blood Bank, Pharmacy, IV liquid production unit, Nursing centre and such other facilities. Endoscopy, Dialysis, Ultrasound, Plastic Surgery, Thoracic Surgery and such other special clinical facilities are also available in this hospital. The hospital has a team of expert doctors, modern equipments, laboratories with its own drug unit functioning. The hospital is extending all faculties of medical services and has grown into Grade-I hospital. There are 20 beds in Leprosy ward and 40 beds in TB patients ward in the hospital.

During 1980 - 22,366 and 2,35,156 in patients and out-patients were treated in the hospital. In 1981, 17,123 inpatients and 1,67,006 out-patients received treatment

The statistical data about various clinical services provided in the hospital during 1990-91 and 1991-92 was as follows :

Sl.No.	Particulars	1990-91	1991-92
1.	No.of out patients treated	3,20,675	3,28,501
2.	In patients treated	20,341	21,139
3.	Maternity service	2,862	2,897
4.	Surgical Operations	7,206	7,362
5.	X-ray films taken in the hospital	18,000	20,000
6.	Screening done in the Hospital	4,000	5,000
7.	TB patients under treatment	2,824	3,757
8.	Leprosy patients under treatment	663	802
9.	Operations conducted in the family planning unit		
	a) Vasectomy	7	1
	b) Tubectomy	693	729
	c) Leprosy	78	79
10.	Woman and Child health programme		
	1. DPT	673	1,091
	2. DT Vaccinations	204	741
	3. TT Injections	1,211	1,795
	4. Polio drops	673	1,090

In total there are 591 staff members in the hospital who include the Superintendent, Medical Officers, Surgeons, Chief Pharmacists, Nurses and Compounding Assistants and other non-medical staff. The City Leprosy Centre is functioning with an out-patient department affiliated to the hospital. Karnataka Medical college got affiliated to the Karnataka University in 1960.

The KMC offers degree and post-graduate courses in subjects like 1) General Medicine 2) Surgery 3) Gynecology and natalcare 4) Paediatrics, 5) Orthopaedics 6) ENT 7) Ophthalmology 8) X-ray wing 9) Dermatology 10) Pathology 11) Bacteriology 12) Anti diseases and social medical science 13) Anatomy 14) physiology 15) Biochemistry 16) Judicial Medical Science (forensic medicine) 17) Anesthesia 18) Dental clinical science 19) Tuberculosis 20) Heart and Lungs 21) Plastic Surgery 22) Pharmaceutical Science. Every year 130 students to medical degree course and 150 to post graduate course are getting admitted to the college to undergo professional training courses. The Hospital is having its own library. 15,968 medical books are stacked in the central library of the college where there is provision for 200 students to study at a time.

#### **Karnataka Mental Health Institute**

The Karnataka Mental Health Institute was started in Dharwad in 1845. Initially it was named as Lunatic Asylum. With the objective of protecting and segregating the mentally unsound from the general public, the British government confined them up in one place and extracted work from them after providing food and medical care.

In 1943, this Asylum was renamed as Mental Hospital. It was under the supervision of the District Civil Surgeon till 1960. And in 1960, for the first time to treat mental illness, specialists in psychiatry were appointed as Chief Resident Medical Officers. By that time, specific drugs were procured to treat the mentally ill patients. The hospital has its own medical staff, and team of experts and clinical facilities. At present the hospital is being headed by a Psychiatrist. Being converted into a teaching hospital (academic hospital) it is imparting education to post graduate medical students and nurses. In 1992, the hospital was renamed as Karnataka Mental Health Institute. Now this institute is extending research programmes along with academic programmes. This hospital has a building complex over an area of 13 acres of land having its own out-patients' wing, 20 bedded open ward laboratory and has a total of 375 bed strength. The hospital has ' X ' ray unit, blood bank, ophthalmological facility, heart specialists, service and such other special facilities. A Medical superintendent, three psychiatrists, two general physicians, three psychologists and 136 other staff members are working. In 1990-91, 3,274 new out-patients and 27,312 old patients and 4,748 in-patients were treated. In 1993-94, 3,542 new patients and 36,000 old patients were treated. On an average 108 patients per day are being treated here.

#### **Cancer Hospital**

The Karnataka Cancer Therapy and Research Institute was established in Navanagar in Hubli as a result of the sincere efforts of an expert doctor like B.R.Patil, to overcome the lack of cancer therapy facilities in North Karnataka. This is one of the nine regional institutions which became an autonomous body in 1986. Hubli Corporation donated 5 lakhs of rupees and also 10 acres of land and the present building was completed in 1977. The aim of the society is to treat cancer patients and to educate the public in this regard. At present the number of beds has increased to 150. The hospital is modernised with sophisticated equipments. Initially 1,060 cancer patients were treated in the first year and

presently 15,816 people are getting post treatment care and checkup. Presently, there are 110 in-patients that includes 15 beds where treatment is extended free of cost.

### Co-operative Hospital, Hubli

Initially, this hospital was functioning as Bhavani Hospital. As the space available was found to be very limited, one Kharshide Bai Jagamanwala, a Parsi lady, donated a spacious site where the present hospital is situated. In 1924 the building was completed and the hospital has started working in its own new building. To start with it was a 36 bedded hospital, now has increased its bed strength to 150. The Hospital has a separate maternity wing. For out-patients there is a separate wing. Treatment for all types of diseases is available in the hospital. Pure Indian Ayurvedic Medicine system is being practised here. The hospital has facilities such as 'X' ray and a well equipped operation theatre. It also extends treatment to Heart patients, patients with optical problems, ENT and arthritis. Medical students are provided with an opportunity for internship. One specialist, one lady doctor and five Ayurvedic degree holders are working here. In 1987, 7,061 out-patient and 3,632 in-patients were treated in this hospital.

### Chitaguppi Hospital

Started as a Municipal Dispensary in a site given in charity by Rao Bahadur Srinivas Rao Balaji Chitaguppi, it was converted into a Hospital in 1936. In 1961 it was handed over to the corporation.

The Hospital has in-patient and out-patient wings, maternity ward, 'X' ray unit, laboratory and such other facilities which were added subsequently. At present, it has 86 beds. A Surgeon / Chief Resident Medical Officer and seven doctors are working under him. One Heart specialist, 3 staff nurses (ANM), laboratory and X-ray technicians and other staff assist him. PPC and family planning centres are attached to the hospital. The progress of the hospital for the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 is as follows :

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4
<b>I) Family Welfare</b>			
Vasectomy Operations	-	1	2
Tubectomy	-	860	1,990
IUD Placement	185	224	
<b>II) MCH Programme</b>			
DPT Vaccine	1,036	1,346	993
D& T	1,023	969	990
TT to mothers	2,591	2,304	1,929
Polio	1,356	1,340	993
BCG Vaccine	2,355	1,917	2,012
Measles	1,220	1,076	8,917

1	2	3	4
<b>III) Miscellaneous</b>			
Out-patients	45,490	46,439	34,942
In-patients	5,062	5,765	4,409
Maternity cases attended	1,364	1,421	1,345
Surgeries conducted	464	674	571
X rays taken	40	218	120

### Corporation Allopathic Hospital

Located in the centre of the city, adjacent to the Dharwad City bus stand, the Corporation Allopathic Hospital was established in 1951. It is a full fledged hospital with a bed strength of 48 and has all the modern medical facilities. Attached to the hospital, a maternity ward and a family planning unit are functioning. Under its control, a X ray unit, clinical laboratory, and such other facilities are also available here.

A Surgeon, of the rank of The Chief Medical Officer is the head of the Hospital. He is assisted by two male and two female doctors, one compounder, two lab-technicians, one nurse, five ANM and other staff members. In the jurisdiction of the hospital, influenza and dysentery problems are found very often and the such patients are treated in this hospital. The services rendered in the hospital during 1990-91 and 1991-92 were as follows :

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92
1. Out-patients	45,249	43,369
2. In-patients	1,905	1,219
3. Maternity cases	1,657	1,519
4. Surgeries	638	558
5. Screening	19	14
6. X-rays taken	3	1
7. T.B. patients under treatment	7	5
<b>Under Family Welfare Programme</b>		
1. Vasectomy Operations	2	1
2. Tubectomy and Laperoscopic operations	638	604
3. IUD placement	194	200
<b>Under Women and Child Health Programme</b>		
1. DPT Vaccination	2,878	1,437
2. DT	1,657	1,615
3. TT	4,377	2,896
4. Polio	2,878	1,437



### Lourd Charity Hospital

This charity hospital was established in 1972 in Dharwad. Housed in its own building, the hospital is equipped with 75 beds with a labour ward and a laboratory. In 1978 the 'X' ray unit and in 1989 Ultra Sound Scanning facilities were added. General surgical treatments, eye operations, orthopaedic operations, operations related to maternity and confinement and such other clinical facilities are available in this hospital. Three surgeons, one cardiologist, two paediatricians, one obstetrician and three general physicians, (all honorary) are rendering services in this hospital.

In 1992, 22,874 out-patients were treated and in 1993 and 1994 out-patients treated were 27,604 and 20,205 and the in-patients treated were 5,046 and 4,579 respectively.

In 1992 and 1993 patients who got obstetrical treatment were 412 and 363 respectively. During the same period, (1993) major operations conducted were 406 and minor surgeries performed were 436. In 1992 and 1993, 2,634 and 2,009 X-rays were taken. In the same period 213 and 222 TB patients were treated. In 1993, under immunisation programme 585 DPT, 948 TT, 245 BCG and 138 measles cases were treated. Family welfare methods are being advocated to the public by the hospital staff and the various methods of planning are being advised. This hospital in Dharwad is popularly known as German Hospital in the district.

### Railway Hospital

The Railway hospital (South Central) which was started in Hubli in 1962 was later shifted to a new building complex. In the beginning there were only 49 beds and at present there are 174 beds. Women's ward, surgical ward, children's ward, general ward, isolation ward, T.B. Ward, casualty wing, X-ray unit and laboratory are accommodated in the hospital. A Senior Medical Superintendent is the head of the hospital who is also the Chief Medical Officer.

X-ray, screening, ECG, EEG, USG, and Tread mill facilities are available in the hospital. Cardiac treatment, ophthalmological treatment, ENT, gynaecological problems, are also attended to here and surgeries are conducted with special medical care.

The services rendered in the hospital during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows :

	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Out-patients treated	2,13,448	4,12,871
2.	In-patients treated	4,519	4,460
3.	Delivery cases attended	319	282
4.	Operation conducted	1,671	749
5.	'X' rays taken	10,274	10,373
6.	T.B. patients treated	572	176
7.	Laprosy patients treated	5	4

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
<b>Under Family Welfare Programme</b>			
1. Vasectomy operations	36	27	26
2. Tubectomy	395	329	277
3. IUD Placement	170	160	148
<b>Under MCH Programme</b>			
1. DPT Vaccine	3,365	2,716	1,278
2. D & T	1,108	1,003	643
3. TT for Mothers	1,802	1,422	855
4. TT for children	1,515	3,565	2,416
5. Polio	3,308	2,716	691
6. BCG	681	527	1,278

### Vivekananda General Hospital

This hospital was originally established by Indian Women's Aid Society in Deshpande Nagar in Hubli as a women's hospital in 1920. It was named as Vivekanda Hospital in 1982. Being a 68 bedded hospital, it has all the special facilities like surgery, casualty, etc., Incubators, X-ray, Dialysis, ECG, clinical laboratory, Blood Bank and such other amenities are also available here. An Honorary Chief Medical Officer, a Lady Medical Officer, an Asst. Medical Officer and other staff are working here.

The services rendered by the hospital during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows :

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
1. Out Patients	7,569	8,062
2. In-patients	1,845	1,915
3. Deliveries	104	120
4. Surgeries	737	800
5. X-rays and Screening	201	292
6. Tubectomy Operations	—	6
7. IUD placement	—	12

### MGM Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Hospital, Gadag

Mahathma Gandhi Memorial Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases hospital, Malasamudra, Gadag was started in 1959 as a private health institution. Later in 1967 the government took over the administration and enhanced the status of the hospital and increased the bed strength from 22 to 62. The Hospital has its own building and is housed in an area of 53 acres of land. It is five kms away from Gadag and is catering to the needs of patients from Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur districts also in addition to Dharwad district. It is famous as a model hospital for Tuberculosis patients. Many specialists, surgeons, eye specialists and paediatricians are serving in the hospital. 2,593 TB patients were treated during 1990-

92. In the same period, out-patients treated were 2,336, in-patients 1,095, 1,363 X-rays taken and 11,195 screening tests were conducted.

### **General Hospital, Gadag**

General Hospital Gadag which was started in 1864 as a Municipal Dispensary, was later converted into a Cottage Hospital in the year 1975. In 1982-83 it was elevated as a General Hospital. All modern facilities are made available and special clinical facilities are also provided in this hospital. The Hospital has DMM, labour ward, Maternity services centre (PPC), A Family Planning Centre and a Leprosy Clinical Centre. Other special medical services available in this hospital include cardiac treatment, anaesthesia, general surgery, X-ray facility, dental clinic and gynaecology unit. Specialist service in every department is made available to the patients.

Details of services rendered in the hospital during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follow :

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Tubectomy Operations	736	941	1,456	1,057
IUD Placements	189	413	625	478
T.B. Patients treated	192	173	151	197
Major and Minor Operations	1,336	1,270	1,890	1,569
X-rays taken	2,074	2,236	4,723	6,152
Out-patients treated	1,29,198	1,32,019	1,32,020	1,51,340
In-patients treated	3,010	3,240	3,249	5,571
Delivery cases attended	1,565	1,469	1,417	1,518

The number of leprosy patients treated during 1990-91 and 1991-92 were 69 and 133 respectively.

### **General Hospital, Haveri**

As a Municipal Dispensary, it started in 1878. Later it was converted into a Cottage Hospital in 1962 and the same was taken over by the government in the same year and elevated to the status of a General Hospital. At present, it has a bed strength of 66 which includes six beds in the labour ward. It has an X-ray unit and screening facility, eye clinic, surgical ward, cardiac clinical wing and gynaecological ward with expert doctors and specialists.

Family planning centre, PPC, TB controlling centres are functioning under the control of this hospital administration. Some progressive figures of the hospital for the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 are as follows :

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Out-patients treated	1,25,626	1,33,928	1,27,878
2. In-patients	3,572	3,772	3,997
3. Delivery cases attended	425	454	464
4. Operations conducted	623	694	376
5. X-rays taken	4,491	4,542	4,887
6. No. of screenings	69	161	129
7. T.B. patients treated	334	432	263
<b>Under Family Welfare Programme</b>			
1. Tubectomy operations	353	309	365
2. IUD Placement	254	279	232

#### General Hospital, Navalagund

As a Community Hospital this was started in 1953 at Navalagund. It was expanded in 1959. At the beginning it was a Municipal hospital and the government took it over in 1981. It has 18 beds with X-ray, laboratory and labour ward facilities.

The details of the service rendered in the hospital during 1992-93, 1993-94 are given below

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
1. Out-patients treated	29,355	34,025
2. In-patients treated	374	404
3. Delivery cases attended	347	368
4. Surgeries	150	200
5. T.B. Patients treated	32	20
6. Leprosy patients treated	102	78
<b>Under Family Planning Programme</b>		
	1991-92	1992-93
1. Tubectomy and Leproscopic operations	275	414
2. IUD Placements	15	13

#### General Hospital, Ranibennur

This hospital was started in 1937 as a Municipal Hospital and its administration was taken over by the government in 1982 when it was upgraded into a General Hospital. In the initial stage, there were only 29 beds and now it is having 59 beds. One Urban Family Planning Centre and a Leprosy Curing Centre are working under its control. Through some local institutions ophthalmological services are also made available for the public.

The details of services rendered in the hospital during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given here as under :

Particulars		1992-93	1993-94	
1.	Out-patients treated	17,835	24,934	
2.	In-patients treated	220	607	
3.	Deliveries conducted	360	375	
4.	TB patients treated	25	22	
5.	Leprosy patients treated	21	23	
<b>Under Family Planning programme</b>				
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Tubectomy and Laproscopic operations	354	371	385
2.	IUD Placements	197	141	161

#### General Hospital, Savanur

This was established in 1893 in the name of Thyabrej Hospital. Later, it came to have PPC and CHC (Community Health Centre) units in 1986 and 1990 respectively and has been extending health and family welfare services to the public. In the beginning there were eight beds which has been raised to 40 at present.

The details of services rendered in the hospital during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given here under:

Particulars		1992-93	1993-94	
1.	Out-patients treated	23,385	27,873	
2.	In-patients treated	968	1,156	
3.	Deliveries conducted	324	358	
4.	TB patients treated	48	63	
<b>Under Family Welfare programme</b>				
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Tubectomy Operations	129	110	198
2.	Laprosopic Operations	119	138	143
2.	IUD Placements	164	171	256

#### General Hospital, Ron

This was started in 1914 as a Clinic and then came under the District Local Board (DLB) administration and later on under Taluk Development Board (TDB). In 1977 government took over

its administration. In 1988 as per The Indian Population Project, IPP III, it attained the status of Community Health Centre having 24 beds and an operation theatre. At present there are 26 beds in the hospital and in-patients treated were 526 and 634 during 1992-93 and 93-94 respectively. Maternity care was given to 141 and 208 women respectively. In the same years, 429 and 641 tubectomy and laproscopic operations were conducted and 25 and 26 TB patients were treated. Leprosy patients numbering 16 each for the above years were given treatment. The hospital has X-ray and laboratory facilities.

### **Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatha Dental College Hospital**

This hospital was started in 1986 at Dhawalanagar, of Sattur in Dharwad under the patronage of SDME Society of Ujire. It has an imposing building complex with ultra modern facilities and with the latest equipments. This prestigious college hospital building was built at a cost of more than three crores of rupees. The Hospital is being run with a surgery wing, special clinical department, laboratory, electronic dental chairs, research department and has a team of experienced doctors. The hospital is a popular and a leading Dental Care Centre in India.

In 1992, there were 20 beds for in-patients, an operation theatre and research departments. At present, everyday about 500 to 600 people visit the hospital for either checkup or for treatment. There are ten out-patient wings. It is said that this is the pioneer hospital in the nation to start oral implantology. In 1991, the college started post-graduate courses with a faculty of nine specialists.

There are 178 dental chairs and 75 of them are regulated by electronic technology. ' X ' ray, dental and general checkup facilities are also available. Mouth and facial surgery, artificial denture, criss cross dental treatment, dental care for children, treatment for cavity in tooth, removal of spoilt teeth and other different facilities are available in the hospital. In 1991-92 and 1992-93 1,46,731 and 1,73,871 in-patients and out-patients respectively were treated here and 80 and 130 surgical treatment cases were also registered here respectively for the above years.

### **Nisarga Jeevana Sadhanalaya**

Self dependency and health at low budget was the motto of Mahathma Gandhi on the basis of which, the Nature Cure Hospital was established in 1973 as a result of the efforts of Sri.Venkateshwara Magadi at Bengeri in Hubli. Nature cure hospital found near Pune was the source of inspiration for the founder of this Hubli Nisarga Jeevana Sadhanalaya. On realising the significance of natural course of treatment, Pune hospital Nature Cure Committee, Hubli and Karnataka government appointed H.Srinivas Reddy as the Nature Cure Assistant Director to assist the famous doctor from Rajasthan, Dr.Rameshwara Pothdaar. The Hospital started functioning in one room in the Khadi Gramodyoga Centre in Bengeri. Now there are 16 rooms, separate wards for men and women and a prayer hall attached to the hospital. In the initial stages there were only two beds and now there are 45 beds. Khadi Gramodyoga Board has offered a building free of cost to the hospital. At present, there is no government aid to the hospital. Public donations are the only source for developmental activities and services. Panchamahabhootha treatment, water treatment (Jala Chikithse) mud treatment (Mrithika Chikithse) Yoga, dieting, massage, meditation, Pranayama, Dhyana and Solar Rays Therapy are practised to cure the problems and ailment of patients here. To start with there were 100 in-patients and 200 out-patients. In 1990-91, 1993-94, 1,880, 604 and 1721, 653 out-patients and in-patients were treated respectively.

Public speeches are arranged to popularise family planning, to educate public regarding the natural way of life and to adopt celibacy and such other programmes in the institute. The monthly magazine 'Arogya and Aahara' (health and diet), Kachha Neeragni Aahara, Jeevantha Aahara, Hrudaya Rogagalu (heart diseases) Dheergayushya (long life) and Godhi Hullina *Kaipidi* (handbook of wheat grass) are some of the books published by the centre.

### **Health Institutions run by the Corporation**

Three General Hospitals, four maternity hospitals, four local dispensaries, four homeopathic dispensaries, three family planning centres and one post partum centre altogether twenty one health institutions are run by the Hubli Dharwad City Corporation.

There are 75 beds in Chitaguppi Hospital, Hubli, 55 in Dharwad Bus stand hospital, 30 in Old Hubli hospital, 14 in Thoravigalli hospital, 16 in Kamanakatti and 10 in Madihala hospital. Totally 200 beds strength is provided in these hospitals. 3,70,202 out-patients and 2,247 in-patients were treated in these hospitals in the year 1985-86. A Medical Termination of Pregnancy Wing is also opened in the Chitaguppi hospital.

The City Corporation arranges family planning operations. Sterilization camps are also arranged by the city corporation through its three Family Planning and Maternity Service Centres. During 1986-87 it had conducted three such mass camps wherein 2,003 people got sterilized voluntarily and an amount of Rs.1,16,300 was spent by the corporation to encourage the programme with incentives and encouragement for the beneficiaries. The Corporation is extending its co-operation in implementation of child and women welfare programmes.

The private hospitals listed below are also providing family welfare services to the public in the district :

1. Comprehensive model centre, Narayanapura Dharwad; 2. Co-operative Hospital, Hubli; 3. Indian christian Mission Hospital, Haveri; 4. Thavaregeri Nursing Home K.C.Park, Dharwad; 5. H.D. Gangala Nursing Home, Hubli; 6. Nalini Hukkeri Maternity Hospital, Dharwad; 7. Kasthurba Maternity and Nursing Home, Gadag; 8. Usha Clinic and Dispensary, Honnur, Hubli; 9. Annapoorna Bai Maternity and Nursing Home, Gadag; 10. Dr.Kulakarni and Dr.Sajjan hospital, Gadag; 11. Hubli polyclinic and general hospital, Hubli ; 12. Dr. Pushpamala R.Lodayi Savalji Devalji Maternity Home, Haveri; 13. Memorial Maternity Home, Haveri; 14. Dr.N.M.Mahabala Shetty Maternity and General Hospital, Old Hubli; 15. Dr.Rohini, N.prabhu Nursing Home, New cotton Market, Hubli; 16. Dr.B.N.Kamalapur Nursing Home, Malamaddi, Dharwad; 17. Karnataka Nursing Home, Hubli; 18. Indian Family Planning Association, Dharwad; 19. Siddeshwara Nursing Home, Hubli; 20. Datta prasad Surgical Clinic, Broadway, Hubli; 21. Aravinda General Hospital, Neelajin Road, Hubli; 22. Bandiwada Base Nursing Home, Hubli; 23. Vivekananda General Hospital, Club Road, Hubli; 24. Dr.Kabadi Nursing Home, Hubli; 25. Dr.K.H.Jithuri Nursing Home, Daajeebanpet, Hubli; 26. Dr.Konnur Nursing Home, Hubli; 27. Dr.Huyilagola Surgical centre, Pinto Road, Hubli; 28. Karnataka Nursing Home, Hosura, Hubli; 29. City Clinic, Hubli; 30. Hiremath Clinic, Hubli; 31. Dr.Mahabala Shetty Nursing Home, Hubli; 32. Dr.Pushpa Joshi Nursing Home, P.B.Road Hubli; 33. Dr.D.R.Jakka Reddy Nursing Home, Hubli; 34. Deenabandhu J.Hallikeri Nursing Home, Keshavapura, Hubli; 35. Dr.R.N.Gokavi Nursing Home, Hubli; 36. Dr.P.B.Patil Nursing Home, Hubli; 37. Dr.Galagali Nursing Home, Hubli; 38. Dr.Vidya Vishwas, Moorusavira Matha Nursing Home, Hubli; 39. Dr.V.H.Kalaburgi Surgical clinic, Haveri; 40. Ashwini Hospital,Ashwini Nagara, Haveri;



41. Dr.Devadhara Hospital, Haveri; 42.Dr.Melody Clinic Maternity Home, V.H.Road, Akki Alur; 43. Dr.Humbaravadi Nursing Home, Gadag; 44. Dr.Alur Nursing Home, Gadag; 45. Dr.Kulakarni Maternity Home, Gadag; 46. Dr.V.D.Chapekar Mathru Nursing Home, Gadag; 47. Dr.Huyalgola Nursing Home, Gadag; 48. Kasthurba Nursing Home, Gadag; 49. Kulakarni Nursing Home, Gadag, Betageri; 50. Dr.Sajjans Nursing Home, Gadag; 51. Kashi Bai Maternity and Nursing Home, Gadag; 52. CD Hospital,Gadag, Betageri; 53. Thavarageri Nursing Home, Dharwad; 54. Dr.Ramana Gowda Nursing Home, Dharwad; 55. Sanjeevini Nursing Home, Ranibennur; 56. Siddeshwara Nursing Home, Belgavigalli, Hubli; 57. Dr.Basavaraja Thelagara Nursing Home, Ranibennur; 58. Dr. Ranjeena Nayaka Nursing Home, Ranibennur.

### **E.S.I. Dispensaries**

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was implemented in 1958. As per the recent amendments providing healthcare to non-seasonal factory workers and all workers of other factories, industries and other establishments are given medical facilities in the various ESI dispensaries. This scheme provides social protection to all those insured persons, coming under the administrative control of Central Labour Ministry. Under this scheme, treatment to all types of diseases, pregnancy, physical incapacities and weakness, protection against loss of wages and to provide medical care to the family members of the insured, are ensured. At the time of needs like disease, delivery, disability, dependency and for death ceremonies, compensation in the form of cash and such other benefits are available under the State Insurance Scheme. In Dharwad district, there is one ESI Hospital, seven full time ESI Dispensaries, two part time ESI Dispensaries and also are one Employees Facility Dispensary as in 1992-93.

### **Noteworthy Private Medical Services**

Some noted doctors or Nadi Vaidyas have done remarkable achievement in rendering their services to public.

Canara Charitable Society and also Prabhu Seva Sangha Hubli under the leadership of Dr.N.M.Prabhu extended special medical services to villagers at their doors. These organisations take the assistance of local Indian Medical Association doctors, corporation, Local Service Organisations etc. Taking financial help, from the Government and the Zilla Parishat, it is rendering services to needy people at appropriate times in rural areas in Uttara Kannada district as well as the rural areas of Dharwad district where medical service is scarcely available. Free Medical Camps are arranged by offering/extending special medical treatments like gastroscopy, endoscopy, ultra sound the most modern equipments are carried to villages to provide modernised treatment and examinations. Even severe ailments are diagnosed and treated free of cost in many villages. For the first time, Canara Charitable Society organised free health checkup camp in villages. Since 1965, more than 50,000 people were benefited by these camps. Piles and Hydrocil surgeries are arranged in free camps by the organisation, with the help of IMA, Rotary, Lions and such other organisations. The most delicate instruments like diagnostic fibre, optic gastroscopic aids and equipments are also carried to villages and more than 1,300 scopies are conducted after 1986.

Ophthalmologist Dr.M.M.Joshi started an eye clinic in Hubli in 1967, which later became a hospital with 60 bed strength and has been arranging free eye camps for weaker sections of society in villages since a long time.

In Bhadrapur village in Gadag taluk, traditional bone setters have been treating people adopting native medicine.

A good number of dental care camps (Dantha Yajnas) within the state and outside are organised by Dr.P.V. Jayade who has been emphasizing the importance of dental care and precautionary measures to be taken and importance of dental health. This notable dentist Dr. Jayade who hails from Hubli has given treatment to thousands of dental patients and conducted free dental checkup and clinical service camps. Taking the aid from associations and such other organisations, many health camps have been organised by him and the government recognized his services and honoured him.

Jaundice is a common disease, which is constantly bothering the people of Gadag taluk. However, one family at Lakkundi has been doing yeoman service to such people and their contribution in the field is commendable, by treating these patients with their indigenous medication. By their knowhow about certain plants and herbs, they have treated thousands of Jaundice patients. In this service campaign, various institutes, voluntary organisations and village chiefs have been extending their co-operation. This service is continuously made available to people in the surrounding areas of the district.

Ayurvedic Practitioner Dr.B.R.Inamdar from Soratur of Gadag taluk has been treating polio patients and those who are affected by paralytic stroke since 1960. People not only from neighbouring villages, but even from far and wide, viz., Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh come for treatment here. Dr. G.V. Joshi of Hubli, a famous surgeon who operated upon Gangubai Hangal of international repute for her throat problem and set right her voice, is rendering commendable service. He also offers free treatment to the poor.

### **Rural Health Programme**

The state Government under the guidance of Government of India, took up massive health related programmes to be implemented through various Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Units with the objectives of increasing availability of medical facilities in rural areas, medical checkup facilities to be upgraded, quality of treatment to be improved, taking care of the health of a pregnant woman and delivery, protecting the health of children and control of epidemic diseases by undertaking preventive measures. The functions also include making good the lack of medical services and promoting family welfare measures.

### **Community Health Centres**

Community Health Centres are established in taluk centres, normally for a population for one lakh covering four Primary Health Centres. Usually, there will be thirty to fifty beds in such Community Health Centres. They are functioning as referral hospitals for other medical centres and health centres, hospitals located under its jurisdiction. It also provides specialist services. Byadgi, Hirekerur, Shiggaon, Naragund, Mundaragi, Bankapura and Hangal in the district have Community Health Centres.

#### **Community Health Centre, Byadgi**

As a Municipal Hospital, it was established in 1933. In 1982, the government took over its administrative control and upgraded it to Community Health Centre status. It has a capacity of thirty beds.

The details of services rendered by this CHC for 1990-91 to 1991-92 are given here under:

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92
1. Out-patients treated	27,810	31,770
2. In-patients treated	358	703
3. Delivery cases attended	122	69
4. T.B. patients treated	27	26
5. Leprosy treated	153	115
6. Tubectomy Operations	195	251
7. Leproscopic Operations	205	162
8. IUD Placement	72	58
<b>Under M.C.H. Programme</b>		
1. DPT Vaccination	411	882
2. DT Vaccine	375	521
3. TT	441	457
4. Polio	411	883

### Community Health Centre, Shiggaon

This Community Health Centre was established as far back as 1940 as a Maternity Hospital, which was later converted into PHC in 1976. This was later upgraded into a Community Health Centre in the year 1991. This centre has a strength of 30 beds and provides treatment by specialised doctors. There are eight sub-centres working under this centre.

The details of services rendered by this CHC for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given here:

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92
1. Out-patients treated	23,540	23,515
2. In-patients treated	248	236
3. Delivery cases attended	811	966
4. T.B. patients treated	30	25
5. Leprosy Patients	14	13
6. Operations conducted	8	20
<b>Under Family Welfare Programme</b>		
1. Sterilization	274	341
2. IUD Placement	168	240
<b>Under M.C.H. Programme</b>		
1. DPT Vaccination	861	904
2. DT Vaccine	1,121	991
3. TT	921	999
4. Polio	861	904

**Community Health Centre, Hirekerur**

This hospital started in 1905, was converted into a Maternity Home in 1965 and it became a Community Health Centre in 1989. There are 24 beds in the centre. A Medical Officer, One Lady Doctor and other staff are working here.

The details of services rendered by this CHC in the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given here:

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92
1. Out-patients treated	23,314	20,489
2. In-patients treated	421	394
3. Delivery cases attended	315	250
4. TB Patients treated	23	24
5. Leprosy Patients treated	12	18
<b>Under Family Welfare Programme</b>		
1. Sterilization	156	166
2. IUD Placement	55	77
<b>Under M.C.H. Programme</b>		
1. DPT Vaccination	114	174
2. TT (Mothers)	227	142
3. Measles	59	112
4. Polio	114	104
5. BCG	164	202

This centre has an emergency unit also.

**Community Health Centre, Naragund**

It was a Primary Health Centre since 1986 and was upgraded as Community Health Centre in 1993. There were 24 beds in the centre. In 1991-92 and 92-93, the progress of the CHC was as follows:

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93
1. Out-patients treated	8,087	7,988
2. Sterilization	165	290
3. IUD Placement	114	206
4. Delivery Cases	118	44
5. TB patients treated	0	15
6. Leprosy patients treated	44	22

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93
<b>Under M.C.H. Programme</b>		
1. BCG Vaccine	870	895
2. Polio	870	895
3. DPT	870	895
4. TT	930	960
5. Measles	870	895

There are four sub-centres working under this CHC.

### Primary Health Centres

Primary Health Centres are established with the objective of providing medical aid and Health care in rural parts. These are providing medical care and are ensuring prevention of diseases, besides arranging public health hygienic programmes and many other essential health services, such as National and State Health programmes like Malaria eradication (NMEP), TB and leprosy control, immunisation and control of epidemics. Family planning programmes are attended to by these health centres. Prior to this, there were two types of primary health centres viz. Indian Government type and the Mysore type. After 1957, the Indian Type Centres were established. Each Health Centre would cover the Health Care of almost 30,000 people.

Each centre is supplied with medicines and drugs worth Rs. 30,000 every year. One Medical Officer, 4 nurses, one health visitor, one compounder, one junior medical examiner and other medical staff work in such Health Centres. Gradually as the health programme increased with additional activities, the number of staff and doctors was also enhanced. At present, in each health centre, atleast there are two medical officers of whom one will be a Lady Medical Officer. To assist them, nursing assistants, women health visitors, senior and junior health inspectors, lab technicians, health instructors, and multi-purpose health workers exist among the staff. In 1991-92, there were 82 such Primary Health Centres with 584 beds. In 1992-93 there were 85 Primary Health Centres in the district with a total of 646 beds. There are 600 Sub-Centres under the control of these Primary Health Centres.

Essential services available in such Indian type Primary Health Centres are 1. Clinical services 2. Control of Malaria, Cholera, and such other epidemics, 3. Family welfare 4. Mother and child health services. 5. Health Education 6. School Health programmes 7. Environment and hygiene and 8. Birth and death data collection.

Primary Health Centres function in a co-ordinated manner. All the health programmes carried out by the health units and effective implementation of the national programmes that come under its jurisdiction are supervised. 23 primary health centres in the India government pattern (GOIP) were established between 1965-66 and the others are approved as under Minimum Needs Programme in Dharwad district. The details of the Primary Health Centres opened in the district are given here :1981-82-1, 1984-85 -2, 1985-86 -6, 1986-87 -3, 1987-88 -3, 1988-89 -17, 1989-90 -17, 1990-91-4, 1991-92 -3, 1992-93-3, 1993-94-3. The total number of beds in the above centre was 660.

In 1993-94, the Government sanctioned new health centres in Huyilagol, Annigeri. and Araleshwara. Some general data regarding all health centres is given in Table 15.4.

Table 15.4 : General information of Primary Health Centres in Dharwad district

Sl. No.	Primary Health centre	Year of Est.	No. of Beds	Sub-Centres	Out Patients	Maternity cases	Family Welfare		Mother and Child Health Prog.					TB patients	Leprosy patients
							Operation performed	IUD	DPT	D&T	TT for pregnant women	Polio			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Byadgi Taluk															
1.	Shankripura	1988-89	6	8	-	538	241	191	725	617	909	734	5	12	
2.	Kaginelli	1964	6	9	4,610	558	348	245	1,021	1,050	1,166	1,021	9	30	
3.	Chikkabasur	1980	12	9	23,739	549	283	173	748	785	962	748	1	14	
4.	Kadaramandalagi	1992	6	4	2,650	279	131	84	368	412	439	366	-	5	
Dharwad Tq.															
5.	Alhawara	1965-66	6	10	-	731	260	247	1,101	917	1,266	1,101	7	34	
6.	Mugad	1991-92	6	7	1,325	584	230	175	639	710	980	639	-	5	
7.	Uppina Betageri	1981-82	6	6	-	586	235	177	791	790	965	791	9	21	
8.	Garag	1955	6	7	17,324	615	266	213	772	769	973	772	4	11	
9.	Amminabhavi	1982	6	7	9,265	564	243	176	737	1,102	914	737	8	4	
10.	Hebballi	1992	6	7	8,780	498	229	149	745	1,066	934	745	4	13	
Gadag Tq.															
11.	Mulagund	1962	6	17	9,285	452	334	1553	1,480	1,848	1,558	42	45	-	
12.	Lakkundi	1957	6	9	14,337	1,249	322	241	986	1,115	1,150	986	7	21	
13.	Hombal	1989-90	6	7	2,049	573	216	157	850	703	752	658	-	10	
14.	Kurthakoti	1988-89	6	8	13,287	534	277	189	858	930	1,066	877	3	13	
Hangal Tq.															
15.	Hangal	1965-66	30	8	-	706	162	153	513	544	649	513	38	7	
16.	Thilavalli	1980	6	6	4,794	570	210	132	633	611	817	633	13	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17.	Kusanur	1989-90	6	6	-	539	170	76	650	662	803	650	-	2
18.	Adur	1987-88	6	7	11,037	678	239	168	650	688	836	713	10	4
19.	Sheshagiri	1988-89	6	6	2772	479	165	138	673	727	825	673	-	23
20.	Belagala Pete	1989-90	6	8	11,923	658	234	172	636	799	814	631	-	17
21.	Bommanahalli	1992	6	6	16,324	481	177	131	570	506	750	570	1	17
22.	Baichavalli	1993	6	8	-	658	265	121	658	675	853	658	1	3
<b>Haveri Tq.</b>														
23.	Katenahalli	1964	6	7	5,694	528	263	211	768	671	827	769	2	20
24.	Handiganur	1965-66	6	17	-	1010	507	351	1,684	1,677	2,051	1,684	4	54
25.	Kabburu	1970	6	7	5,665	631	279	193	690	753	812	719	5	25
26.	Devagiri	1990	6	8	1,418	-	238	173	654	579	797	654	-	24
27.	Agadi	1991	6	6	1,856	-	217	187	685	807	861	685	-	19
<b>Hirekerur Tq.</b>														
28.	Rattihalli	1985-86	6	10	-	481	319	248	922	1,200	1,104	947	19	20
29.	Koda	1965	6	12	19,479	964	395	125	1,009	894	1,173	1,009	32	64
30.	Chikkerur	1984	6	10	11,516	849	390	250	1,031	1,030	1,242	1,031	9	10
31.	Hamsabhavi	1989	6	8	5,805	488	248	166	637	687	792	637	4	24
32.	Kudupali	1992	6	3	1,876	614	121	77	311	310	376	319	-	4
33.	Masur	1978	6	6	14,665	427	251	175	581	603	805	581	2	60
34.	Kadur	1991-92	6	3	-	481	108	77	255	232	370	255	9	22
<b>Hubli Tq.</b>														
35.	Byahatti	1963	6	7	19,515	650	252	197	795	682	1,009	827	7	14
36.	Ingala Halli	1985	6	9	7,965	412	201	163	643	663	757	645	15	12
37.	Aralikatte	1988-89	6	8	-	486	210	140	582	608	797	564	-	15
38.	Noolvi	1992	6	10	5,017	532	303	214	790	908	981	791	1	23



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<b>Kalghatgi Tq.</b>													
39.	Kalghatgi	1965-66	30	10	-	343	239	150	846	930	1,300	858	14	13
40.	Mishrikoti	1985-86	6	6	-	280	173	150	606	684	798	642	1	9
41.	Mukkal	1988-89	6	7	-	401	192	111	544	658	544	8	12	-
42.	Galagi Hulakoppa	1992	6	5	2,638	186	173	166	724	658	832	724	-	19
	<b>Kundgol Tq.</b>													
43.	Kundgol	1960	30	6	4,545	501	272	172	805	665	1,000	805	19	20
44.	Gudgeri	1984-85	6	7	-	560	269	182	745	879	875	745	8	19
45.	Ingalagi	1988-89	6	6	5,900	643	195	145	509	650	793	509	-	10
46.	Yalawala	1992	6	5	8,750	569	175	-	783	957	805	783	-	6
47.	Samshi	1989-90	6	6	-	633	197	160	615	230	875	655	-	20
	<b>Mundargi Tq.</b>													
48.	Dambal	1954	6	11	-	948	277	187	932	1,026	1,050	932	6	18
49.	Bagewadi	1988-89	6	8	292	828	216	176	687	905	872	715	-	33
50.	Hirevaddatti	1986-87	6	9	-	1,038	286	184	1,063	921	1,239	1,063	-	20
	<b>Nargund Taluk</b>													
51.	Nargund	1986	6	9	8,089	1,127	293	193	772	745	850	772	11	11
52.	Shirola	1968	6	9	10,439	670	254	191	820	339	884	847	18	17
	<b>Navalgund Tq.</b>													
53.	Morab	1965-66	6	14	-	1,107	297	236	1,360	867	1,693	1,360	7	18
54.	Annigeri	1968	6	8	17,019	991	365	290	1,033	1,340	1,506	1,033	10	19
55.	Shalawadi	1988	6	6	4,564	648	228	157	657	622	731	657	-	8
56.	Alagawadi	1988-89	6	7	9,067	327	301	227	787	752	1,065	787	-	14
	<b>Ranibennur Tq.</b>													
57.	Honnatti	1963	6	10	14,608	762	286	204	796	913	976	837	6	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
58.	Medleri	1985-86	6	8	-	784	280	199	735	749	954	735	7	26
59.	Kuppellur	1954	6	7	-	529	234	124	678	842	798	682	6	9
60.	Thumminakatti	1988-89	6	4	-	-	135	95	407	362	447	407	7	8
61.	Halageri	1990	6	4	5,720	631	203	187	705	778	930	705	-	9
62.	Makanur	1989-90	6	9	9,827	735	303	141	382	311	1,154	762	5	22
63.	Devaragudda	1991	6	8	1,685	625	263	186	688	737	898	688	2	15
<b>Ron Tq.</b>														
64.	Hole Alura	1965-66	6	9	12,295	853	281	212	969	303	1,111	956	11	18
65.	Shanthageri	1988-89	6	7	-	765	155	94	936	508	825	736	-	11
66.	Nidagundi	1981-82	6	11	-	1,199	285	207	1,078	1,280	1,274	1,115	7	46
67.	Belavaniki	1954	6	10	2,924	864	275	228	1,058	1,045	1,202	1,058	-	18
68.	Naregal	1988	6	7	16,665	564	119	85	426	433	495	426	4	13
69.	Sudi	1984-85	6	6	-	788	166	142	602	720	754	685	-	13
70.	Abbigeri	1990-91	6	6	-	722	241	128	715	570	826	715	-	24
<b>Savanur Tq.</b>														
71.	Hatthi Matthura	1974	6	9	10,105	1,690	266	187	730	849	960	730	16	24
72.	Thavaranamellahalli	1986-87	6	8	5,618	797	174	175	814	887	504	814	4	22
73.	Yalavigi	1988-89	6	10	-	871	281	176	829	1321	961	829	1	24
74.	Karadagi	1992-93	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	-	-	15
<b>Shiggaon Tq.</b>														
75.	Shiggaon	1976	30	8	23,540	741	341	240	904	1,254	1,150	904	25	13
76.	Thadas	1988	6	6	25,743	654	270	160	983	875	905	963	11	9
77.	Hulagoor	1988-89	6	8	-	720	243	134	730	266	945	730	5	10
78.	Bankapura	1965-66	30	4	-	556	215	170	805	974	1,034	805	9	7
79.	Konanakeri	1989-90	6	7	-	566	109	118	391	402	318	391	-	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
80.	Chandapura	1992-93	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	<b>Shirhatti Taluk</b>													
81.	Shirhatti	1965	30	11	20,953	1,088	405	228	1,361	1,228	1,370	1,361	24	42
82.	Shigli	1985-86	6	5	7562	584	192	103	493	515	651	507	2	20
83.	Suranagi	1984-85	6	7	18,952	867	268	134	597	606	780	603	21	33
84.	Chellatti	1988-89	6	6	18,422	849	175	73	567	354	770	567	12	31
85.	Hebbal	1989-90	6	7	-	632	160	102	564	706	826	561	-	14

Source : Information received from concerned P.H.C's

### **Primary Health Units**

Composite Dispensaries, Drugs Centres, Local Fund Dispensaries Taluk Board Dispensaries, Municipal Dispensaries, Ayurveda, Homeo Dispensaries and Government clinics which were functioning earlier in rural areas are identified and named as Primary Health Units from 1978. Like PHC's these units take care of medical needs of the public and their progress. They also participate in national health projects and public health care programmes. These units generally serve a population of 15 to 20 thousand people. These units regularly report the health programmes undertaken in their areas to the PHC's. There will be a medical officer in each unit and to assist him there will be compounders, nurses, midwives and menial staff. A Maternity ward is attached to each unit. In 1992-93, there were 34 primary health units with a total of 55 beds. In 1991-92, there were 35 units, but at present there are 33 units in the district. They are Koliwad of Hubli Taluk, Sangameshwar of Kalghatagi Taluk, Havanur, Guthala, Devihosur and Hosariti of Haveri Taluk, Kajjari, Karur Airani, Itagi, Sunakal Bidri of Ranibennur taluk; Thadakana Halli, Hallur, Hosaveerapura and Medur of Hirekerur Taluk, Hulkoti, Kadadi and Kanavi of Gadag taluk, Chikkanaragunda of Naragund taluk; Savadi, Gajendragad and Mushigeri of Ron Taluk; Kadakol and Kusunoor of Savanur taluk; Lakshmeshwar of Shirhatti taluk; Dhundashi and Hire Bendigeri in Shiggaon taluk; Baradwada of Kundagol taluk and Bammanna Halli, Naregal, Shiragod, Kalakeri and Akki Alur of Hangal Taluk.

### **Family Planning**

The National Family Welfare Programme has become an inevitable part of public health under the slogan "Health for all by 2000". By adopting the policy of 2 kids per family, and to reduce the net progeny ratio to 'one child' by the year 2001 has been the motto of the government. Further, the objective of the programme is to reduce the present birth rate of 27.9 to 21 and infant mortality from 70 to 60 and to enhance eligible couple safety ratio from 47.6 to 60.

The Indian Family Planning Association was established in 1949. The concept of Family Planning was officially recognised as a National Programme in India in 1952 and is aimed at ensuring that the country is able to achieve social and economic development through this programme. This programme which is applicable to the entire population in a massive way was given effect to in the second Five year Plan. The objective of the National Programme is not only to control population growth but also to ensure quality of life to people in general. This programme, while laying emphasis on small family norms and well being of mother and child and also aims at securing a healthy footing and a quality life to people, besides conveying the message to the people on the benefits of adopting small family norms and also induce them to undergo Family Planning Programmes voluntarily.

People who visited hospital for getting medical treatment were made to know about contraceptives and the importance of small family in the beginning by this institution. Whereas in the third Five Year Plan, i.e., from 1963, this family planning service was taken to the door step of the people. Since 1966 it is working as a fully equipped Family Planning Department and is functioning through Primary Health Centres, Units, Urban Family Welfare Centres and Maternity Assistance Centres and PPC's. Ensuring good health of the mother and child is an important component of the Family Planning Programme. Besides preventing diseases which may affect the mother and child, vaccination for those who suffer from lack of vitamins and anemia, medicines and tablets on regular course would be given to save their lives, and improvement of their health is being taken care of. Common people participating

actively in this project of preventing population explosion are rewarded with cash prize or such other incentives.

Family Welfare Programme was formerly called Family Planning programme. Subsequently, on realising its significance, by the health department has renamed it as Health and Family welfare Department. The District Health Officer is designated as District Health and Family welfare Officer. Family Planning wing was opened in the district medical officer's office in 1964, later in 1978 it was changed as Health and Family Welfare Department.

District Health and Family Welfare office started functioning from 1978 in Dharwad. Health and Family Welfare Officer is attending to the supervision of both national and state health programmes effectively through various health and medical institutions. To assist the District Health and Family Welfare officer, there is a District Leprosy officer, District Malaria Officer, District Tuberculosis Officer, and a Medical Officer in the district laboratory, an officer in family welfare and health services, Regional Assistant chemical analysts. District Vaccination officers, LCDR officers, District Nursing superintendents, District Health Education Officer, and other staff work under him. In 1991, in the district the number of out-patients treated was 9,06,130 and in-patients treated, was 17,691 and, the number of in-patients died was 178. In 1992, out-patients treated were 8,38,077, in-patients were 17,759 and patients who died were 295. In the divisional, level Joint Director Belgaum, Belgaum Division is the immediate superior officer.

Under Family Welfare programme in Dharwad district the progress achieved was as follows :

Particulars	1993-94
1. Vasectomy Operations	18
2. Tubectomy and Leproscopic Operations	29,426
3. IUD Placement	19,464
4. Nirodh Users	26,322
5. Oral Pills	9,010
<b>Under immunisation Programme</b>	
1. DPT Vaccine	85,423
2. Polio	85,591
3. BCG	95,251
4. Measles	82,521
5. TT (Mothers)	1,02,731
6. Cataract Operations	5,589
7. Blood Test	5,26,887

**Table 15.5 : Details of progress under Family Planning Programme in the district between 1965-66 and 1979-80**

Year	Sterilization		IUD	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1965-66	3,900	753	29,250	2,113
1970-71	13,425	4,541	3,520	570
1975-76	13,950	7,803	2,750	809
1979-80	27,170	11,079	5,350	3,816

Source: District Health and Family Welfare Office, Dharwad

**Table 15.6 : Progress of Family Welfare Programme for some years in the district**

Year	Sterilization				IUD	Oral Pills	Nirodh
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Laproscopy	Total			
1982	115	13,184*	-	13,299	3,355	3,271	6,344
1986	951	27,230*	-	28,181	13,327	5,744	29,538
1990	145	22,791*	-	22,936	10,880	4,454	12,776
1991	49	22,742*	-	22,791	11,124	5,009	16,006
1992	39	20,810	4,430	25,279	13,858	5,501	26,708
1993	18	23,667	5,956	29,641	18,399	9,046	22,018

\* Includes Tubectomy and Laproscopy

Source: District Health and Family Welfare Office, Dharwad

**Table 15.7 : Taluk-wise details of Family Welfare Programme in the district for 1993-94**

Name of Taluk	Sterilization	IUD	Nirodh	Oral Pills
1	2	3	4	5
Byadgi	1,003	693	911	326
Dharwad	3,982	2,089	2,669	839
Gadag	2,323	1,398	1,255	553
Hangal	1,622	1,091	1,925	665
Haveri	1,913	1,415	1,826	717
Hirekerur	1,832	1,118	1,380	449
Hubli	4,975	2,461	6,091	1,393

1	2	3	4	5
Kalghatgi	777	577	1,103	360
Kundgol	1,108	801	1,081	380
Mundargi	779	547	459	228
Nargund	767	590	572	292
Navalgund	1,291	910	728	417
Ranibennur	2,109	1,287	1,705	619
Ron	1,599	1,148	1,516	603
Savanur	826	780	989	363
Shiggaon	1,177	822	1,175	374
Shirhatti	1,448	737	1,323	468

Source - District Health and Family Welfare Office Dharwad

**Table 15.8 : Physical and Financial Target and achievement from April 1987 to March 1992 on annual basis under Mass Media Programme**

Planned Programme Material Target Unit	Year	Physical			Financial		
		Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mass Media Education							
1. Film Show	1991-92	240	209	87	-	-	-
2. Film scrips show	1991-92	1,542	1,811	69.8	-	-	-
3. Exhibition	1991-92	400	2,907	726	-	-	-
4. Family Planning Training to teachers	1991-92	20	20	100	6,000	6,000	100
5. Family Planning training to nurses	1991-92	10	10	100	5,000	5,000	100
6. Family Planning training to Organisations and Institutions	1991-92	8	8	100	8,000	8,000	100
7. Multimedia Propaganda movement	1991-92	-	8	-	-	-	-
8. Taluk Level Debate to PUC students	1991-92	17	17	100	6,800	6,800	100



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Women Health Organisation, Training and Meetings		1991-92	290	267	92	47,951-0	46,481	96.93
10. AV Equipments Repairs		1991-92	-	-	-	750	750	100
11. World Population Day		1991-92	-	-	-	500	500	100

Source : Office of the District Health and Family Welfare Office, Dharwad

### Family Welfare Committees

At the district level, sub-division level and taluk level, Family Welfare Committees are functioning in the district, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and the Tahasildar respectively. These committees meet every month to review the progress of the programme and submit a report to their official superiors. There is a committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner to decide the quantum of compensation payable in cases where the person undergoing surgery dies during the surgery. In such cases the legal heirs of such person undergoing operation is entitled for a maximum compensation of Rs. 10,000. This compensation was a maximum of Rs. 5000 prior to 1985. Two persons received this compensation during 1989-90, six persons in 1990-91 and four persons received the amount during 1991-92 at the rate of Rs. 10,000.

Family Welfare Bureau is located in the premises of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer's office under the supervision of District Health and Family Welfare officer. This Bureau, has Health Education division, Infertility surgery unit and a Statistics division. A surgeon, a nurse and one assistant are working in the sterilization unit. These staff members assist expert surgeons and conduct minor surgeries also in the operation camps. In the Health Education Section, the District Health Instructors, and Field Health Teachers organise and manage Family Welfare Education training camps, advertisements and such other programmes.

There are 10 Urban Family Welfare centres in Dharwad district viz.,

1. City Family Welfare Centre, Dharwad, (Bharathiya Kutumba Kalyana Kendra); 2. City Family Maternity Hospital, Dharwad; 3. Health and Family Welfare Training Centre, Hubli; 4. City Maternity Hospital, Old Hubli; 5. City Family Welfare Centre, Ganeshapet, Hubli; 6. City Family Welfare Centre, Thoravigalli, Hubli; 7. City Family Welfare Centre, Gajendragad, Ron Taluk; 8. City Family Welfare Centre, Naragund; 9. City Family Welfare Centre, Ranibennur and 10. City Family Welfare Centre, Laxmeshwara.

Hospitals with Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) facilities are : 1. District Hospital, Dharwad; 2. KMC Hospital, Hubli; 3. General Hospital, Haveri; 4. General Hospital, Gadag ; 5. CHC Shiggaon and 6. PHU, Kalghatagi

### School Health Programme

After the system of appointing multi-purpose health workers in Primary Health Centres came in to effect in 1978, all the Primary Health Centres and Units in the district undertook to conduct medical

examination to school children. This programme envisages the medical check up of the school students and provides them with appropriate medicine as well as D and T, TT and other vaccines against diseases. The number of beneficiaries of the above programme for three years from 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below :

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Children who underwent medical examination	31,852	56,451	97,078
2. Children detected with illness and deficiencies	1,828	19,172	18,740
3. Children treated	1,828	19,172	18,740

### Integrated Child Development Project

This programme was started at the national level in 1975 for the all round development of a child . This is a multifarious programme. Pregnant women, nursing mothers, women in the age group of 15 to 44 and children below six years of age are the beneficiaries of this project. To improve the health and longevity of those suffering from want of nutritious food, good food with vitamins and nutrients are provided through Anganawadis. Medical Officers and mid wives visit anganawadis to check the health conditions of mothers and babies. They record particulars in their health data cards and give advice accordingly. In cases of deficiency in vitamins and proteins, arrangements are made to compensate the deficiency. And in cases of minor ailments, treatment is given on the spot to the patients. If additional treatment is found to be required in cases of major ailments, they advise the patients to go to Primary Health Centre or to District Hospitals. Children upto 6 years, pregnant women, mothers and infants are administered vaccines like DPT, BCG, and so on.

It was in 1976-77 that the Integrated Comprehensive Child Development Programme was implemented in the rural areas of the district for the first time. Subsequently, it was introduced in Ranibennur (1981-82), Hangal (1982-83), Hirekerur (1982-83), Shirhatti (1982-83), Gadag (1983-84), Mundaragi (1983-84), Ron (1985-86), Hubli (1986-87), Hubli-Dharwad urban areas (1991-92) rural and urban areas of Savanur (1991-92) and Kalghatagi Rural (1992-93). The details of disease, vaccine administered for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below :

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92
BCG	47,584	18,487
DPT	39,472	43,777
Polio	39,943	44,095
Measles	38,829	42,532
TT (Mothers)	45,339	53,537

(Details are found in Chapter 16)

### Mother and Child Health Programme

The MCH programme includes various aspects and services like supply of nutritious food, vaccine for immunisation against disease and providing vaccines and supply of iron tablets to prevent anemia

and other vitamin tablets to mothers. The success of family welfare programme depends upon improving the health of mothers and children, since they are important in the family. People who participate in the programme, gained more confidence in it when the number of premature and untimely deaths of infants and pregnant women was reduced. It is for this reason that Mother and Child Health Programme is one of the most important programmes in the project. In the direction of ensuring good health of mother and child, the state government has undertaken several measures like appointing District Immunisation Officer who functions from the DHFW office. To prevent throat problems, whooping cough, epilepsy, polio, tuberculosis, measles, influenza and such other fatal problems, vaccines are administered. For Children and pregnant women Health Care Centres are opened in Primary Health Centres and Units, Community Health Centres and General Hospitals in the district. Progress achieved under this programme in the district during 1985 to 1994 is given in table 15.9 hereunder. Details of victims of fatal diseases between 1987 to 1992 are given in table 15.10.

#### **Oral Rehydration Solution Programme**

This Oral Rehydration Solution Programme (ORS) is implemented in all the districts where general vaccination programme is in vogue. Infant mortality may occur due to loss of water content in the body of the child on account of dysentery and vomiting. It is very essential to overcome this problem by treating the child with ORS. All health assistants and medical officers are trained to give this treatment and are provided with ORS packets for the purpose. To educate the public about this problem and to make it popular among the common folk, is the motto of this programme.

#### **Drugs Control**

With the overall objective of protecting the health of consumers, the process of manufacture of medicines, their sale and their quality are regulated by the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940. Under the provisions of the Act, with a view to secure quality medicine to the people, the office of the Drug Inspector was established in Dharwad. This office functions under Drugs Controller, Belgaum Division, Belgaum. Drug inspectors inspect the premises of the manufacturing units of drugs and cosmetics. They have the responsibility of safeguarding public health by making drugs available to them at fair prices. They are also responsible for implementation of other rules relating to the Act like - (1) the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987 (2) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, (3) the Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations thereunder, (4) Import Trade regulations for the grant of Essentiality Certificate; (5) the Poisons Act 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Act 1966 and (6) the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Departmental supervisory staff are required to identify spurious (fake) drug manufacturers and punish them under the provisions of law. A laboratory is established in Bangalore to examine the drug samples. There were 721 licensed drugs shops in the district in 1992-93 with 481 qualified drug dealers. During the year, 139 samples were sent to Drugs Control Laboratory for examination at Bangalore. There were 24 drug manufacturing units and two cosmetics units (31.12.1992) in the district. The district has four pharmacy colleges and 180 students have provision to get admitted to the course.

#### **Indian Medical Association**

The Indian Medical Association has several branches in Dharwad district. The association gets its members involved in an active way, in organising Family Welfare, Health Programmes, the Mother

and Child Health programmes and other National Health Programmes besides, arranging health checkups camps, sterilization, surgeries, eye examination camps, immunisation camps, camps to identify diseases like leprosy, cancer, TB etc and to take up treatments for the same. The association encourages its members in giving incentives sometimes to participate actively in their respective work centres in programmes like health and hygiene, family welfare, Mother and Child Health programme and other national programmes also. Activities of the association include arranging lectures, debates, short term training camps, seminars, meetings on public and general health programme. It also imparts specific professional training to its members from time to time.

In the district the following are branches registered and the number in the bracket denotes the number of members, Dharwad (144), Hubli(298), KMC, Hubli (89), Ron (13), Hangal (21) Naragund (11), Gadag (70), Ranibennur (33), Haveri (24), Laxmeshwara (16) and Savanur (7).

**Table 15.9 : Details of achievement in immunisation programme for some recent years in district**

Particulars		1985-86	1989-90	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Target for DPT, Polio, BCG Measles	71,400	76,200	89,700	92,400	97,700
2.	DPT					
	Achievement	47,093	65,866	80,248	77,090	85,423
	Percentage	65.9	86.4	89.4	83.4	87.4
3.	Polio					
	Achievement	47,466	66,254	80,693	78,834	85,981
	Percentage	66.4	86.9	89.9	85.3	88.0
4.	BCG					
	Achievement	55,503	83,107	88,943	89,048	95,251
	Percentage	77.7	109.0	99.1	96.4	87.5
5.	Measles					
	Achievement	-	54,831	75,414	72,859	82,521
	Percentage	-	71.9	84.0	78.9	84.5
6.	TT Mothers					
	Target	64,790	98,400	97,500	99,400	1,08,800
	Achievement	65,238	86,257	98,907	99,218	1,02,731
	Percentage	100.7	87.6	101.4	99.8	94.94
7.	TT (10yrs)					
	Target	23,560	72,420	62,000	65,000	78,358
	Achievement	17,562	57,252	67,231	69,226	67,074
	Percentage	74.5	79.0	108.4	107.1	85.6
8.	TT (16 Yrs)					
	Target	11,780	69,000	62,000	65,000	87,300
	Achievement	7,608	38,244	55,221	59,699	67,137
	Percentage	64.5	55.4	89.0	91.8	76.9
9.	D & T					
	Target	43,500	74,860	68,900	71,000	94,700
	Achievement	48,957	74,536	77,821	75,653	85,246
	Percentage	107.7	99.4	112.9	106.5	90.0

Source : District Health and Family Welfare Office, Dharwad

**Table 15.10 - Report of Deaths on account of diseases from 1987-88 to 1991-92 in the district**

Sl.No.	Year	Diftheria		Pertusis		Tetanus		Polio Melitis		Tuberculosis		Measles		Typhoid			
		Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	1987-88	1	-	3	1	7	-	-	-	10	-	183	1	1,027	6	109	-
2.	1988-89	7	-	22	-	1	1	13	2	14	1	176	1	1,544	5	24	-
3.	1989-90	12	-	5	-	2	2	16	2	18	1	54	1	620	5	21	1
4.	1990-91	3	-	5	-	2	-	3	2	36	-	63	-	664	3	-	-
5.	1991-92	4	2	4	-	2	1	3	-	16	-	80	-	1096	6	-	-

Source : District Health and Family Welfare Office, Dharwad.

## CHAPTER 16

**OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES**

**O**ther than Education and Medical services the Government takes up many other Social Service schemes. The main purpose of these activities is to improve educational, social and economic conditions of people. Apart from the Government, many voluntary (non-governmental) organisations have taken up these activities. The issues such as, the developments which have taken place, the services taken up in the field of education and sports, literature and culture, health and eradication of diseases have been discussed in the previous chapters. The measures taken up for the welfare of labour class, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and minorities, women and children; physically handicapped and voluntary organisations and various such other related activities are discussed in this chapter.

**Labour Welfare**

The progress of labour welfare activities is naturally related to service security, protection of service rules and labour reforms. In order to improve their service conditions, there is a need for the labourers to organise themselves. Since industrial development was limited in the district during the pre-independence period, labour sector was also not well organised. Around 1930, Labour union came into being at Hubli in Bharath Mills under the leadership of Dr. Hardikar. The other notable personalities who strove for organisation of labour included like S.V. Joshi Devapure, and others. Even before them, a union of the mill workers was started by N.B. Hiremath. The Railway workers were united under the organisation INTUC.

In those days, there were only a few labour laws and there was not much of compulsion for its implementation. However as reported the labourers were treated inhumanly, and their working conditions were organised on a feudalistic pattern. Prior to independence, the Beedi Workers Union and the Railway Workers Union had come up in the district. It is learnt that through these labour unions many leaders put forth their efforts for the protection of labourers and also to develop a cordial relationship between the labour class and the managerial class of the industries. The notable personalities who had made significant contribution in this field included V.V. Giri, Kammar Siddappa, Karimsab Bankapura, Guruswamy, A.J. Mudhol and such others. After independence and specially after

1960, the labourers organised themselves and they began to fight for their rights and as a result many labour strikes took place in the district. The hunger strike of the Railway Workers in 1964, the strike of the Beedi Workers and Kirloskar Electric Company Workers in 1967 and the strike of the Hotel workers in 1985 are some of the examples that can be mentioned. All these events took place at Hubli.

In order to implement and supervise the welfare activities coming under the purview of the Department of Labour in the district, a senior inspector is functioning in the district. The following central and state Labour Acts and Rules framed thereunder are enforced in the district. The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, The Indian Boilers' Act 1923, the Trade Union Act 1926, the Payment of Wages Act 1936, the Employment of Children Act 1936, the Employers Liability Act 1938, the Weekly Holiday Act 1942, the Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act 1946, the Industrial Dispute Act 1947, the Factories Act 1948, the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Maternity Benefit Act 1961, the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961, the Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, the Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1965, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965; the Beedi and Cigar workers (conditions of employment) Act 1966, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; the payment of Gratuity Act 1975; the Equal Remuneration Act 1976; the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1982; the Dangerous Machinery Act 1983 and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, the department immediately intervenes in cases of industrial strikes and lock-outs and temporary discharge etc that leads to Industrial unrest and obtains the benefits available to the labourers and tries to protect industrial peace and harmony.

During the year 1993-94, there were two temporary 'lay off' involving 128 workers and the total number of man days lost was 249 as against four temporary 'lay off' involving 298 workers and the total number of man days lost was 490 in 1992-93. The details of the disputes that have taken place during 1992-93 and 1993-94 under the various Acts are given in the following table.

**Table 16.1 : Industrial Disputes in the year 1992-93 and 1993-94**

Year	Title of the disputes	Suits failed	Suits Settled	Pending Suits
1992-93	Labour loss compensation Act	175	120	55
	The Industrial Disputes Act	14	10	04
	The Minimum Wages Act	14	04	10
	Disputes Applications	40	25	15
	Total	243	159	84
1993-94	Labour loss Compensation Act	210	130	80
	The Industrial Disputes Act	88	30	58
	The Minimum Wages Act	28	03	25
	Disputes applications	44	22	22
	Total	370	185	185

Source : Industries Welfare Department, Hubli



Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 there were 30 industrial Units covering 48,388 labourers during 1992-93 and during 1993-94 there were 28 industrial units covering 58,610 labourers. During 1992-93, 2,209 shops and commercial establishments were registered in the district and the amount realised from such registration was Rs.34,901 and there were 7,338 labourers in these establishments. During 1993-94, 2,842 shops and commercial establishments were registered and the amount realised from such registration was Rs.55,670 and there were 7,459 labourers in these establishments.

The amount realised from the new registration and renewal of shops and commercial establishments during the years 1991-92; 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given in the following table.

**Table 16.2**

Year	New Registration	Amount realised (in Rs)	Amount Received from the new registrations	Total amount realised in the year (in Rs)
1991-92	2,934	18,124	11,729	1,12,599
1992-93	2,209	34,901	11,715	5,14,042
1993-94	2,736	51,820	11,400	7,76,910

According to the workmen's Compensation Act 1923, those working in factories involved in accidental death or disability will be paid compensation. During 1992-93; 84 labourers suffered from permanent disability and there were 91 accidental deaths and during 1993-94; 128 labourers suffered from permanent disability and there were 82 accidental deaths and during these two years the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 17,77,128 and Rs.32,00,134 respectively.

The office of the Inspector of Boilers is functioning in the district under the control of the Department of Factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and it is implementing the following Acts and Rules there under in the district, the Indian Boilers Act 1923; the Karnataka Boilers Rules 1982; the Boiler Attendants Rules 1962 and the Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules 1959. During 1992-93, the number of registered boilers, economisers and steam pipes in the district (excluding Ranibennur taluk which comes under Davanagere division) was 68,2 and 42 respectively and the number registered during the year 1993-94 was Boilers-74; economisers-2 and steam pipes-45. During 1993-94 three boilers and four steam pipes were newly registered and the amount realised from this was Rs.32,170 and Rs.17,050 respectively as tax to the Government. During 1992-93, 58 boilers and during 1993-94, 49 boilers were inspected and certified.

### **Labour Welfare Board**

The Labour Welfare Board has taken up a number of labour welfare schemes as per the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965. The Labour Welfare Fund is collected at Re.One per worker per year from the workers, Rs.Two per worker from the employer and Re.One per worker per year from the Government to make up the fund. The board has taken up the programmes of establishing labour welfare centres, providing reading rooms for the Labourers, recreational facilities and sports activities to the workers. Besides this, it has also taken up programmes such as establishing rest houses, conducting tours and picnics and awarding scholarships to the children of the workers. In Dharwad district, the Labour Welfare centres are functioning at Hubli, Gadag, Hulkoti (Gadag taluk) and at Nargund and the amount spent through these centres during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 was

Rs.1,37,726 and Rs.2,92,497 respectively. During the years 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1993-94 the number of students benefited from the scholarship was 53, 66 and 113 respectively and the amount spent was Rs.27,560; Rs.32,360 and Rs.57,560 respectively.

### **Employees State Insurance Scheme**

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the district in 1952 as per the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. In the beginning, the scheme was applicable to factories (non-seasonal) where power is used, employing 20 or more workers having a monthly income of less than Rs.400. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to factories employing 10-19 persons where power is used; with 20 or more persons but not using power and persons working in other sectors like Hotels, Restaurants, Cinema Houses, Commercial Establishments and Road Transport Organisations and the monthly income limit was also raised to Rs.3,000.

The ESI scheme which has been implemented as a social security scheme is administered under the control of the Central Labour Secretariat. This scheme, envisages, provision of medical facilities as well as making provision for cash compensation/relief for such eventualities like afflictment of diseases, maternity related situations, disability and funeral etc. The insurance benefit is not only for the insured but also extended to the dependents and his family members. The Medical Services to be rendered under the ESI scheme is the responsibility of the State Government. There is a ESI hospital having 50 beds at Hubli eight beds in the Government hospital, Gadag; four beds each in the Government hospitals at Nelavagal and Nargund have been reserved to take care of the needs of labourers covered under the ESI scheme, and 19 beds at KMC hospital, Hubli, eight full time dispensaries, one part-time dispensary and nine local offices of the ESI corporation are also functioning in the district.

The number of persons covered under the ESI scheme in the district was 22,863 during 1992-93 and 23,521 during 1993-94 and during these two years the number of beneficiaries from the ESI hospital, Hubli was 91,452 and 94,084 respectively. Besides, during 1992-93, 16,258 out patients and 1,157 in-patients and during 1993-94, 17,626 out patients and 1,218 in-patients were benefited from the other hospitals in the district and the total number of out-patients benefited from the dispensaries during these two years was 3,37,956 and 3,44,202 respectively for which the amount spent was Rs.29.38 lakhs and Rs.40.88 lakhs respectively.

### **Trade Union Movement**

Labour movement was limited to only textile industries till the year 1940. Engineering Industries emerged as the second largest industry in the district and the labour union activities in this field was started rather late during the second world war period and even after that. During the time of Quit-India Movement, there were strikes on a large scale by the labourers at Hubli and at other industrial centres and even though the strikes continued for many days, the labourers were resolute in their struggle. During 1954, the Union came to be strengthened by the involvement of influential people, outside the labour class. The labourers of the Bharath Mills at Hubli had formed an Union even before the second world war. It is learnt that, it was only during the period of independence that, the labour unions started functioning on a firm footing.

The following Labour Unions were functioning in the district during 1994 and the figure in the bracket indicate the number of members. The Dharwad District Bank Employees Association, Hubli, (2,257); All India Daily Deposit Collectors Association, Hubli (401); LPC Employees Union, Dharwad(21); Insurance Employees Union, Dharwad (1,057); Bharath Gold Mines Ltd., Employees Union, Hubli (40) Haveri APMC yard Haveri (85); Malaprabha Grameena Bank Employees Union Hubli (398); Malaprabha Grameena Bank Officers Association, Dharwad (460) ; Malaprabha Grameena Bank Employees Association, Dharwad (692); Gurusiddeswar Co-operative Bank Employees Union, Hubli(45); Karnataka Housing Board Employees Association, Dharwad (43); Dharwad District Milk Producers Co-operative Federation Employees Union, Dharwad (186); Dharwad Milk Producers Co-operative Federation Employees Union, Dharwad (38).; The Dharwar Cattle Feed Plant Employees Union, Dharwad (33), The N.G.E.F Employees Association, Hubli (192); The Government Branch Press S.C. and S.T., Workers Association, Dharwad (10); Government Press Employees Union, Hubli (96), Government Branch Press S.C. and S.T., Workers Union Dharwad (20).

Hubli-Dharwad corporation Harijana-Girijana Employees Union Hubli (150); Dalitapura Employees Union, Hubli (19); Mahadev Textiles Mills Labourers Committee, Hubli (330); KHDC Weavers Union, Gadag - Betgeri (207); Khadi Gramodyoga Spinning and Weavers Employees Association, Hubli (193); Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Employees Artisan Federation Hubli (550); KSRTC Staff and Workers Union, Regional workshop, Hubli (522); Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation Regional workshop Hubli and Scheduled Castes and Scheudles Tribes Employees Union, Hubli (127); K.S.R.T.C. Retired Employees Federation, Hubli (5); KSRTC Staff and Workers Union, Gadag (1,720). K.S.R.T.C Employees Union, Hubli (37), K.S.R.T.C Mazdoor Sangha, Hubli (43); Karnataka State Government Daily Wage Employees Federation, Hubli (561), Karnataka Slum Clearance workers Union, Hubli (51); Karnataka State Temples and Religious Institutions Employees Union, Dharwad (242); Karnataka University Daily wage Employees Union, Dharwad (58); Hubli Taluk Vokkalutana Huttuvalli Marata Sahakari Sanghada Employees Union, Hubli (51); The Gadag Beedi workers Union, Gadag (97); Dharwar district Beedi workers union, Hubli (450); Shirahatti Taluk Beedi workers Union, Lakshmeswara (597); Savanur Taluk Beedi workers Union, Savanur (15); Dharwad District Beedi workers Union, Hubli (500); Ranibennur Taluk Tiles, Bricks, Building construction and works and General workers Union, Ranibennur (200); B.B. Chemicals Workers Union, Dharwad (12); Vividha Chemicals Employees Association (24); S.R.C., Employees Union steeven Refract Ceramic, Dharwad (100); Ramco Industries workers and General Labour Union, Karur (61); Ramco Industries workers Union, Karur (180); Taiwak Industries Karmachari Sangha (120);.A.K.Industries Employees Union, Hubli (316); Karnataka Industrial Gases Private Limited workers and staff Union, Dharwar (11); Elmake Employees Union; Dharwad (75); The Employees Union precision Tooling System Limited, Dharwad (64); TPSL Staff and Workers Organisation, Dharwad (38); Kirloskar Electric company Employees Union, Hubli (67); The Co-operative Hospital Employees Union, Hubli (52); The Karnataka Cancer Hospital Employees Union, Hubli (86); Dharwad District Hotel workers Union, Hubli (351); Karnataka Sales Executive Association, Hubli (35);

Sangam Solvent Workers Union; Kumarapattana (Ranibennur taluk) (126); C.I.P Employees Union, Indian Plywood Karnataka Sangha, Dharwad (91); Dharwad Indian plywood Staff Union, Dharwad (65); N.S.Paper Board Karnataka Sangha Kamdad (Ranibennur Taluk); (33); Varada Sugars Employees and staff Union, Sangur (Haveri Taluk) (476); Gadag Taluk Lorry Loading and Unloading Hamalis Union; Gadag (172); S.P.Motors Employees Union; Hubli (28); Luxury Taxi Owners and Drivers Union, Gadag (75);Shirahatti taluk Lorry Drivers Union, Lakshmeswara (43);Shirahatti taluk Lorry Hamalis Union,Lakshmeswara (78); Byadagi taluk Lorry Loading and Unloading Hamalis Union, Byadagi

(62);Davanagere Cotton Mills Workers Union, Gadag (639); Ranibennur Taluk Weavers and General Labour Union, Thumminakatti (150); Nandi Hasabi Textiles Mills Employees Union Nargunda (260); Gwalior Rayons Staff Association, Kumarapatnam (65); Gwalior Rayons Gronalin Division Contract Labour Union, Kumarapatnam (1066).

Gwalior Rayons Gronalin Division Contract Workers Union, Kumarapatnam (100); Harihara Poly fibres Staff Union, Kumarapatnam (113); Harihara Polybisres Security Guard and General Labour Union, Kumarapatnam (50);Harihara Polyfibres Employees Union, Kumarapatnam (1,568);Karnataka Javali Girani Karmikara Sangha, Old Hubli (50); Anand Textiles Mills Employees Association; Halageri (100);Gadag-Betgeri Cloth Shop workers Union, Gadag (125); Gadag Co-operative Textile Mills Employees Union; Hulikote (909); Samyukta Karnataka Press Labourers Union, Hubli (206); Belgaum Division Workers Association, Hubli (155); Harihara Polyweavers Colony workers and General Labour Union, Kumarapatnam (100); Dharwad District Mazdoor Sangh, Dharwad (1,358); Dharwad District Employees Association, Hubli (447); Dharwad District General Employees Union, Dharwad (312); Dharwad Taluk General Establishment Employees Union, Dharwad (40); Gadag Grain Market Hamalara Sangha, Gadag (40); Gadag Betgeri General workers Union, Gadag (255); Haveri city Hamals Union, Haveri (35); Savanur Taluk Coolikara Union, Savanur (31) and New Cotton Market Karmikara Sangha,Hubli (91).

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Several efforts were made in the district even before Independence to improve the social and economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Though Mahatma Phule, Dr.Ambedkar and others started their activities to a considerable extent in this direction in Maharashtra, it was spread in Karnataka only by the efforts of Gandhiji. Soon after he was released from the jail during the end of 1933, Gandhiji with a firm determination to eradicate untouchability from the Hindu Society toured throughout India for an year and gave wide publicity to it and he also collected funds towards it. From March 1st, 1934 he toured in Dharwad district also. He collected funds through his speeches at places like Haveri, Motebennur, Byadgi, Gadag, Jakkali, Uppina Betgeri, Balligeri and Karikatte (for details see chapter II). In many places activities like permitting the untouchables to draw water from public wells and tanks and entry to temples took place. Many congress workers were also involved in this laudable cause. Gandhiji founded Akhila Bharatha Harijana Sevaka Sangha under the presidentship of Thakkara Bhapa and Saradara Veerana Gowda was made the President for its Karnatka branch. He was appointed as the Secretary for Harijana Balika Ashram at Hubli. The Harijana Balika Ashram at Hubli was started under the supervision of Smt. Nagamma, wife of Saradara Veerana Gowda. Untouchable Girls below 10 years of age were brought from villages and towns and many programmes were organised for their educational and cultural development. During that period the building of Harijana Balika Ashram was constructed on the Hubli-Dharwad highway. Patila Kallanagowda visited Harijan colonies at places like Motebennuru, Byadgi, Hosaritti, Koradur, Karjagi, Ranibennur and Hamsabhavi and emphasised imparting education to the untouchables and prevailed upon the people and to send thier children to the Hubli Ashram. Only 30 girls and 15 boys were given admission to the Ashram. Apart from this many institutions were organised for the upliftment of Harijans and many branches were established. In places like Kakola, Haveri, Koradur, Sangur and Hosaritti, where the congress workers were running the Ashramas, took up continuous activities to educate them on the need to maintain the cleanliness in Harijan colonies, in making them literates and about their employments. During the initiation of the activities for the eradication of the untouchability, there were oppositions and social boycotts.

The President of the All India Harijana Sevak Sangh sanctioned Rupees one thousand for digging a well for Harijans at Kakola near Ranibennur. All sections of the society without any inhibitions started using the well. Some of the significant activities taken up at Kakola in 1936 were arranging meetings to orient the Harijans about cleanliness; sending their children to schools; organising daily Bhajan Melas with the co-operation of the worshippers of Goddess Durgavva; Dyamavva; Halavva and Sharanavva. Roads in the Harijan colonies were properly made. With a view to make separate arrangements to process and cut the dead cattle in the colony, an extent two Guntas of land was purchased and this slaughter place was segregated by erecting a wall around it. Another noteworthy achievement in this village was the efforts made to encourage Harijan children to get enrolled in Government Schools.

Prior to Independence Harijans were not allowed to enter the temples. After the satyagraha movement initiated by Gandhiji, Harijans were allowed to enter most of the temples in the district. The Harijan students were given opportunity to take part in the Sharada Puja conducted at Karnataka High school, Dharwad. In addition, financial assistance and also school uniforms were given to Harijan students from the school.

During 1946 an untouchable woman, Sambrani Yellavva who had no education, contested from the Reserved Constituency for women in Ranibennur taluk in the Mumbai Legislative Assembly election as a Congress candidate and defeated her opponent; who was the wife of the President of the Akhila Bharatha Veerashaiva Mahasabha. This was indeed an astounding event.

During 1956, Indira Gandhi toured Dharwad district and established five housing societies for the benefit of Harijans and backward classes. Sixteen houses were provided with facilities to construct dwelling houses. However, this institution was financially so poor, that it did not have even the money required for registration of these houses. Under this situation, the then President Banagara Siddappa of the Ranibennur Municipality came forward to donate Rs. 300 to meet these expenses. Under the leadership of Hanumanthappa Halammanavar a Co-operative society was constituted and this Society constructed 40 houses to 40 Harijan families. Under the leadership of the then former MLA Honnatti, Nagappa, 80 houses were constructed under the Co-operative sector for the exclusive use of Lambanis at Nookapura.

After independence, government has taken up various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Though, in the beginning, these programmes were implemented by the Education Department, with a view to make these programmes even more effective, a separate Department viz, Social Welfare Department was later established. This department has taken up many constructive programmes for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various fields such as education, health and housing. All the Local Bodies are spending 18 percent of their annual budget for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

### **Educational Facilities**

According to 1991 census; 11.72 percent of the total population of the district belonged to Scheduled Castes. In the rural population of 22,97,259 the Scheduled Castes population was 2,90,616 (12.75 percent) and in the urban population of 12,23,891; 1,19,883 (9.80 percent) belonged to Scheduled Castes. (See chapter III for details).

Women Welfare Centres have been established in the district which include nursery section with a view to inculcate school going habit and to impart pre-primary education among the children between 3 and 6 years of age and to impart training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and such other crafts for the women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The intake capacity of each Welfare centre is 50 children and they are provided free mid-day meals and two sets of uniform per year.

With the objective of providing boarding and lodging facilities to school going children belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, attending school from V standard to X standard pre-matric hostels were established in the district. Prior to 1990, Rs.100 per student per month was spent for their boarding charges and since 1990 it has been enhanced to Rs.150 per student per month. During 1960 there were eight pre-matric boys hostels and four pre-matric girls hostels in the district and this number increased to twelve Boys Hostels and seven Girls Hostels during 1970 and further rose to 49 and 16 respectively during 1990. The talukwise details of pre-matric hostels functioning for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district, for the years 1990-94 are given in the following tables.

**Table 16.3 : Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1993-94**

Sl. No. Taluk	1990-91		1991-92		1993-93	
	Govt. Hostels	Aided Hostels	Govt. Hostels	Aided Hostels	Govt. Hostels	Aided Hostels
1. Byadgi	4	2	5	2	6	2
2. Dharwad	2	1	2	1	2	1
3. Gadag	2	1	2	4	3	4
4. Hangal	5	1	5	1	5	1
5. Haveri	2	-	2	-	2	-
6. Hirekerur	7	2	7	2	7	5
7. Hubli	2	3	3	3	3	3
8. Kalghatgi	2	-	2	-	2	-
9. Kundgol	1	-	1	-	1	-
10. Mundargi	4	1	5	-	4	-
11. Nargund	2	-	2	-	2	-
12. Navalgund	2	1	2	1	2	1
13. Ranibennur	3	1	3	1	3	1
14. Ron	3	3	3	3	3	4
15. Savanur	1	-	1	-	2	-
16. Shiggon	4	-	4	-	4	1
17. Shiratti	3	-	3	1	4	1
Total	49	16	52	19	55	24

**Table 16.4 : Statement indicating the number of hostel, number of beneficiaries and the expenditure for three years**

Year	No. of Hostels	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
1991-92	65	2,737	89.81
1992-93	71	2,662	99.53
1993-94	79	2,962	108.2

For the benefit of those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pre-matric students who do not avail hostel facilities but continue studies, a scholarship of Rs.75 per annum per student is provided for those studying in middle schools and Rs.100 per annum for those studying in high schools. The post-matric students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for full scholarships if the income of their parents is less than Rs.18,000 per annum and those students whose Parents' annual income is between Rs.18,000 and Rs.24,000 are sanctioned half the rate of scholarship according to Government of India Rules. The Government of India scholarship rates are different at different stages for different disciplines and since 1989 the rate varies from Rs.115 to Rs.280 for those residing in the Hostels and Rs.65 to Rs.125 for those not residing in the Hostels. For those students who are not eligible for Government of India scholarships, the state Government is sanctioning scholarship varying from Rs.40 to Rs.75 per month. Besides this, a prize money of Rs.500 to Rs.1500 at different Public Examination levels are awarded for those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who pass Public Examinations in first class in the first attempt. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure 60 percent and above marks in the annual examinations get Rs.75 per annum at the middle school level and Rs.100 per annum at the high school level as merit scholarship. The total number of students who passed Public Examination in the first class in the district during the last three years is given in the following table.

**Table 16.4a**

Year	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1991-92	297	78,500	48	24,000
1992-93	139	36,738	44	22,000
1993-94	190	50,218	58	29,000

In order to provide good education for the children of those who are engaged in manual cleaning occupations, they are admitted to hostels and a sum of Rs.200 per month per student at the middle school level and Rs.250 per month per student at the high school level is sanctioned towards their boarding expenses. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe meritorious students are admitted to Ramakrishna Vidyashala at Mysore (Residential) to provide them a better education and a sum of Rs.8,005 is sanctioned to each student to meet the boarding and other expenses annually. Besides this, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students studying in medical, engineering and other professional



with reference books, tour expenditure wherever educational tours are compulsory and many other such educational facilities.

**Table 16.5 : Statement Indicating details of hostel facilities and the scholarships awarded to the students for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94**

Sl.No. 94	Scheme	1992-93		1993-94	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. Rs. in lakhs	Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. Rs. in lakhs
1.	Pre - matric Hostels	2,712	95.00	3,012	101.00
2.	Nursery-cum-women welfare centres	1,850	18.00	1,850	19.5
3.	Residential Schools	775	15.00	775	16.5
4.	Award of Prize money to S.S.L.C.Students	108	0.905	147	1.3375
5.	Award of Prize money to College Students	184	0.92	248	1.24
6.	Pre-matric Scholarship	17,816	15.32	30,516	26.32
7.	Post-marit Student s Scholarship	6,897	86.9	8,996	115.84
8.	Merit Scholarship for students	2,089	2.00	3,899	3.94
9.	Pre-matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in unhygienic occupations	55	0.75	136	0.99
10.	Extra Payment for students Boarding and Housing	1,889	12.96	1,922	20.53
11.	Training for TCH students	5	0.0125	10	0.025
12.	Educational Tours	3	0.015	33	0.164

#### **Schemes for Economic upliftment**

A tailoring training centre to impart vocational training to Scheduled Caste women is functioning at Dharwad since 1963. Generally, there is provision for admission to 25 candidates for training in tailoring for a period of 12 months with a stipend of Rs.75 per month per candidate. Each candidate who successfully completes the training is provided with a sewing machine free of cost to enable him / her to continue the profession. During 1992-93, twenty women from each of the taluks of Dharwad, Haveri and Navalgund were benefited under this scheme. Fifty three women each were benefited in the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, whereas 60 women were benefited in the year 1993-94. The corresponding expenditure incurred was Rs.0.97 lakhs, Rs.1.43 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakhs respectively. Besides this these women were provided with a sewing machine free of cost.

In order to encourage Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to take up self - employment by imparting training in auto rikshaw driving, a sum of Rs.100 per candidate as training fees is paid by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation . The period of training is one

month and the local candidate will be paid a stipend of Rs.150 and candidates from outstations are given a stipend of Rs.300. Thirty candidates were benefited in each of the two years 1990-91 and 1993-94 for which the amount spent was Rs.27,000 and Rs.32,000 respectively.

Under the scheme of imparting training in driving light vehicles, the Corporation bears the training fees of Rs.1,200 per candidate and the period of training is one month. The number of beneficiaries in the district was 60 during 1991-92 at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakhs and 50 in each of the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 at a cost of Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

With the objective of imparting three months Computer training to the young men and women belonging to Scheduled Caste, with a view to enable them to take up self-employment under the scheme in 1991-92, a stipend of Rs. 150 for local candidates and Rs. 300 for outstation candidates were sanctioned. During 1992-93 there were 40 beneficiaries for which the amount spent by the Government was Rs.one lakh.

During 1993-94, the period of training was raised to four months and 50 candidates got the benefit at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. During 1993-94 training was imparted in Kannada typing for male and female candidates for a period of ten months and the monthly stipend paid was Rs.100 per candidate and ten candidates were benefited. A sum of Rs.1,000 to Rs.10,000 will be paid as financial assistance for those Scheduled Caste people who suffer from atrocities committed against them and the amount will be paid in proportion to the loss incurred. During 1990-91 four persons got the benefit from this in the district for which the amount spent was Rs.8,000 and it has been reported that there were no instances of atrocities during the years 1991-92; 1992-93 and 1993-94.

### Special Component Plan

Special Component Plan has been introduced for the all-round development of people belonging to Scheduled Caste, since 1980-81. The Development Departments reserve 15 percent of their budget for this scheme and provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste families as a help for the eradication of poverty. More importance is also given to provide drinking water, electricity, education, health, road and such other minimum facilities in Scheduled Caste localities under this scheme.

The achievements made by various Departments during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the following table.

**Table 16.6 : Statement Indicating the Details of facilities extended under Special component plan for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94**

Sl.No.	Department	1992-93		1993-94	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. Rs. in Lakhs	Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rural Housing (under Ambedkar Housing Scheme)	-	-	1,629	196.63
2.	Women and Child Development	5,000	2.991	5,667	3.38
3.	Public Health (Irrigation Borewells)	116	30.450	155	46.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Sericulture	250	6.226	147	5.031
5.	Social Welfare	430	19.520	446	27.50
6.	Agriculture	240	17.630	338	16.34
7.	Animal Husbandry	127	5.925	101	7.55
8.	Co-operation(Economic Assistance)	49	3.830	390	7.56
9.	Trade and Commerce	455	13.068	655	11.87
10.	Engineering Division, Roads and Bridges	38 Km	44.560	26Km	42.44

The details of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who got financial assistance are as follow; During 1993-94; 497 Scheduled Caste and 104 Scheduled Tribe people were benefited. The corresponding expenditure incurred was Rs.63.23 lakhs and Rs.13.12 lakhs respectively.

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

According to 1991 census, the Scheduled Tribe population was three percent of the total population in the district. The rural population of the Scheduled Tribe was 84,138 and urban population of the Schedule Tribe was 20,961 which works out to 2.4 percent of the total rural population and 0.6 percent of the total urban population respectively. In order to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribe population, progressive development measures were incorporated into the second five year plan in a phased manner.

In 1990-91 there were eight Ashrama Shalas in the District, to provide free food, shelter, dress and books to children studying from the 1st to the 4th standards. They were located in Dharwad, Gajendragad, Nookapur, Hangal, Hirekerur, Byadgi and Shiggaon. During 1990-91, 425 children had availed this facility and the amount spent on this was Rs.10.42 lakhs. During 1990-91 there were three residential schools, at Dharwad, Haveri and Shigli village in Shirahatti taluk.

The amount spent during the last three years is given in the following table:

**Table 16.6a Indicates the details of Expenditure incurred during the last three years**

Year	Residential Schools Rs. in lakhs	Ashram Schools Rs. in lakhs
1991-92	3.88	12.40
1992-93	8.28	15.44
1993-94	7.48	15.98

During 1980-81 there were 32 pre-matric hostels (30 for boys and two for girls) functioning in the district which were located in the following places: Hirekerur (2); Haveri (2); Ranibenur (2); Byadagi (1); Savanur (1); Shiggaon (5); Hangal (1); Shirhatti (2); Kundgol (2); Hubli (3), Dharwad (2), Navalgund (1); Nargund (1); Gadag (3); Mundargi (2) and Ron (1). (The figures in the bracket indicates the number of pre-matric hostel.) During 1985-86 there were 42 hostels for boys and four hostels for girls and

three post matric hostels for boys and one post matric hostel for girls in the district. The physical and financial achievements during the last three years, are given in the following table.

**Table 16.6b : Indicates the details of Physical and financial achievements of the Student Hostels for both girls and boys for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94**

1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
Number of Student Hostel	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)	Number of Student Hostels	Expenditure (in lakh Rs.)	Number of Student Hostels	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)
54	55.92	56	68.57	66	96.25

Besides this, payment of stipend to Scheduled Tribe students who do not avail the hostel facility, award of prize money and such other educational facilities have also been provided. The details of beneficiaries under educational facilities during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are furnished in the following table.

**16.6c : Table indicates the details of educational facilities provided for the Students for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94**

Sl.No.	Details of Schemes	1992-93		1993-94	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. in lakhs	Number of Beneficiaries	Expen. in lakhs
1.	Pre-matric Students Scholarship	17,816	15.32	30,516	26.32
2.	Post-matric Students Scholarship	6,897	86.09	8,996	115.84
3.	Merit Student's Scholarships	2,089	2.00	3,899	3.94
4.	Prizes awarded to SSLC and College Students	292	1.83	345	2.57
5.	Expenditure incurred for Boarding and lodging for students	1,889	12.96	1,922	20.53

An amount of Rs.0.56 lakhs has been spent during 1979-80 to train 55 Scheduled Tribe youth for taking up self-employment and under the same scheme 2,187 Scheduled Tribe youth were benefited during 1984-85 and 1,224 youth during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs.22.62 lakhs and Rs.15.36 lakhs respectively. During 1992-93 and 1993-94; the number of youth trained under this scheme was 855 and 601 respectively and the total amount of financial assistance extended was Rs.28.35 lakhs and Rs.39.48 lakhs respectively. A tribal sub-plan for the economic development of people belonging to Scheduled Tribe has been implemented in the district. Many departments are providing financial assistance to bring Scheduled Tribe families above the poverty line.

**Table 16.7 : Details of financial assistance provided by various departments and achievements made for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94**

Sl.No.	Department	1992-93		1993-94	
		Expenditure (in lakh Rupees)	Achievements (in units)	Expenditure (in lakh Rupees)	Achievements (in units)
1.	Rural Water Supply	37.03	155	41.79	172
2.	Rural Housing (under Ambedkar Housing Scheme)	-	-	196.93	1.629
3.	Adult Education	-	-	-	-
4.	Nutritious Food	2.99	5,000	3.38	5,667
5.	Agriculture	17.64	240	16.34	323
6.	Horticulture	9.49	703	13.01	430
7.	Animal Husbandry	5.93	99	7.55	108
8.	Forest	1.21	400	1.25	306
9.	Sericulture	6.23	250	5.04	198
10.	Industries and Commerce	13.07	454	11.87	640
11.	Roads and Communications	44.56	39 Km.	42.44	26 Km
12.	Fisharies	0.24	24	0.24	24

#### **District Legal Aid Committee**

The Legal Aid Committee is functioning in the district since 1983 to provide free legal aid to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Under this scheme, the court fee stamp and advocate fees are paid by the department. During 1983 ten Scheduled Caste persons and one Scheduled Tribe person got benefited under this scheme for which the amount spent was Rs.1,558 and during 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries was 60 and the amount spent was Rs.6,466. The details of the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred are given in the following table.

**Table 16.7a**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rupees)
1990-91	33	4,815
1991-92	37	5,811
1992-93	21	4,841
1993-94	31	3,341

#### **Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation**

This corporation was established in 1975 with the main objective of improving the economic conditions of the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The District Office of this

corporation came into existence in 1979. The corporation assists those who are eligible for taking up self-employment and provide financial assistance of Rs.3,000 per head as subsidy and Rs. 8,750 as seed money at 4 percent interest and the remaining amount is mobilized through Nationalised Banks. The corporation has powers to provide loan facility ranging from Rs.10,000 to Rs.35,000 per beneficiary. The corporation can also sanction loan up to a maximum of Rs.20,000 for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural labourers for the purchase of land and 50 percent of the sanctioned amount is given as subsidy. The corporation also renders financial assistance for irrigation borewells, setting up of cycle shops, purchase of bullock carts and for setting up of petty shops and also it trains eligible persons in handloom weaving; motor driving; dairying; radio and television repair and such other economic activities.

#### **Land Ownership Scheme**

Under this scheme, the corporation provides Rs.20,000 for the purchase of two acres of dry land or one acre of wet land for the landless scheduled castes and scheduled tribes agricultural labourers. The assistance is in the form of 50 percent subsidy and 50 percent term loan which is repayable in 10 equal annual instalments at 6 percent interest per annum, to be purchased from non Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe owners.

#### **Borewell Scheme**

According to this scheme, the corporation provides individual irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes owning two to seven acres of land. Each beneficiary will get 75 percent of the cost to a maximum of Rs.30,000 in the form of subsidy and the remaining in the form of loan through the bank; but there is a condition attached that there should not be any successful irrigation well having good yield of water within the radius of 825 feet.

#### **Self Employment Scheme**

This scheme provides self-employment facilities to the educated and uneducated Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribe youth of urban and rural areas, with a stress on the latter. Some of the main occupations that can be taken up under this scheme are weaving; spinning of silk; repairing of typewriters; dairying; leather work; cycle shop; opening of petty shops; and such other occupations. Financial assistance is provided in the form of loans through the nationalized banks to an extent of Rs.25,000 and 33.33 percent of which limited to a maximum of Rs.3,000 is given as subsidy and the beneficiary has to bear five percent of the total investment. In order to own Autoriksha, the eligible candidate will be given Rs.3,000 as subsidy and 25 percent of the loan sanctioned as seed money and the remaining amount in the form of loan through banks.

#### **I S B Scheme**

Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of loans is given where the expenditure of the unit exceeds Rs.35,000 subject to a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs. The corporation sanctions 20 percent of the total loan to sanctioned subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000 as seed money. The beneficiary has to pay two percent service charges. Besides this, the beneficiary has to bear five percent of the total investment and the remaining amount in the form of loan is sanctioned either by the bank or by the Karnataka State Financial Corporation.

**Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme**

This scheme is introduced with the main intention of putting an end to the Devadasi system and to rehabilitate Devadasis so as to make them lead a normal life in the society on par with other women and to become self sufficient, after giving up the Devadasi profession. Under this programme various schemes are being taken up to promote self-employment. A maximum financial assistance of Rs.12,000 is sanctioned, 50 percent of which, subject to a maximum of Rs.6,000 is given as subsidy and the remaining 50 percent in the form of loan through banks. Besides this, Devadasi women are given financial assistance to an extent of Rs.30,000 for land purchase and 50 percent of it, subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000 is given as subsidy and the remaining 50 percent, that is a maximum of Rs.15,000 is sanctioned as seed money loan.

**Rehabilitation of Scavengers**

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the family members of the Scavengers of the Corporation and Municipalities to take up economic activities. According to this scheme, 50 percent of the expenditure of the unit subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000, is given as subsidy and 15 percent of the expenditure as seed money by the corporation and the remaining 35 percent is sanctioned in the form of loan through nationalized banks.

**Assistance for petty Business**

According to this scheme, financial assistance in the form of loan to an extent of Rs 500 to Rs.1,000 at 4 percent rate of interest, is given to the select venders like those who are selling fruits, flowers and vegetables in the streets who belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes specially those who are living in urban slums. Besides this to carry out business using pushcarts, a seed money loan of Rs.1,800 at four percent rate of interest, which should be repaid with in 40 weeks will be sanctioned by the corporation. If 50 percent of the loan is repaid within the stipulated period, the remaining 50 percent of the loan is treated as subsidy. If the loan is not repaid within the stipulated period, the benefit of subsidy is not extended in such cases.

**Training Scheme**

Under this programme, during the year 1993-94, the target was to train 225 unemployed educated youth in various occupations. Besides this, training was imparted to 205 persons in subjects like typewriting, shorthand, Radio and Television, Motor Driving and Computer Programming through selected institutions and a monthly stipend was also sanctioned to the candidates and the amount spent towards this programme was Rs.5.39 lakhs.

Many voluntary organizations also have taken up welfare programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 1957, the Vanitha Seva Samaj of Dharwad had taken up programmes to improve the social and economic conditions of the depressed castes and for the residents of the Kuruba colonies which included such facilities like mid-day meals to school children and educating the people about physical and mental hygiene.

Babu Jagjivan Ram Trust was formed at Hubli under the presidentship of NY Jogannanvar to take up some constructive programmes to improve social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides conducting programmes like communitiy organization people contact,



social education, health education and legal education, it has also taken up community health programme and cultural development programme with the help of locally available resources.

### **Welfare of Backward Classes**

During the 12th century, the social reform movement was initiated by Basaveshwara. The non-brahmins had a new type of education and began to demand for social equality. Their demand was supported during the 19th century by the Prarthna Samaj of Mumbai in Dharwad district and the Theosophical Society was started at Dharwad. A movement was started under the leadership of the Veerashaivas in Dharwad demanding better opportunities in Government appointments. The Veerashaiva Vidyabhivridhi Sangha (1883) and also Veerashaiva Mahasabha (1904) which were started in Dharwad made an intensive efforts for backward class development. They took up various activities such as opening of Educational Institutions, providing scholarships to the students and opening of hostels. The Veerashaivas organised conferences frequently and awakened people. The Maratha Vidyabhivridhi Mandala was started at Dharwad in 1897 and subsequently they started a hostel at Dharwad. The K.L.E.Society was started at Belgaum in 1916. Besides these, a non-Brahmin parishat was organised under the leadership of Sir Siddappa Kambali and its first conference was held at Hubli in 1920. The Muslims, the Jains and the Marathas supported this movement, Facilities for education and employment were increased for the backward classes. After 1930, the Indian National Congress took up all these activities. (see chapter 2 for details).

In 1953, the Government of India appointed Kaka Kalelkar Commission to identify the backward classes and also to decide about reservation to be provided for Educational and Employment purposes. Since the recommendation of this commission was not satisfactory, the Government of India issued an order to State Governments to appoint suitable Commissions of their own for the protection of interests of Backward Classes. The Government of Karnataka issued an order in 1958 to reserve 75 percent of the seats in Educational institutions for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But this order was set aside by the Supreme Court. Again in 1959, the Karnataka Government issued an order reserving 65 percent seats in educational institutions for Backward Classes. This order was again struck down by the Supreme Court. The State Government appointed a committee in 1960 under the chairmanship of Dr.R.Nagana Gowda. The order of reservation passed by the State Government on the basis of this recommendation was set aside by the State High Court in 1960. As a result of this, the Government appointed the Karnataka Backward Class Commission under the chairmanship of L.G.Havanur in 1972. As per its recommendations the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities came into existence in 1977 and under its control the offices at the District Level were also started. Prior to this, the Welfare Programmes of the Backward Classes and Minorities was looked after by the Social Welfare Department itself. when the implementation of the Havanur Commission report was questioned in the Supreme Court, the State Government gave an undertaking to the Supreme Court that the State Government would constitute a commission soon. Thus, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission under the chairmanship of Justice B.Venkataswamy. The Commission submitted its Report in 1986. But due to various reasons, the State Government did not implement its recommendations and issued an interim order for a period of three years, and appointed another one-man commission under Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy. Though this commission submitted its report to the Government in 1989, it has not been given to effect and the interim order continues. According to this order, the backward classes have been classified into five categories and the details of reservation are furnished in the following table.

**Table 16.7b : Table indicating details of groupwise division of Backward Classes as on 1986**

Sl.No. Backward Classes	Total Family income from all sources	Percentage of reservations as enunciated under the Constitution	
		15(4)	16(4)
1. 'A' Group	No income-limit	5	1
2. 'B' Group	upto 10,000	15	13
3. 'C' Group	upto 10,000	16	16
4. 'D' Group	upto 10,000	9	11
5. 'E' Group (Special Backward Group)	upto 8,000	-	-

The various decisions taken by the Government with regard to this question in recent years have been set aside by the courts and as a result of this the order of 1986 is in force, to a great extent.

#### **Welfare programmes**

In order to help continue their education and to bring them up to the level of students of higher attainments, the Backward Classes and Minority students are provided hostel facilities, and such other facilities like award of prize money to inmates of hostel, payment of scholarships etc. Besides these, the department is also providing bedding to pre-matric hostel inmates, financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the construction of hostels, supplying of sports materials to hostels payment of stipends to candidates who take up training in typewriting and stenography and such other facilities. During 1980, there were two pre-matric boys hostels in each of the taluks of Dharwad, Hubli, Byadgi, Gadag, Hangal, Mundargi and Shiggaon and one post-matric hostel each in each of the taluks of Dharwad, Gadag, Hubli and Ranibennur. There was one post-matric hostel for girls in each of the taluks of Dharwad and Hubli.

During 1990-91 there were 56 pre-matric hostels in the district which were functioning at Gadag, Uppina Betgeri and Alnavara in Dharwad taluk; Ghantikeri, Gopanakoppa, Bhairidevarakoppa, Rayamala and Byahatti in Hubli taluk; Hulikote, Mulgunda and Kadadi in Gadag taluk; Jirur, Thilavalli and Arakeshwara in Hangal taluk; Rajenahalli, Gutthala and Yelagachhi in Haveri taluk; Gudageri in Kundagol taluk; Velalur, Kolanahalli, Hirevaddatti, Singatalur and Dambala in Mundargi taluk; Mushigeri, Gajendragada, Hirehala and Naregal in Nargund taluk; Harangiri, Aremallapura and Halageri in Ranibennur taluk; Thevaramallihalli and Yelavagi in Savanur taluk; Lakshmeswara and Bellatti in Shirhatti taluk; Bankapur, Shishuvinala and Dhundasi in Shiggaon taluk and pre-matric girls hostels at Gadag; Haveri; Hubli and Shirhatti. Besides this there were 5 post-matric hostels 13 DT hostels and 44 aided hostels in the district.

**Table 16.8 : Indicates details of Physical and Financial achievements under different schemes for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93**

Sl.No.	Schemes	Number of Beneficiaries		Amount of Expenditure (in lakh rupees)	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Pre-Matric Student Scholarship ('A' Group)	4,990	4,456	4.41	3.58
2.	Post-Matric Student Scholarship ('A' Group)	1,476	1,443	4.53	4.45
3.	Additional expenditure on extra boarding for Post-Matric 'A' Group Students	370	370	5.00	6.58
4.	Pre-Matric Student Homes	2000	1,900	63.08	86.10
5.	Post-Matric Student Homes	525	301	12.65	17.57
6.	Pre-Matric Student Scholarships	17,990	19,830	15.05	15.67
7.	Post-Matric Student Scholarships	10,393	9,353	24.63	25.66
8.	Financial Assistance for private students Hostels belonging to Backward Classes	678	829	7.58	9.27
9.	Financial Assistance for the construction of public student Homes	4	9	10.92	22.81
10.	Fee Concessions	34,081	42,000	39.00	48.03
11.	Stipend to students for undergoing training in Typing and Shorthand	35	30	0.20	0.21
12.	Encouragement for those in Private Student Homes	450	153	20.00	7.09

The amount spent under the various welfare programmes and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1992-93 are as follows. (The number of beneficiaries is given in the brackets). Pre-matric Scholarships to backward class students under B,C, D and E Groups Rs.16.03 lakhs (17,392); Pre-matric scholarship to backward class students under A group - Rs.2.15 lakhs (2,800); Post-matric scholarship for backward class students under B,C, D and E Groups - Rs.12.34 lakhs (1,275); Post-matric scholarship - Rs.2 lakhs (660); maintenance of Pre-matric hostels - Rs.96.25 lakhs (66); Improvement of hostels - Rs.4.10 lakhs (12); Payment of extra board and lodging charges for post matric students Rs.8 lakhs; Award of incentives to students - Rs.0.115 lakhs (86); Post-matric scholarship for 'A' Group - Rs.1.20 lakhs (566) and during 1993-94; Payment of Scholarship to 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E' Groups - Rs.22.74 lakhs (7,580) and stipend to those who are undergoing training in typewriting and stenography - Rs.0.22 lakhs (55).

In order to train the Backward class women in tailoring and enable them to earn their livelihood, three tailoring training centres were started in the district. The District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities is the competent authority to implement this scheme. During 1991-92; sixty women were trained for which the amount spent by the department was Rs.45,000 and 60 women were

trained in each of the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 for which the amount spent was Rs.47,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively.

### **Backward Classes Development Corporation**

The Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd., came into existence in 1977 as per the recommendations of Karnataka Backward Classes Commission and its district office started functioning since August 1977. During 1986 a separate Development Corporation was established to take up the Welfare Programmes of the minorities. Under the 'Chaitanya' Margin money Loan scheme; the Backward Classes Development Corporation provides loans for Backward Classes under 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' Group for those whose family annual income is below Rs.6,000 for starting industries, business and service occupations in co-ordination with the banks. The Corporation provides margin money of 50 percent of loan up to Rs.5,000; 30 percent of loan from Rs.5,001 to Rs.10,000 and 20 percent of loan from Rs.10,001 to Rs.15,000 out of the loan sanctioned by the banks. The total number of beneficiaries from all the taluks under this scheme was 545 during 1992-93 and 905 during 1993-94 for which the amount spent was Rs.16.45 lakhs and Rs.34.52 lakhs respectively. Besides this the unemployed youth coming under 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' Group of Backward Classes and those whose family annual income is Rs.6,000 and below were given training free of cost in driving autorikshaws, for light and heavy vehicles and apart from getting them license, a stipend of Rs.200 per month is also given during the period of training. Under this scheme, 16 unemployed youth during 1992-93 and 36 during 1993-94 were trained as recognised drivers for which the amount spent was Rs.3,300 and Rs.11,731 respectively.

### **Minority Development Corporation**

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation was established in 1986 for the upliftment of religious minorities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsees. The Corporation assists the minority families whose annual income is Rs.6,000 and below for their economic development under Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme to take up handicraft works, business, service occupations and for such other purposes in co-ordination with the banks. The corporation provides the margin money of 50 percent of loan up to Rs.5,000; 5001 to 10,000 30 percent of Loan, and 20 percent from Rs.10,001 to Rs.50,000 out of the loan sanctioned by the banks for which it charges an interest of 4 percent. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme and the amount spent on this are given in the following table.

**Table 16.8a : Indicating the details of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred under the Minorities Development Scheme**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)
1991-92	94	2.40
1992-93	540	13.60
1993-94	905	35.52

The corporation provides training in driving through recognised Motor vehicle driving training schools for the unemployed youth free of cost and also it pays a stipend of Rs.200 per month during

the period of training The number of beneficiaries under this scheme and the amount spent on this are given in the following table.

**Table 16.8b : Indicating details of the beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under the Scheme of Student Scholarships for the unemployed youth among the Minorities**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)
1991-92	23	6,900
1992-93	30	9,000
1993-94	40	12,000

Candidates who are selected from the rural areas will be given a stipend of Rs.120 per month and local candidates will be paid Rs.40 per month.

During 1992-93; 83 candidates were trained and the amount spent towards their stipend and for stationeries was Rs.27,950. During 1993-94; 12 candidates were trained for Banking Service Recruitment Competitive examinations for which the amount spent was Rs.3000.

**Table 16.8c : Gives the details of the beneficiaries and expenditure incurred for training the students from Minorities appearing for the Competitive Examinations.**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rupees)
1983-84	61	12,796
1985-86	67	14,252
1987-88	125	12,638
1990-91	59	4,523
1992-93	83	27,950
1993-94	(Competitive Examinations not held)	

### **District Sarvodaya Scheme**

This scheme, which was one of the pet schemes of Mahatma Gandhi, was brought into effect by the Bombay Government in 1948 in rural areas. The present four district of Karnataka (Dharwad; Belgaum; Bijapur and Uttara Kannada) were comprised in the Mumbai State at that time. During 1949, the Sarvodaya Committee of the Mumbai State was constituted under the presidentship of Morarji Desai and T.S.Nayak of Karnataka, was also there in the committee. About 30 to 50 most backward villages were selected from each of the 24 districts of the state and a well trained sincere worker was appointed there. In those villages, activities with regard to Khadi and village industries, eradication of untouchability, Prevention of alcoholism, village hygiene education and health were initiated. Accordingly; 42 most backward villages of the Malnad region in Dharwad taluk was selected and out of these; 14 villages were uninhabited. This part had abundant fallow land which resulted in them being breeding places for malaria and influenza. In spite of 40 inches of rainfall, there was scarcity of drinking water

during the summer. There were no medical facilities. The residents were unenthusiastic and very much disheartened. Viewed in this background the Sarvodaya Programme came as a boon to the people of this area. Initially N.K.Kalasapur was the convenor of this programme and when he went abroad, Narasimha Dabade became the convenor. This region was surrounded by an area of about 100 square miles and the programme which was started during June 1949 continued till 1957. The main centre of this was Aravattige village with a population of 47 and the cultivable land was only 45 acres. The first programme taken up was agriculture and then health and thereafter Tennant Farming Society was established for which Rs.79,880 was sanctioned. The destitutes and the most backward class families were given shelter for living and also agricultural implements. A Co-Operative Housing Society was started and 18 houses were constructed and handed over to them. By the time the Sarvodaya Scheme came to an end (1957) there were 60 constructed houses, 42 huts and 560 acres of cultivable land and the village population was 520. A sum of Rupees 1,07,200 was sanctioned for the second colony scheme at Holathikote village. By 1957, the population of the village was 370 with 539 acres of cultivable land, available at their disposal.

On the same lines, Tenant Farming Society was established without any special Government aid at Kumbara Kop and at Varavanaagalani villages and about 5,000 acres of fallow land of that region were brought under cultivation. Much importance was given to primary education in these villages and 26 primary schools and two Balawadis came to be established in 1956, with the purpose of propagating education, Sarvodaya Educational Trust was started at Alnavara with 16 students in the beginning and today it has two Pre-university colleges and four schools. This region was notorious for Malaria and necessary medicines were delivered to the very doors of the people in the village. During 1957, 15 wells were dug for providing drinking water and 86 families were helped for the construction of houses and 26 pathways were also constructed.

As a result of this Sarvodaya Scheme, many destitutes are leading a peaceful life their economic conditions have also been improved and untouchability has been eradicated. Because of this, the District Development Board gave a prize money of Rs.550 to the Aravattige village in 1954. When Karnataka Government came into being in 1956 this scheme was discontinued during 1957.

#### **Pre-Examination Training Centre**

This training centre started functioning at Dharwad in October, 1983 and it is providing facilities for Coaching of Backward Class Candidates appearing for various competitive examinations conducted by the Karnataka Public Service Commission; Union Public Service Commission and other Recruiting Agencies like Banking service Recruitment Board etc. This Coaching centre is located at the head quarters of the Universities and the jurisdiction of each coaching centre is within the jurisdiction of the respective Universities. The period of coaching is four months in every coaching centre and the maximum intake is 50 and out of this 40 will be selected from the rural areas and 10 from the urban areas.

#### **Women and Child Welfare**

There was a special awakening about the women welfare in the public life by the activities of the Parthana Samaj and the Congress in Dharwad district. Inspired by the speech of Maharshi Karve of the Parthana Samaj, Bhagirathi Bai Puranik who was a child widow started Mahila Seva Samaj at Dharwad in 1928 for the destitute women. The Bhagini Samaj founded at Hubli by the efforts of

Dr.Hardikar and Umabai Kundapur began to spread everywhere. The Akkana Balagas also worked for the cause of women welfare.

The Women and Child Welfare Department has formulated various programmes for the welfare of women and children. The department has now the intention of involving them in important economic activities and to provide them equality and social justice and also to create an environment to feel that they are not meant to be begetting children, but also they are entitled for human respects. The department has the objective of putting forth efforts for the all round development of children. The department has also formulated various programmes for their protection, against their exploitation, and for their social, cultural and educational development and such other areas. Besides, it has also given more importance to train women in income generating activities to improve their standard of living and also to raise the income of the weaker sections of the society. The department has given priority for voluntary organizations to take up developmental programmes for children. Besides this, efforts are being made to work against superstitions and such other social evils through public opinion and by creating an awakening in the minds of the people.

Earlier to 1987, this department was called Social Welfare Department. At the district level, the Assistant Director has been vested with the responsibility of implementing various programmes and also to enforce the following Acts and Rules; The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929; the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956 the Probation of Offenders Act 1958; the Dowry Prohibition Act 1964; The Devadasi Dedication (Prevention) Act 1982 and Juvenile Justice Act 1986. As per the Government order issued on the 8th December 1987, the Assistant Director of Women and Child Welfare, the Circle Inspector of Police and the Tahashildar are the Dowry Prohibition Officers in their respective jurisdictions.

The year 1970 has been declared as 'SAARC GIRLS YEAR' and the subsequent decade as ' SAARC FEMALE BABY DECADE'. In order to raise the social and economic standards of female children, sanction has been accorded to implement various programmes which are discussed briefly as below.

#### **Observation Home (Remand Home)**

The Remand Home is functioning at Dharwad since 1980 as per the Karnataka Children's Act 1964 and the Rules there under. This Act was changed as Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and the nomenclature of the Remand Home has been changed as Observaiton Homes since 1989-90. As per this Act, the neglected, the victimized, the uncontrollable children and Juvenile offenders are kept in this Home and their behaviour, conduct, background and the antecedents are investigated in detail. When the detailed reports in this regard are submitted to the Juvenile Court,by the probation officers, the court decides about their rehabilitation. As per this Act there were 110 boys and 26 girls during 1991-92, 87 boys and 32 girls, during 1992-93 and 77 boys and 44 girls during 1993-94 in the Observation Home and the amount spent on them during these three years was Rs.94,819, Rs.85,653 and Rs.69,582 respectively.



**Table 16.9 : Details of Wards enrolled in the Remand Home at Dharwad for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94**

Year	Opening Numbers		Number of wards enrolled		Number wards reformed		Number of wards released to parents		No. of wards who escaped		No. of members at the end of the year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1991-92	10	9	100	17	32	19	62	3	8	0	8	4
1992-93	8	4	81	28	24	10	50	10	3	3	12	9
1993-94	12	9	65	35	25	15	33	22	7	0	12	7

#### **Observation Home, Ranibennur**

This institution came into existence in 1980 with the main objective of providing shelter, protection and education for the orphan, destitute, victimized and children who cannot be controlled by the parents. These children will be helped in shaping them as good citizens by shunning their inferiority complex through suggestions, instructions and guidance. The children are provided with food, clothing and bedding in this institution and if necessary they are sent to schools and colleges to continue their education. On the whole, this institution is playing an important role in the society. The details of the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred, for this purpose during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are furnished in the following table.

**Table 16.9a**

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure( in Rs)
1991-92	71	4,90,186
1992-93	72	3,66,644
1993-94	63	5,30,011

A school for Juvenile Offenders has been started at Dharwad in 1931 and it is functioning under the control of Superintendent of Juvenile Prisons. Admission is restricted to boys only and it is providing sports and recreational facilities. During 1992-93 there were four boys and during 1993-94 there were three boys in this school for which the amount spent was Rs.2,104 and Rs.1,920 respectively.

During 1992-93 as per the Probation of Offenders Act, there were 12 cases through five courts and out of this, seven were released; three were given punishment; one was fined and one case was not decided. During the same year, there were five cases of further enquiries of the former inmates. An amount of Rs.36,539 and 39,524 were respectively spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

#### **Special Nutrition Programme**

The Government has undertaken Special Nutrition Programme to make good the deficiency in nutritional food among the children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing mothers from families residing in urban slums and in tribal areas. The number of children benefited under this programme

during 1992-93 was as follows: Haveri town-650, Byadgi town-900, Byadgi tribal areas-600, Annigeri-950 and Nargund town-900 and the total amount spent on this was Rs.6.04 lakhs. During the year 1993-94, the total number of beneficiaries (including children and nursing mothers) from Haveri, Byadgi, Annigeri and Nargund was 4,000 for which the amount spent by the government was Rs.3.96 lakhs. The following table gives details of special nutrition programme, undertaken, the beneficiaries, and the expenditure incurred, for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94.

**Table 16.9b : Details of the number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure under Special Nutrition Programme for the years 1992-93 and 93-94**

Sl.No.	Taluk	1992-93		1993-94	
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs).
1.	Dharwad(Urban)	7,344	3,57,315	7,354	7,45,493
2.	Dharwad(Rural)	10,205	5,00,690	11,367	6,57,453
3.	Gadag	20,210	11,79,798	12,544	11,60,062
4.	Hangal	8,985	3,80,939	8,923	4,97,556
5.	Hirekerur	16,608	8,89,422	14,354	9,27,289
6.	Hubli	8,949	4,42,122	9,554	5,06,083
7.	Kalghatgi	4,422	1,92,784	4,703	2,29,442
8.	Mundargi	7,559	4,78,735	7,243	4,41,974
9.	Ranibennur	21,214	11,45,882	21,336	11,33,465
10.	Ron	16,718	8,77,767	16,460	8,36,415
11.	Savanur	4,968	5,86,019	10,944	6,96,262
12.	Shiggaon	10,396	11,16,444	11,587	4,84,997
13.	Shirhatti	12,403	8,30,719	12,845	6,92,773

(This Programmes were not implemented in the remaining taluks of the district)

### **Integrated Child Development Scheme**

Under this scheme, special nutritious food is distributed through the Anganawadis to the undernourished pregnant and postnatal women and children between 0-6 years of age and it also provides informal education for children of the age group 3-6 years, free of cost. During 1976-77 this scheme was initiated in 88 villages in Dharwad rural and nutritious food was distributed to children and women through Anganawadis and then during 1982-83 nutritious food was distributed through 101 Anganawadis in Gadag taluk, 130 Anganawadis in Hangal taluk, 116 Anganawadis in Hirekerur taluk, 145 Anganawadis in Ranibennur taluk and 88 Anganawadis in Shirhatti Taluk. During 1983-84, 52 Anganawadis in Mundargi taluk in 1985-86, 85 Anganawadis in Ron taluk and 36 Anganawadis in Hubli, in 1989-90, 25 Anganawadis in Savanur and 61 Anganawadis in Shiggaon and 100 Anganawadis in Dharwad were started.

**Table 16.9 (c) : Details indicating the number of beneficiaries who availed facilities under Samagra Balavikasa Schemes and the corresponding expenditures incurred for three years**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure ( Rs.in lakhs)
1991-92	455	5.72
1992-93	313	3.12
1993-94	659	6.58

The number of beneficiaries under the scheme of the distribution of nutritious food for the selected women and children in the villages where Anganawadis are located during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are indicated in table no 16.9(d).

**Table 16.9d**

Beneficiaries	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Children from 6 months to 2 years	52,378	52,954	59,022
Children from 3 years to 6 years	63,336	66,901	65,151
Pregnant Women	8,654	9,819	10,689
Maternity Benefit	8,422	9,911	10,900

### Protection for destitute and orphan children

As per the Programme of Government of India, those voluntary organizations, which give protection, education and rehabilitation for the destitute and orphaned children of the age group 5-12 years will be given 45 percent of the total maintenance expenses by the Government of India and 45 percent by the State Government and the remaining 10% is to be contributed by the organizations. This Programme came into being in the district from 1.4.1980 and it was started only in four taluks, namely, Byadgi, Hirekerur, Haveri and Shiggaon through which 218 boys and 82 girls were benefited and the department had spent Rs.4.82 lakhs on this. During 1992-93 Byadgi (36/14), Dharwad (25/-), Gadag (-/25); Hangal (50/-); Haveri (32/68); Hirekerur (100/-); Hubli (25/-); Kalghatgi (25/-); Kundgol (33/17); Mundargi (47/3); Nargund (25/-); Navalgund (25/-); Ranibennur (-/25); Ron (25/-); Savanur (12/38); Shiggaon(50/-) Shirahatti(50/-); and Dharwad Rural (13/12) boys and girls were rescued and protected. The first figure in the bracket indicates the number of boys and the second figure the number of girls. A total of 576 boys and 202 girls were benefited, for which the amount spent was Rs.10 lakhs by the Central Government and Rs.5,50,734 by the State Government. During 1993-94 there were 22 cottages in the district and the number of boys and girls, who were benefited respectively were 576 and 202. The corresponding expenditure incurred was Rs. 13,60,168 out of the Central Government funds and Rs. 4,74,164 out of State Government fund. It is to be noted that this scheme was transferred by the Central Government to State Government with effect from 1.4.1992.

### Grihakalyana Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance is arranged through nationalized banks for women of economically weaker sections in the urban areas whose annual family income is less than Rs.3,600 to

start their own small scale industries, business or any other income generating activity which will supplement the family income. Out of the loan sanctioned by the bank, 25 percent of the loan is paid as subsidy by the department. This scheme was started in the district during 1976-77. The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent towards financial assistance under this scheme during various years are as follows: 1998-99 (35- Rs.30,000); 1991-92(160- Rs.2 lakhs); 1992-93(150-Rs.1,98,400) 1993-94 (105- Rs.1,35,600).

### **Childcare Centres for Employed Women**

This scheme envisages opening of Child Care centres in rural areas with the objective of taking good care of small children of working women engaged in agricultural and other professional avocations, by extending financial assistance. As per the scheme children below three years of age would be provided shelter as well as better environment, thereby ensuring healthy development of these children and also to ensure prevention of infant mortality. In the year 1992-93 there were 53 such centres, with each centre having 25 infants. Totally 1,325 children availed this facility and the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5,54,474 for this purpose. Similarly during 1993-94 there were 37 Centres and 925 children got benefited at a cost of Rs. 3,08,148.

### **Maternity Assistance to Landless Agricultural Female Labourers and Women Handloom Weavers.**

During confinement, Landless Agricultural Labourers and women handloom weavers have to face the problem of lack of medical aid, scarcity of nutritious food and such other problems. In order to provide social security to them the Karnataka Government sanctioned the scheme of payment of maternity allowance. This allowance is paid at the rate of Rs.300 for the first two deliveries. The Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centre and Primary Health Units are competent to sanction this allowance. This scheme has come into force since April 1984. This scheme is applicable to those agricultural labourers who are working on daily wages or on contract basis, and women handloom weavers or agricultural labourers. The applicant must be a resident of Karnataka for a continuous period of three years. This allowance is paid at the rate of Rs.100 per month for three months including the period before and after delivery and for the first two children only. During the year 1987-88 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 7,490 for which the total amount spent was Rs.22,47,000.

The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent under this scheme during the last three years is given in the following table.

**Table 16.9(e)**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure(in Rs)
1991-92	8,204	24,61,200
1992-93	7,287	21,86,100
1993-94	4,559	13,67,700

### **Childcare Centres**

The State Government is providing grants to registered voluntary organizations to start and maintain creches for children below three years of age, who are born to women agricultural labourers

and to such other working women in rural areas. The main objective of this programme is to provide protection and good environment for their healthy growth and to prevent infant mortality. The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent are given in the following table:

**Table 16.9(f)**

Year	No.of Centres	Exp. (in Rs)
1991-92	50	1,49,126
1992-93	53	1,98,162
1993-94	37	1,12,406

#### **Assistance to the children in Financial Distress**

Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to the children of prostitutes, devadasis; and prisoners who had undergone at least seven years of imprisonment and whose family annual income does not exceed Rs.15,000 to enable them to continue their education. The rate of assistance is Rs.40 per month for 10 months for children studying from 5th to 7th standard; Rs 75 per month for 10 months for children studying from 8th to 10th standard and Rs. 125 per month for 10 months for post matriculation students and it was decided to extend this scheme during 1992-93 to the children of drug addicts, alcoholic victims of such other vices and the same has been implemented during 1993-94. During 1993-94, the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 41 on whom the department has spent Rs.22,150.

#### **Attendance Scholarship for girl students from rural areas**

Under this scheme girl students who successfully complete the examinations from 5th standard to 7th standard with 80 percent attendance will be given a scholarship of Rs.25 per month and for those girls who successfully complete the examinations from 8th standard to 10th standard with 80 percent attendance will be given a scholarship of Rs.50/- per month and the scholarship will be paid for 10 months. Those families whose annual income does not exceed Rs.10,000 get the benefit under this scheme. During 1993-94 and till the end of December 1993; 230 girls studying from 5th standard to 7th standard and 180 girls studying from 8th standard to 10th standard were benefited for which the amount spent was Rs.5,750 and Rs.9,000 respectively.

#### **Destitute widow pension scheme**

Under this scheme, destitute widows who are above 18 years of age and whose family annual income is less than Rs.1,500 will be granted a pension of Rs.50 per month as a measure of social security. The Tahashildars of the concerned taluks are the competent Authorities to implement this scheme. This facility was availed by 178 destitute widows in the district, by incurring an expenditure of Rs.8,900

#### **Scheme for rag pickers and street children**

The State Government has sanctioned a scheme to provide night shelters for rag pickers and street children. The purpose of this scheme is to provide shelters for rag pickers and street children in the age group of 6 to 14 years for their stay during night and also to provide medical check-up; non-

formal education and recreational facilities. This scheme is implemented through voluntary organisations. The voluntary organisations which take up this programme will be given financial assistance of 90 percent of the estimated expenditure by the Government and the remaining 10 percent will have to be borne by the Organisation concerned. The Inner Wheel Organisation which was started in 1974 was the first to take up this programme by identifying such children and it is giving financial assistance to take up occupations suitable to their aptitude. But it is not availing any financial aid from the Government.

### **Balamandiras**

In order to rehabilitate children sent from Courts, Juvenile Justice Boards, such children will be admitted to Balamandiras and they will be given education upto 7th standard. These children will also be given vocational training in various crafts such as carpentry, weaving, tailoring, printing and shoe making. Children who are studying in high schools will be sent to regular schools. This scheme was started in the district in 1984 and there were 18 Balamandiras in the state of which five was for girls. In Dharwad district a Balamandira for boys was functioning at Gadag and a Balamandira for girls was functioning at Hubli. The main objective of this institution is to rehabilitate children under the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and the rules thereunder and to provide them vocational training. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme and the amount spent on them are given in the following table.

**Table 16.9(g)**

Year	Beneficiaries	Exp. (in Rs.)
1991-92	119	4,78,875
1992-93	76	4,00,228
1993-94	56	3,71,612

### **Fit Person Institutions**

The voluntary organizations functioning under the Juvenile Justice Act has been recognized by the Government as Fit Person Institutions. A sum of Rs.100 per month per child for food and 75 percent of the total expenditure incurred for clothing, bedding, medical assistance, education, recreation and such other items will be given as grant by the Government to the voluntary institution. Apart from 10 fit person institutions in the state, the Government is running two fit person institutions which are functioning attached to the observation homes at Dharwad and at Ranibennur.

The Fit Person Institution of Ranibennur was started in 1980. It admits orphaned destitute children having criminal attitude and who cannot be controlled by the parents with the main objective of reforming them to make them useful citizens in the society by minimising the inferiority complex that they had developed, through suggestions, instructions and guidance and by providing them food; shelter and education. This institution is playing a significant role in the society.

### **Anganawadi Training Centre**

The Anganawadi training centre started functioning at Dharwad since 1989-90 with the main objective of imparting training to Anganawadi workers and Anganawadi helpers. This training centre conducts three months training and orientation Training to Anganawadi workers and helpers. During the period of training, the Anganawadi workers are paid a stipend of Rs.75 per month. Generally the intake per training batch is 50. During the year of commencement of the training centre. 320 workers were trained by incurring an expenditure of Rs.2,49,121. The talukwise number of Anganawadi centres in the district is as follows; Dharwad 150; Gadag-253; Hangal-130; Hirekerur-162; Hubli-206; Kalghatagi-59; Mundargi-91; Ranibennur-217; Ron-194; Savanur-125; Shiggaon-146 and Shirhatti-139. During 1992-93, 187 Anganawadi workers were trained for a period of three months. An amount of Rs.85,644 was spent during 1993-94, 378 Anganawadi workers were trained for a period of three months and 215 Anganawadi workers were given 20 days orientation training for which an expenditure of Rs.2,91,929 was incurred.

An Anganawadi training centre started functioning at Gajendragad in the year 1985 and the centre is imparting training and reorientation training programme for Anganawadi workers.

During 1991-92; 209 Anganawadi workers were trained for 3 months at a cost of Rs. 2,99,862 and during 1992-93, 176 were given training for three months. and during 1993-94 231 were given three months training. The amount spent was Rs.2,25,533 and Rs.3,65,936 respectively.

### **Vocational Training**

Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to women whose family annual income is below Rs. 2,400 to undergo training in various vocational courses like tailoring, typewriting and embroidery work. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 22 during 1989-90 and 17 during 1990-91 for which the amount spent was Rs. 4,376, Rs. 3,902 respectively. In order to impart training for women on such aspects as nutrition, child care, small savings, environmental protection, eradication of illiteracy, family welfare etc., Camps were organized at the Anganawadi centres of Dharwad, Gadag, Hangal, Hubli, Ranibennur, Ron, Shiggaon and Shirhatti and during 1990-91 and 1992-93 the number of women benefited was 2,501 and 2,349 respectively.

### **Rehabilitation Programme for Devadasis**

The Government has permitted starting a scheme for the rehabilitation of Devadasis. The main objective of this programme is to train them in different vocations and to make them economically self dependent. The registered voluntary organization will be given a financial assistance of Rs.One lakh maximum to impart training and to establish productive units. It also gives financial assistance to conduct awareness camps in health check-up, literacy and about the evils of Devadasi system.

The Women and Child Development Corporation started the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme for the first time in the district and the scheme has a target of imparting training so as to enable them to take up vocations for 250 devadasi women. It is providing training in handloom, weaving of wool and silk and leatherwork. The scheme had a target of enabling 600 devadasi women to take up self employment. Rupees one crore is reserved for this purpose and out of this, the corporation provides a financial assistance of Rs.60 lakhs and the remaining Rs.40 lakhs is provided as loan through the banks.



### **Special Component Plan**

Under this plan, 20 percent of the budget has been reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Government has noticed that this amount has not been spent due to various reasons and it has transferred this fund to the various departments to utilise it effectively. The departments are coming out with schemes to spend the amount for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A sum of Rs.123 lakhs that has been allotted to the concerned departments to take up the programmes such as water supply, rural housing, nutrition, horticulture, agriculture, soil conservation etc. with the intention of providing benefit to 5,000 beneficiaries. During 1990-91, 4,597 beneficiaries were covered at a cost of 144 lakh.

On the same lines, a sum of Rs.60 lakhs of the special component plan which is not centralized has been allotted to the departments of Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Sericulture, Rural Industries, Co-operation and Fisheries. The Social Welfare Department has also allotted funds to The Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation and to Lidkar. Out of this amount 2,917 persons have been benefited.

### **TRYSEM Programme**

This Programme which is a part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P) has the main objective of providing vocational training for the young men and women. Its main objective is to impart technical knowledge and training on various vocations for the rural young men and women in the age group 18 to 35 years who are below the poverty line to enable them to take up self employment. The candidates who are selected under this scheme will be imparted training of three to nine months duration in technical vocations of self employment. During the training period, the candidate will be sanctioned a stipend of Rs.350. According to the revised rate, candidates who take up training for self-employment in I.T.I. polytechnic tool room, technological science, agricultural science (Centre or State level) technical training centres run by famous voluntary organizations and other institutions recognized by the state level coordination planning committee will get a monthly stipend of 500 per month. The institutions which impart training will be given an honorarium at the rate of Rs.200 to Rs.300 per month per candidate.

## **VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Women Organizations**

The Vanitha Seva Samaj was started in 1928. Smt. Bhagirathibai Puranik is the founder. She had undergone a great deal of suffering throughout her life after becoming a widow, immediately after she was given in child marriage. She started the Vanitha Seva Samaj to give protection to such girls. She started this by investing her property. This institution was giving training in tailoring, embroidery, weaving, typewriting, music and such other vocational courses, fourteen in all, and also it had a Balawadi, a primary school, a high school, a maternity hospital, a dispensary and a T.C.H. training institution. After 1972, many of the vocational courses were closed due to lack of supervision. At present, this building is in a dilapidated condition. During 1993-94 the number of candidates in various institutions were as follows: Balawadi (50); High school(134); T.C.H(120); and Women Tailoring Training Center (15).

### **Gandhi Shanthi Prathisthana Centre**

It was started at Dharwad in 1968, with a view to serve as a decentralized social organization, it is divided into different sections, namely student and youth sections, Mahilamandala, Makkala okkuta, Hiriyara Vrinda and Gandhi Library. The centre is performing its activities through these five sections. It organised seminars, discussions for students and for interested people on the various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's most favourite principles, such as truth, non-violence, love, simple life, patriotism and dependence on Swadeshi concept. Shakunthala Kurthakoti, the secretary of this centre has a firm belief that at a time when social values are deteriorating fast, the message of Mahatma's may work as a good medicine.

**The Bhagini Seva Samaj** of Dharwad was started during the pre-independence period itself. Initially it was imparting training in tailoring, embroidery, Hindi, Music etc., and arranging lectures on various subjects such as child care and health. At present, it has its own building and it is being used for cultural activities and for performing marriages.

**Bharath Sevak Samaj** situated at Vidyagiri, was started in 1957, and started balawadi calsses, where midday meal was provided for children; training centre for women in tailoring and handicrafts and a rehabilitation centre were also established. Subsequently it took up programmes of making soap-nut powder, candle, jam and such other products and also participated in the exhibition of cottage industries and earned more fame. It has also conducted two year condensed course in S.S.L.C for women and distributed sewing machine to many of its members on instalment basis. The samajas conducts yoga training classes also.

**Shree Sharada Vividhodesha Karyakrama Balaga** was started in 1965 at Choudayyadanapura in Ranibennur taluk. The chief of this Balaga is the State awardee teacher J.M. Rajashekar. The main objective of this Balaga is to bring awareness among the people for reforming them on progressive lines for their social and cultural development. The institution has a good number of members and their self inspired contribution is the basic capital. The activities taken up by this institution are- eye treatment camps, staging dramas in the streets for the awareness of people; bringing out a quarterly journal 'Vichara Tharanga' planting trees and conducting sports competitions etc.

**Bellibettada Bhaginiyara Balaga** which was started at Dharwad in 1980, is creating opportunities for women to bring their hidden talents into light in various fields such as fine arts, music and handicrafts. This Mahila Mandal has taken up various programmes like organising of national festivals, honouring talented S.S.L.C and P.U.C students conducting cultural competitions; identifying the blind and physically handicapped persons of the area and to render suitable assistance to them, staging opposition against atrocities, violence and injustice on women and visiting different historical and religious institutions every year and to have discussions with the Mahila Mandalas there.

**Parisara Vedike** was started at Haveri in 1985 and during the beginning it had programmes like educating people, especially the students on environment, conducting various competitions such as quiz, essay writing and debate, distribution of clothes to school going poor students in rural areas, organizing vanamahotsava in the premises of schools and planting trees on the sides of the roads etc. During the last eight years more than 40,000 saplings have been planted by getting them from forest nurseries. Information about the birds which come on migration to some of the selected areas of this region and statistics are being maintained and sent to Mumbai Prakruthika Itihasa Samste.

**'Manjushree' Mahila Mandal** was started in 1987. This Mahila Mandal not only gives training in tailoring, making of bamboo products and handicraft activities but also maintains a pre-nursery section, library and conduct classes on handicrafts. It has won many prizes. Besides it is orienting the people in the localities and particularly in the dwelling areas of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the need of maintenance of cleanliness and also by having a personal contact with the concerned officers, it is helping them to get facilities such as water supply, drainage system and bus facilities. In the pre-nursery class, there were 80 children and fee is not collected from the poor children. It is staging dramas and celebrating *nadahabba* by collecting funds from its members and from others.

Many of the Mahila Mandals at Dharwad and at Hubli cities are conducting classes in tailoring, embroidery and Hindi, arranging lectures on various aspects like health and child care and providing opportunities for indoor and outdoor games. Besides this, it has taken up activities like production of soapnut powder, Candle, Jam, Chips, Refill, Papad and has participated in many of the exhibitions on cottage industries and won many prizes.

**The Priyadharshini Jana Sevasagara Mandali** at Hubli (1989) imparts training from pre-primary level to college level on physical education, music, drawing, dance and such other fine arts. It has taken up printing work of the required books and copies in Kannada, English, Hindi, Marathi and such other languages. It is also running a residential school for Deaf and dumb children and adolescent blinds for which it is getting aid from the Central Government. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 the strength of deaf and dumb children was 60 and 70 respectively.

**Kamadhenu Mahila Vividha Uddeshagala Sahakari Sangha** was started at Kalghatgi in 1989 with the main intention of enriching economic aptitude among its members and to impart training in tailoring, bamboo products and to provide marketing facilities for the produced goods. Besides, it has also started a ration depot during 1983.

**Priyashreeni Mahila Mandali** was started at Ranibennur in 1989 and in the beginning it was giving training in tailoring for girls, especially many muslim girls were leading their lives by engaging themselves as beedi workers. It was felt that by doing this activity, these girls may suffer from cancer and as such they were brought out from their homes and they were brought to a stage of self-reliance by giving training in tailoring for a period of three to four years. After the completion of this training some girls were given formal training under the 'TRYSEM' scheme of the government.

During 1993-94, there were 117 Mahila Mandalas in the city and rural part of Dharwad taluk and 74 Mahila Mandal in the city and rural part of Hubli taluk. Some of the Mahila Mandals which are functioning constructively in Dharwad are Arunodhaya Mahila Mandal, Akkana Balaga, Gandhinagar; Kalyanagara Mahila Mandala, Kalyanagara; Chethana Mahila Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Vaishali Mahila Sangha, Spurthi Mahila Mandal, Maithri Mahila Mandal, City Colony, Mahila Sangha of the non-teaching staff of the Karnatak University, Vanitha Seva Sharada Mahila Mandal, Rotary inner wheel club, Basaveshwaranagar, Manjushree Mahila Mandal, Malamaddi, Sharada Vikas Mahila Mandal, Sadashivanagar; Mahila Mandal, Veerashaiva Jagrutha Samithi Mahila Vibhaga Sangha, Malamaddi and Navodhaya Mahila Mandal-Navanagar.

Some of the Mahila Mandals which are doing constructive work in the city and rural part of Hubli taluk are Renuka Mahila Mandal, (Kotagonda Hanasi); Akkamahadevi Mahila Manda, (Hebasur); Mahila Mandal;(Noolvi), Akkanabalaga,(Hubli; Baradanagalli), Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Karadi

koppa; Kasthurba Mahila Mandal, Aralikatte; Gramadevatha Mahila Mandal (Byahatti), Veerarani Kittur Chennama Mahila Mandal (Karadi koppa) and Saraswathi Mahila Mandal (Saraswathipura).

Besides Hubli cities many Mahila Mandals are functioning in rural areas also with dedicated involvement. They are Sharada Mahila Mandal, Akkanabhavi; Vishwabharathi Mahila Mandal, Shivalli; Sharada Mahila Mandal, Gadag; Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Narendra; Kasturibai Mahila Mandal, UppinaBetgeri; Saraswathi Mahila Mandal Mummighatti; Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Pudakalakatti; Renuka Devi Mahila Mandal, Karadigudda; Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Marewada; Maheswari Mahila Mandal, Kotur; Renuka Mahila Mandal, Hebballi and Mahila Mandal, Alnavar.

Some of the main activities of these Samajas include conducting classes in tailoring and embroidery, running Balawadis and imparting training on the preparation of various food products and to organize cultural programmes.

### **Welfare of Handicapped**

It has been reported that 10 percent of the population of the country suffers from one or the other type of physical disabilities and Karnataka is no exception. The welfare of the handicapped was not given much attention by the Government prior to independence. However after independence, several programmes have been implemented both by the central and the State Governments. Keeping in mind the welfare of the handicapped and to fulfill their desires and aspirations and for finding quick solutions to their problems, the Government established a separate Directorate on 1.8.1988 and till then the women and child Department was implementing all its programmes. The Director, Department of Welfare of the Disabled, Bangalore is looking after all the welfare programmes of the physically handicapped.

A person who is not having one or more parts of the body under normal condition and by this if he becomes disabled and is incapable of attending to his normal daily routines, by self support, such a person, is called physically handicapped person. The disabled persons are categorized under four groups viz., visually handicapped (blindness); orthopaedically handicapped, hearing impaired and mentally retarded. A music school established at Gadag for the blind by Panchakshari Gawai, who himself was blind and artist Dandavathimath who is educating the mentally retarded children in fine arts are the noteworthy achievements in this field.

### **Educational Programmes**

The State Government is giving scholarships to the disabled children whose family annual income is below Rs.10,000 and who are studying from 1st to 8th standards and also those who are undergoing training in music, painting, Photography, line drawing and such other fine arts. The rate of scholarship for students from standard first to fourth is Rs.25 per month, for those who are studying from fifth standard to ninth standards it is Rs 35 per month. For those disabled students studying from 9th standard and above, the Central Government pays the scholarship ranging from Rs. 85 to a maximum of Rs.240 per month depending upon the nature of the course. In addition to scholarship, the blind students are paid reader's allowance and the orthopaedically handicapped students who have undergone surgery will be paid transportation allowance as per rules. The details of beneficiaries and the expenditure under this scheme during the various years are given in the following table.

**Table 16.9(h)**

Year	State Govt.	Scholarship	Central Govt.	Scholarship
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (in Rs)
1991-92	406	1,69,560	162	1,86,715
1992-93	384	1,63,040	191	1,93,040
1993-94	489	1,97,640	240	2,35,175

The State Government is paying Rs.50 per month as maintenance allowance to those handicapped individuals whose family annual income is less than Rs.6,000 and who have no means of livelihood. In order to encourage the merited among the physically handicapped students to take up professional courses like engineering and diploma in technical education few seats have been reserved. The details of number of seats reserved for them will be given in notification of the entrance examination every year. In order to encourage the merited physically handicapped students, the department has introduced a scheme of giving incentive awards for those students who have obtained an average marks of 60 percent and above in the public examinations. Under this scheme, the rate of incentive awards extended is Rs.500 at S.S.L.C level; Rs.700 at the P.U.C.level Rs.1,000 at the degree level Rs.1,200 at the post graduate level and Rs.1,500 for those who graduate in engineering and medicine. It is learnt that the number of beneficiaries in Dharwad district under this scheme was three during 1992-93 and four during 1993-94, for which the amount spent was Rs.1,900 and Rs.2,000 respectively.

The Government of India has reserved 4 percent of the posts for the physically handicapped, while the State Government has reserved 4 percent of the posts under 'C' and 'D' groups only and also it has issued a special Government Order to fill up the back-log posts. All the departments have been empowered to fill up the backlog posts in their respective jurisdictions directly by obtaining the list from the employment exchanges.

In order to encourage self employment among the physically handicapped persons, financial assistance to a maximum of Rs.50,000 in the form of loan is given through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, 25 percent of the loan sanctioned subject a maximum of Rs.6,250, is given as subsidy. The vocational rehabilitation centre of the Government of India provides vocational training to the physically handicapped persons and determines their abilities. Aids and Appliances are supplied by the Government in order to help the physically handicapped persons for their movements. Under this scheme, to buy Tricycles, artificial limbs, Braille watches, hearing aids etc., hundred percent financial assistance is given for those physically handicapped persons whose family annual income is less than Rs.8,000 and 50 percent financial assistance to those whose family annual income exceeds Rs.8,000. Maintenance allowance of Rs.50 per month is paid by the state government to those physically handicapped persons whose family annual income is less than Rs.3,600 and who have no means of livelihood and the Tahasildar is the competent authority to sanction it. The Government has established temporary shelters in some districts. Those physically handicapped persons who come for medical treatment will stay in shelters and they will be given food free of cost. The Government will give 90 percent financial aid to those voluntary organizations which run such institutions. In order to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons, financial assistance in the form of loans is given through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Bangalore. According to this scheme, those physically handicapped persons whose

family annual income does not exceed 10,000 are eligible to get loan and financial aid to start small scale industries. The State Government gives a subsidy of 25 percent of the loan sanctioned and the maximum amount of loan that will be sanctioned is Rs.25,000. The rate of interest towards the loan amount is 1 percent and the repayment period is five to eight years. In the Certified Agricultural School, training is imparted in agriculture, sericulture and horticulture to those deaf persons who are in the age group of 11 to 25 years. The duration of the training is two years and during the training period the trainees will be provided free board and lodging and a stipend of Rs.25 per month.

A separate and independent printing press has been set up in the premises of Blind School in Mysore in order to get the necessary books printed for the blind students and to balance the deficiency in the distribution of Braille equipment. During 1993-94 ten persons were given Braille watches for which a sum of Rs.2,300 was spent. Besides, Braille plates were distributed for 50 persons and the amount spent on this was Rs.1,250.

**Table 16.10 - No. of Physically handicapped in the District according to 1981 Census**

Sl No.	Taluk		Blind	Crippled	Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Byadgi	Rural	36	45	57
		Urban	04	04	09
2.	Dharwad	Rural	68	79	88
		Urban	-	08	01
3.	Gadag	Rural	60	36	59
		Urban	46	45	36
4.	Hangal	Rural	51	52	95
		Urban	06	06	01
5.	Haveri	Rural	70	70	77
		Urban	10	22	10
6.	Hirekerur	Rural	55	77	93
		Urban	02	05	07
7.	Hubli	Rural	48	32	60
		Urban	110	141	130
8.	Kalghatgi	Rural	43	38	57
		Urban	02	03	01
9.	Kundgol	Rural	44	45	68
		Urban	05	02	04
10.	Mundargi	Rural	76	39	39
		Urban	02	-	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Nargund	Rural	18	20	23
		Urban	06	06	08
12.	Navalgund	Rural	43	27	54
		Urban	26	14	16
13.	Ranibennur	Rural	67	82	90
		Urban	17	18	07
14.	Ron	Rural	71	72	113
		Urban	27	10	23
15.	Savanur	Rural	19	30	32
		Urban	11	09	03
16.	Shiggaon	Rural	73	51	63
		Urban	01	12	05
17.	Shirhatti	Rural	81	50	49
		Urban	13	19	17
Dist Total			473	420	503

### Rajeev Poornanga Yojane

This new scheme was started in 1992 for the economic rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. According to this scheme, 4,480 ordinary tricycles were distributed in the State at the rate of 20 tricycles for each assembly constituency and 350 ordinary tricycles were distributed in Dharwad for which a sum of seven lakhs has been spent. Under this scheme, steps have been taken to modernise the special schools which are imparting vocational training. Besides, the women development wing of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the department of minorities of the social welfare department has come forward to extend economic schemes under their respective jurisdiction for the physically handicapped. It has been reported that during 1993-94 a total of ten telephone booths - Hubli(4); Dharwad(1); Gadag(1); Hangal(1); Kalghatagi(1); Navalgund(1) and Shirhatti(1) were allotted to the physically handicapped persons and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. One lakh. Beside this, eight braille watches were distributed at a cost of Rs. 2,508.

### Self Employment Scheme

This scheme has been prepared for social and economic rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and to enable them to take up self employment. This scheme is implemented through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation and accordingly the physically handicapped persons can take up any productive schemes and to start them. Financial assistance can be availed through the above institution. Under this scheme, a maximum of Rs.50,000 loan is given and 25 percent of the loan sanctioned subject to a maximum of 6,250 is given as subsidy by the Government. It is reported



that, provision was made for granting loans, to ten persons. There were only four beneficiaries under this scheme. An amount of Rs.1,15,000 was spent on them.

#### **Insurance Scheme for the Parents of the Mentally Retarded**

This scheme was initiated in four districts (1992-93) of the state. Subsequently during 1993-94 this programme was extended to all the remaining districts. Those parents of the mentally retarded who are below 45 years of age and who are incapable of attending to daily routines by self support and whose family annual income is below Rs.10,000 have to become the life members of K.P.M.R.C by paying Rs.200 to cover the insurance. This institutions has to pay Rs.550 in lumpsum to the life insurance corporation. Under the second category, those parents whose family annual income is Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000 can also pay the life membership of Rs.200 and K.P.M.R.C will pay Rs.1100 to the Life Insurance Corporation. In the event of the parents expiring, the insurance amount will be collected by K.P.M.R.C and it pays a subsistence of Rs.100 per month to the mentally retarded child during the first year and Rs.200 per month from the second years onwards for the entire life time.

#### **Deaf and Dumb Primary School, Naregal**

This school was started in 1990 and it is functioning under the Shree Annadhaneshwara Vijaya Vidhya Prasara Samithi and Jagadguru Sri Abhinava Annadhana Swamigalu is the key person who is instrumental behind the setting up of the school. This school is providing cultural education which covers sports and recreation and helps in bringing out the potentialities of the students into light. The expenditure incurred on this will be met by Devotees of the mutt and the Philanthropists. It is reported that the amount spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs.2,06,789 and Rs.2,07,659 respectively.

#### **Government Blind School for Boys, Hubli**

This institution was started in 1955 and during the beginning it was imparting free education, training in music and also in industrial job. Even now, free education from 1st to 7th standard classes and music classes are being conducted. Every year, boys of the age group of six to ten years would be admitted to this institution and they would be provided with free board and lodging facilities. The expenditure incurred by this School during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs.6,63,678 and Rs.7,66,804 respectively. Siddharooda Mutt of Hubli is also running a blind school.

#### **Rotary School For Deaf Children, Hubli**

This institution was started in 1974 and during the beginning it was providing free education to deaf boys from the 1st standard to 5th standard with the objective of providing comprehensive primary education. The activities of this institution are to give training in tailoring, book binding and in making of greeting cards. The amount spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs.26,036 and Rs.28,772 respectively.

#### **Vishwa Dharma Mahila Matthu Makkala Shikshana Sevashrama Samithi, Hubli**

In the beginning, it was running nursery classes and was providing education for the backward class children, vocational training for the backward class women and self supporting education for the physically handicapped. At present it is giving education from 1st standard to S.S.L.C for the physically handicapped children. Every physically handicapped child is given aids and appliances which helps them in their rehabilitation.

**School of Deaf Children under Honnamma Educational Institute, Dharwad**

It is functioning since 1984. During the beginning it was imparting education for the deaf children and vocational training in a specific occupation for their self-reliance. There are 20 sewing machines in this institute and it is imparting training in tailoring, book binding and in photo framing. The details of the beneficiaries and the amount spent during the last three years are given in the following table.

**Table 16.10a**

Year	Beneficiaries		Amount received from the Central Govt.	Expenditure
	Male	Female		
1991-92	30	21	2,63,988	5,36,001
1992-93	49	27	1,76,895	6,34,617
1993-94	52	35	2,90,241	6,80,512

**Shree Marula Shankara Residential School for Physically Handicapped, Byadgi**

It was started in 1988 and during the beginning it was providing free board and lodging, text books and uniforms to the physically handicapped children and it has a playground also. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 101 and 111 respectively, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,96,554 and Rs. 6,63,343 respectively.

**Shree Channabasaveshwara Grameena Vidya Samsthe, Shiggaon**

It was started in 1989 and at that time it was imparting training in speech to the deaf children and presently together with general education, the way of dealing with the common people is taught to them. Besides this, the institute has a facility of speech treatment. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 there were seven students each on whom an amount of Rs.17,390 and Rs.19,245 respectively was spent.

**Navajyothi Angavikalara Kshemabhivridhi Samsthe**

It is functioning at Shiggaon since 1992 under the recognition of the Ministry of the Human resource, New Delhi and Department of the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped of the Karnataka Government. This institution has taken up various educational and economic orientation programmes for the physically handicapped, women and children of the rural areas. This institution provides uniforms, the necessary aids and appliances for the blind, deaf and dumb children of the institute through the Central Government.

Government is assisting the physically handicapped to buy the necessary aids and appliances such as tricycles, motorized tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids and Braille literature to the extent of 100 percent of the cost for those whose family annual income is below Rs.8,000 and 75 percent of the cost for those whose family annual income is between Rs.8,000 and Rs.12,000. In order to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons, financial assistance is given in the form of loans. This scheme is implemented by the Karnataka State

Finance corporation. According to this scheme, those physically handicapped persons, whose family annual income does not exceed 10,000 are eligible to obtain loan and also government subsidy to set up small industry. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs.25,000 and 25% of the loans sanctioned is given as subsidy by the State Government. The rate of interest towards the loan amount is 1 percent repayable within a period of five to eight years. Under this scheme, during 1990-91, nine persons were benefited for which the government has released a subsidy of Rs.43,125. The Talukwise number of beneficiaries under the distribution of tricycles and the amount spent on it during 1992-93 are as follows:

Byadgi (20-40,000), Dharwad (40-80,000), Gadag (20-40,000), Hangal(10-20,000), Haveri(20-40,000), Hirekerur (20-40,000), Hubli (40-80,000), Kalghatgi (20-40,000), Kundgol (20-40,000), Mundargi(20-40,000), Nargund(20-40,000), Navalgund(20-40,000), Ranibennur(20-40,000), Ron (20-40,000), Savanur(20-40,000), Shiggaon (10-20,000) and Shirhatti(20-40,000). During the year 1993-94 there was no distribution of tricycles. [The figures, with in the brackets, indicate firstly the number of beneficiaries while the second figure indicates the expenditure incurred].

Four percent of the jobs under direct recruitment to Group 'C' and Group 'D' in the State Government is reserved for the physically handicapped. The Physically handicapped workers earning wages and other blind workers are exempted from the payment of professional tax.

### Wakf Institutions

The Central Wakf Act, 1954 was brought into force in the district in 1955 and subsequently it was amended during 1959, 1964 and 1968. The administration of wakf properties in the district is looked after by the district wakf committee under the directions of Karnataka Wakf Board. The present Wakf Committee was constituted on 22nd October 1992. There are two Wakf Institutions in Dharwad District. They are Hubli-Dharwad City Wakf Institution and Rural Wakf Institution. These Institutions are the supervisory institutions which look after the Wakf Institutions located at other places.

**Table 16.11 Details of Wakf properties and their approximate value**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Number of Wakf Properties	Approximate Value
1	2	3	4
1.	Byadgi	65	7,90,000
2.	Dharwad	142	14,85,855
3.	Gadag	121	6,44,064
4.	Hangal	186	13,12,251
5.	Hirekerur	91	9,42,258
6.	Hubli	69	4,90,000
7.	Haveri	153	12,53,435
8.	Kalghatgi	56	5,46,035

1	2	3	4
9.	Kundgol	102	7,38,754
10.	Mundargi	53	3,44,180
11.	Nargund	57	6,95,111
12.	Navalgund	93	13,52,480
13.	Ranibennur	72	8,50,000
14.	Ron	130	7,86,854
15.	Savanur	110	16,59,383
16.	Shiggon	176	11,96,761
17.	Shirhatti	113	6,07,244

Besides this, the Wakf contribution collected by the City Wakf Institution was Rs.1,59,000 during 1992-93 and Rs.1,71,000 during 1993-94 and the amount spent on different Wakf Institutions during 1992-93 was Rs.25,000. No amount was spent during 1993-94. The amount spent for the development of the Rural Wakf Institutions was Rs.2,28,000 during 1991-92 and Rs.4,60,000 during 1992-93.

#### Tricolour Ration Card facilities

The Karnataka Government has introduced the scheme of issuing Green Cards since the 1st November 1985 (subsequently it became Tricolour Card) for extremely poor rural people for distribution of food grains at reduced rates and the benefit was extended to landless agricultural labourers since 27th December 1985.

**Table 16.12 : Taluk wise table indicating the number of Tricolour card beneficiaries in the years 1991 to 1993**

Sl.No.	Taluk	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Byadgi	10,807	14,493	14,500
2.	Dharwad	19,728	27,600	28,503
3.	Gadag	15,908	22,214	24,404
4.	Hangal	22,076	29,836	32,049
5.	Haveri	20,966	27,958	29,030
6.	Hirekerur	19,819	19,818	32,899
7.	Hubli	12,667	22,040	23,637
8.	Kalghatgi	14,437	20,084	23,100
9.	Kundgol	15,408	20,719	20,600
10.	Mundargi	12,077	16,043	18,111
11.	Nargund	4,301	6,100	7,150

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Navalgund	12,066	14,030	15,086
13.	Ranibennur	23,934	1,028	33,908
14.	Ron	16,596	16,891	24,150
15.	Savanur	10,386	13,510	15,785
16.	Shiggaon	11,651	15,600	17,458
17.	Shirhatti	13,821	17,946	18,308

### Old Age Pension

Government of Karnataka introduced the Old Age Pension scheme in January 1965. According to this, those who have no source of income and who are at least 70 years of age and do not possess children or grandchildren of more than 20 years of age are eligible to get this benefit. For the physically handicapped persons, the minimum age required is 65 years. In the year 1972, this age limit was reduced to 65 years for others and to 60 years for the physically handicapped persons. Gradually this minimum age required was reduced in respect of physically handicapped persons to 45 years during 1977 and to 16 years during 1977 and in 1979 the minimum age restrictions was fully removed for the physically handicapped persons and this benefit was extended to mentally retarded persons also. In Dharwad district, this pension was first paid on 1.1.1967 for 200 persons for which the Government spent Rs.4,000. Since the inception of this scheme and till the end of July 1994 the total number of beneficiaries was 44,102 out of which, 7,706 were scheduled castes and 548 were scheduled tribes and 36,478 were the others. Since April 1991 the rate of pension was raised to Rs.75 per month and the number of beneficiaries during that year in the district was 21,050 and 20,015 persons availed this benefit during 1992-93.

**Table 16.13 : Details of old age Pension Beneficiaries from 1990 to 1993 (four years)**

Sl.No.	Taluk	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Byadgi	704	676	502	446
2.	Dharwad	2,627	2,651	3,670	2,542
3.	Gadag	1,270	1,670	1,213	1,116
4.	Hangal	960	1,416	1,317	1,236
5.	Haveri	1,649	180	1,361	1,318
6.	Hirekerur	1,560	945	878	829
7.	Hubli	3,369	2,780	2,700	2,640
8.	Kalghatgi	1,212	1,187	1,252	1,182
9.	Kundgol	750	660	613	546
10.	Mundargi	523	473	455	432
11.	Nargund	279	268	244	226
12.	Navalgund	811	787	744	715

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Ranibennur	1,644	1,552	1,462	1,427
14.	Ron	1,910	1,630	1,430	1,381
15.	Savanur	644	652	637	520
16.	Shiggaon	745	621	533	585
17.	Shirhatti	1,142	2,102	1,004	979
State Total		21,799	21,050	20,015	18,170

### Distribution of Cloth at Reduced Rates

The Government of Karnataka introduced the benefit of distribution of cloth at reduced rates on 15th August 1985 to those men and Women of the weaker sections below the poverty line and in the age group of 19 years and above. According to this scheme, one pair of Dhoti and one piece of shirting to men at Rs.25 per set and one pair of saree and one pair of blouse to women at a cost of Rs. 25/- are issued to people who are covered under the benefits of integrated Rural Development Programmes and also those who are covered under the benefit of Green Cards. During the years 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1994-95 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 4,94,214, 6,48,782 and 7,09,854 respectively for which the amount spent by the Government was Rs.109.30 lakhs, Rs.59.02 lakhs and Rs.48.89 lakhs respectively.

**Table 16.14 : Beneficiaries in the Dharwad District under the Distribution of cloth under reduced rate Scheme.**

Sl.No.	Taluk	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Byadgi	10,832	10,832	14,130	14,130	14,133	14,133
2.	Dharwad	18,980	18,980	25,260	25,260	25,758	25,758
3.	Gadag	14,495	14,495	19,242	19,242	19,936	19,936
4.	Hangal	21,156	21,156	28,683	28,683	30,893	30,893
5.	Haveri	20,966	20,966	27,568	27,568	28,305	28,305
6.	Hirekerur	19,819	19,819	21,818	21,818	32,899	32,899
7.	Hubli	12,667	12,667	19,008	19,008	19,700	19,700
8.	Kalghatgi	14,437	14,437	20,084	20,084	23,100	23,100
9.	Kundgol	14,718	14,718	19,641	19,641	19,526	19,526
10.	Mundargi	10,785	10,785	16,390	16,390	16,390	16,390
11.	Naragund	4,301	4,301	5,600	5,600	6,600	6,600
12.	Navalgund	10,333	10,333	12,295	12,295	13,176	13,176
13.	Ranibennur	23,934	23,934	33,126	33,126	33,030	33,030

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Ron	14,726	14,726	15,868	15,868	21,650	21,650
15.	Savanur	10,386	10,386	13,510	13,510	15,510	15,510
16.	Shiggaon	10,751	10,751	14,225	14,225	16,013	16,013
17.	Shirahatti	13,821	13,821	17,943	17,943	18,308	18,308
Total		2,47,107	2,47,107	3,24,391	3,24,391	3,54,927	3,54,927

### Pension to Freedom Fighters

The scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters and widows of freedom fighters was introduced by the state government in 1968 under the 1967 Karnataka State Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules with an amendment to it in 1969. Initially, the rate of pension was Rs.50 per month. In 1971, this was enhanced to Rs.75 per month and subsequently it was raised to Rs.90 per month in June 1978 and to Rs.125 per month during September of the same year. It was further raised regularly from time- to-time at the rate of Rs.150 per month in 1986, Rs.200 per month in 1987, Rs.300 in 1989, Rs.400 in April 1991 and to Rs.500 per month during 1994.

The Government of India introduced the scheme of paying pension of Rs.200 per month to freedom fighters in 1972. In the beginning this pension of Rs. 200 included the pension of Rs.75 per month of the State Government and in 1976, the Government of India decided to pay pension of Rs.200 per month without considering the State Government's pension. During 1977, the State Government stopped paying pension to those who were in receipt of Government of India pension. But in 1979, it was reintroduced. During 1980, Government of India renamed the Freedom fighters pension scheme as 'Swatanthra Sainika Sanman Pension Scheme' and the monthly pension rate was raised to Rs.300 and subsequently it was raised to Rs.500 in 1985 to Rs.750 on 14th November 1988, to Rs.1,000 during 1992 and to Rs.1,500 during 1994. In the district, the State Government scheme came into force in 1972 and during the year of commencement of the scheme the number of beneficiaries was 100 under the State Government scheme and 66 under the Central Government scheme. During the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 the number of beneficiaries under the State Government scheme was 1,320 and 1,325 respectively for which the amount spent was Rs.94,30,372 and Rs.70,49,790 respectively and the number of beneficiaries under the Central Government scheme was 615 and 616 respectively for which the amount spent was Rs.39,54,231 and Rs.40,12,516 respectively.

### Religious and Charitable Institutions

The Religious and Charitable Institutions of Dharwad district (other than the Wakf Institutions) are administered by the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950. The responsibility of administering all Religious and charitable Institutions of Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada districts rests with the Charity Commissioner, Belgaum. Every Religious and Charitable Institution of Dharwad district has its own Trust committee. All these institutions are supervised by the charity Commissioner, Belgaum and Assistant Charity Commissioner, Belgaum who are appointed as per the Bombay Public Trust Act. The taluk-wise figures of Registered Religious and Charitable Institutions as per the 1950 Act are as follows; Byadgi-139, Dharwad-298, Gadag-281, Hangal-273, Haveri-292, Hirekerur-211, Hubli-398, Kundgol-109, Kalghatgi-154, Nargund-120, Navalgund-188, Ranibennur-195, Ron-211, Shiggaon-232, Savanur-19,



Shirhatti-322 and Mundargi-67 and like this there are a total of 3,509 institutions registered in this district. Every institution being autonomous, the income and expenditure account is maintained by itself.

### **Samaja Parivathana Samudaya**

Samaja Parivathana Samudaya of Dharwad was established in 1983 with the main objective of cautioning about the harmful effects of air and water pollution and also to prevent harmful effects by discussing with the concerned officers. It suggests alternative measures to the concerned authorities for the non pollution of the environment and for the protection of the health of the people in the district. It has also established Environmental Committees at the rural level to bring out awareness on the harms caused to the water of the Tungabhadra river which is polluted by the Harihar Polyfibres and also to prevent the death of fish in the river, on a large scale.

It had also organized a rally on 'Save Paschima Ghatta' (Paschima Ghatta Ulisi) from the Navasari of Gujarat to Goa and Kanyakumari during 1987-88. This organization is a copartner of the various National organizations which have taken up studies on Environmental Pollution.

Organizations like the Rotary Club, the Lions club, the Inner Wheels club are functioning in the various towns of the district since 1940. These organizations have taken up various activities like debate for the students, Vocational education, training for the unemployed, health camps, Eye camps, Blood donations, Forestry, Child care programme, Sports competition and literacy Programme. The lions club is running a High School at Hubli. The Rotary Club at Kalghatgi has adopted the Sangadevarakoppa Village. These organizations through a network of their widespread branches are taking part actively and functioning to an appreciable extent in the various schemes both under the Government Sector as well as and under the private Sector.

Rotary Club branches at Hubli (1947), Hubli West (1972), Hubli East (1990), Hubli South (1990), Hubli Midtown (1982), Vidyanagar (1994), Udyamanagar (1994), Navanagara(1992), Dharwad (1950), Dharwad Midtown (1992), Dharwad Central (1987), Gadag (1945), Gadag Central (1989), Gadag Mid Town (1990), Ranibennur (1966), Nargund (1981), Kalghatgi (1980), Kundgol (1990), Lakshmeshwar (1992), Shirhatti (1990) and Mundargi (1990) are involved in the various service activities.

On the same lines, the Lions club have branches at Alnavar (1982), Bankapur (1994), Dharwad (1965), Gadag-Betgeri(1965), Haveri (1973), Hirekerur (1977), Hubli(1961), Hubli City (1994), Hubli Central (1994), Hanagal (1994), Kundgol (1982), Nargund (1973), Ranibennur (1976), Rattihalli (1979), Samsi (1979), Savanur (1976), and Shiggaon (1994). They have been involved in different service activities.

## CHAPTER 17

**PLACES OF INTEREST**

**T**he district of Dharwad, a plateau situated 2,500 ft. above the mean sea level, forming part of the extended curvilinear valleys of the western Ghats, has paved the way for the community living of the people in the district right from early times, due to its mountain ranges covered with natural forest, river valleys and vast plain lands. The district has innumerable places where architectural remnants of the Shatavahana, the Badami Chalukya, the Rashtrakuta, and the Kalyana Chalukya period, still exists. Besides the religious centres, one can see holy places where saints and sages lived, spots of natural beauty; towns of commercial and cultural importance; while few are significant as pre-historic centres, several others are important due to the political events of historic importance that occurred therein.

The river valleys, and places like Bankapur, Abalur, Galaganath, Chaudadanapur, Lakshmeswar, Lakkundi, Gadag, Kalkeri, Tilavalli, Rattihalli, Dambal, Hangal, Yalavatti, and many more may be mentioned of. In this chapter an endeavour is made to introduce to the reader not only the well-known places, but also those which have remained largely either out of reach or unfamiliar to the people. When viewed in the light of the rich archaeological background of the district, our survey can hardly be regarded as adequate. The architectural and sculptural remains in the District are quite rich and varied and hence the aim of this chapter is to introduce them concisely. (but, in a work of this kind only a concise account can be given). Likewise, places of enchanting natural beauty have also been included. The places are alphabetically arranged. The population of the places is noted within the parentheses as furnished by the census of India, 1991.

**Abalur** : Abbalur, (Pop: 1,543) of the inscriptions was a large town in ancient period, is situated at a distance of four Km from the taluk head quarters town of Hirekerur. From early times, it was known as a famous centre of Jainism. However, its influence started waning from the 12th century A.D. When a proponent of Shaivism named Ekantada Ramaiah stood up against the Jains, the legend has it that, he cut off his own head during a religious disputation with the Jains and was brought back to life by Lord Shiva himself. The incidence is narrated by an inscription of 1200 A.D. found at the Someshwara temple. The same inscription mentions by name a few other Shivasharanas as well (vide.

E.I., V, PP 237-60). The Brahmeshwara and Someshwara temples earned glory on account of the miracle performed by Ekantada Ramaiah. The Brahmeshwara temple is a simple stone structure in the Chalukyan style. The stone inscription found on the right wall of the Someshwara temple, records that subsequent to the above cited miracle, a local officer named Sanka Gavunda offered armed resistance against the breaking up of the Basadi but was thwarted. Thereafter, Ekantada Ramaiah is said to have restored the structure and converted it into a Shaiva temple. This incident is depicted through sculptures.

The Someshwara temple at Abalur is a triple-shrined (*trikutachala*) structure. The *garbhagriha*, *ardhamantapa* and parts of *navaranga* of this temple are believed to have been constructed by Ekantada Ramaiah, while the other parts of the temple, including the two other *garbhagrihas*, appear to have been subsequent additions. There is a common *antarala* immediately adjoining the three *garbhagrihas*, and there is an open *ardhamantapa* and a *mukhamantapa* in the front having *kakshasana*. The miracles said to have been performed by Ekantada Ramaiah are seen carved on the walls of the temple along with labelled inscriptions furnishing their details. On the right portion of the gateway is a sculpture showing Sankagavunda handing over a document to Ekantada Ramaiah and another sculpture depicting the breaking up of the Jina image and the consecration of the Shivalinga by the latter. Other prominent early sculptures show Shiva receiving a piece of cloth from the hands of Jedara Dasimaiah, Shiva performing a dance before potter Gundaiah, and Siriyala setty. These are believed to be some of the most ancient sculptures of Shivasharanas and epigraphical references about this legend has it that the celebrated poet-philosopher Sarvajna resided at Abalur. The grand idol of Nandi in the Brahmeshwara temple was originally known as Abaluru Basavanna. A fair called Basavanna *jatra* is held annually. A magnificent two-armed idol of Surya is found behind this Basavanna. Besides there is a Saraswathi temple adjacent to this Brahmeshwara temple.

**Abbigeri** : (Pop: 7,525) Situated in Ron taluk, at a distance of about 12 Km from Ron, this village formed a part of Belivola 300 country in Naregal - 12 and is referred to in inscriptions as 'Abbeyagere' or 'Avvegeri'. Altogether eleven inscriptions have been reported from this village, the oldest of which records a grant of 24 *mattars* of land, a flower garden and an oil-pressing mill to God Chennakeshava by Queen Devaladevi (A.D. 1113). A second epigraph of A.D. 1125, lying in front of the Sutta Basappa shrine records a land grant made to God Someshwara, and a third epigraph of A.D. 1174 (Manikyeshvara) recording a gift made by sixty resident families (Aravattokkalu) of Abbigeri to God Kuppeshwara. Yet another epigraph of A.D 1186, records a gift made by Vikramaditya VI to the same deity. An inscription of Kalachuri Bijjala refers to a gift made to the Moolasthan Devaru. An inscription of A.D. 1541 commemorates the death in war of one Timmanna of Honnapur, and another inscription records a gift made in circa 17th century A.D. by Barigeyara Madevanayaka for the religious Picotta - Dharmada Bhavi.

Several of the temples named in the inscriptions are fully dilapidated. Some of these, however, have been later renovated. The Ishwara temple of the Kalyana Chalukyan period has been renovated, but its *garbhagriha*, *antarala*, *ardhamantapa* and the Shivalinga are all part of the original structure. The dilapidated Jyotirlinga shrine outside the village is of the Kalyana Chalukyan period. The ancient shrine of Sutta Basappa has been renovated. An attractive 10th Century idol of Chamundi is found near the shrine of Udachavva, seated in *lalithasana* posture upon a corpse. All over the village Hero-stone and relics are scattered. Besides the shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Durgamma, Kalikamba, Dyamavva and Kariamma, it also has a Mosque and a *dargah*. A theatrical company from Abbigeri was quite well-known during pre-independence period.

**Adargunchi :** (Pop: 5,309) Situated in the Hubli taluk, at a distance of nine Km to the south-east of Hubli, so far, three inscriptions have been reported from here. The antiquity of this place is traced back to the Rashtrakuta times on the strength of a tenth century inscription lying in front of the Hanumantha temple. A circa 13th century inscription refers to a piece of dry land which belonged to the Uchhangi Basadi of Kanoora gana; and, a Circa 14th century hero-stone mentions the death of a gavunda in the battle field. The Doddappa temple, a Jaina Basadi at the entrance of the village, is venerated by people of all castes. This entirely modern temple consists of a garbhagriha, an *antarala*, and a *ardhamantapa*. It houses an approximately eight ft. tall image of a Tirthankara seated in *padmasana* posture. The lion-seat, upon which the Tirthankara's image is placed, has an unpublished inscription of four lines containing details of its installation. The attractive carvings upon the door-frame of the *antarala* of this temple holds our attention. Among the other shrines in the village are included those of Kalmeshwara, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Mailara, Ishwara, Beeradeva, Bharamappa, Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Udachamma, Kariamamma and Satamma. There are, three Mosques and a *dargah*. A month after Ugadi festival, its *urus* is held.

**Adur :** (Pop: 4,132) Situated in Hangal taluk, it is located at a distance of 16 km. from the Haveri railway station. It is an ancient place and is noted for an inscriptions of A.D. 750 of Kirtivarma II of the Badami Chalukya dynasty . Inscriptions refer to this place, as 'Pandiyyuru' and Pandipura'. There are seven inscriptions at this place, which formed part of Panungal-500 country, is on the bank of Varada river. The above inscription of 750. A.D. now kept in the Kannada Research Institute of Dharwad, records a gift made to a Basadi constructed by Dharma gavunda, by his grandson Sripala and another person named Drona gavunda. An inscription of A.D. 1034, assigned to the reign of Jayasimha II mentions the construction of the Banashankari temple. Another inscription of A.D. 1044 tells about the construction of the Kalleshwara temple and a Kannekere (new tank) by Kaliga during the reign of Dandanayaka (commander) Ecchaiah. The same temple obtained a gift from Aytavarmagauda and others in A.D. 1067. A 12th century hero stone records the death of Soma Gavunda of Kaginele in a battle; and another inscription commemorates the death of a village headman or gauda.

On the basis of the fact that the inscriptions mentioning the Kalmeshwara temple are near the Kalleshwara temple. it is surmised that the latter temple is the one intended. The temple has a garbhagriha, an open *antarala* and a *ardhamantapa*; an idol of Veerabhadra is found placed behind Shivalinga here. The columns of the *antarala* are adorned with a sacred motif over which passes a *makara torana* with carved figures of beautiful Nandi, Kartikeya etc. There are seen two Suryabimbis in the *ardhamantapa*, one of which is of the Rashtrakuta and the other of the Kalyana Chalukya style. The *ardhamantapa* has Chalukyan pillars. The Kannekere, mentioned in the inscription, is located nearby.

In the Pujari lane of the place is the temple of Ramalingeshwara, with an open *ardhamantapa*, and a *ardhamantapa* to which recently a verandah has been added. In the garbhagriha is a big Shivalinga. The *ardhamantapa* has idols of Uma Maheshwara and the Rashtrakuta influence is noticed on the carvings of sacred Devi sculptures and Kumbhas on the pillars. Probably, this was the temple referred to in the inscriptions as the Banashakari. There is a *gosasa* stone and a hero stone in the precincts of the temple. Other shrines at the place include those of Ishwara, Basavanna, Hanumantha, and Durga. A shrine of Mailara is located at a mound nearby. Aduru has a Mosque and a *dargah* too.

**Airani :** A holy place of the Veerashaivas, is (Pop: 3,053) in the Ranibennur taluk. It is located at a distance of about 22 Km from the taluk headquarters, on the bank of the Tungabhadra river. It lies at a distance of five Km. from the Chalageri station on the Bangalore-Miraj railway track, this place is known as a centre of cotton and woolen textiles. Remains of an ancient fort are found outside the village on an elevated field along the river bank. The fort measures 250x100 square ft in area. Though the outer wall of this fort has fallen, several spacious divisions are discernible. The corners have five bastions measuring 25 ft in circumference. Within the fort are lying remains of an old palace enclosed by walls. The village has a temple of Kottureshwara and a Mutt known after a Veerashaiva saint named Yogi Muppinarya, a disciple of the famous Siddharoodaswamy. Devotees from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra visit this Mutt.

**Akki Alur :** (Pop: 9919), Situated at a distance of 10 Km. from the taluk headquarters Hangal, it is a Hobli headquarters. The place is well-known for its rice production. Notable temples at this place include those of Lakshmidēvi, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Veerabhadra, Kalleshwara, Hanumantha, Basavanna, Ulavi Basavanna etc. Near the temple of Kalleshwara are two hero-stones, one Vishnu Peetha and the remains of a *trikutachala* temple, resembling the Rashtrakuta style. The outer *mukhamantapa* has a Saptamatrika panel. The place has four Mosques; Mehbhubia Masjid in the Kumbar lane; Ahlehadeen Masjid in the Attar lane; Melinakeri (upper street) masjid and, the Jamia Masjid. The place also has a *dargah* named after the peer Amir Shahwali, whose *urus* is held in the month of Shahban.

**Aladageri :** (Pop: 2,574) Situated in the taluk of Hirekerur, it is at a distance of 16 Km from the headquarters. Its name is clearly derived from the banyan tree (*Aladamara*). Among the temples of this place Maruthi, Veerabhadra, Bharamadeva, Kodibaramappa, Ishwara, Durgavva and Karevva needs mention. On a distinctive hero-stone opposite the Maruti temple, a representation of acrobatics by Dombars excites our curiosity. Closeby the entrance of the village, in the vicinity is a hero-stone of Yadava Singhana's period (A.D. 1247), depicting the death of a valiant Boppa while engaged in a combat. Nearby is another stone commemorating the death of a hero whose name is not clearly visible. It mentions a gift made in memory of the vanquished hero. A *nishidhi* stone opposite to this, showing 13th century characteristics, records the death through the *sallekhana* vow (fasting to death) of two jaina saints named Manikyadeva and Mallaiah. Another *nishidhi* stone, mentions the death of a disciple of Nandi Bhataraka through *samadhi marana*. Another *nishidhi* stone near the Kariamma shrine, records the death through *samadhi marana* of Somatte, a disciple of Nayakirthi Bhataraka. Beside this, is another *nishidi* stone, recording the *samadhi marana* of Mayakka, also a disciple of Nayakirthi Bhataraka. At a spot called Basadibana, ruins of a Basadi and a broken image of Parshwanatha are seen. The Veerabhadreshwara temple is renovated recently and its principal idol is in the Vijayanagar style. Next to it is a sculpture showing two persons on a horseback with swords. In the Kodi Bharamappa temple are kept sculptures of Mahishamardhini, Bhairava, and a statue of a hero. In the Doddakeri of the village lie scattered several relics of a temple. A hero-stone, depicting the scene of boar hunting, lies near Danamma's pond. Next to it stands the Ishwara temple, in which the Saptamatrika Panel, a hero-stone, and a carved plaque of Lajja Gowri are noteworthy. In this triple-shrined (*trikutachala*) temple, the three garbhagrihas, *ardhamantapa*, and a common *ardhamantapa* have remained intact. All the three garbhagrihas have Shivalingas and the one on the right is placed on a Garuda Pedestal. The annual *jatra*, celebrated in the name of God Veerabhadra draws a large crowd. In the Shah Wali *dargah* of the village, annual *Urus* is held in the Muslim month of Rajab.

**Allapur :** Located on the bank of the river Dharma, at a distance of 27 km to the east of the taluk headquarters town of Hangal, it (Pop:664) is well-known for its old Mosque. The antiquity of the place may be traced back to the Rashtrakuta period as evidenced by a *gosasa* stone lying near the Mosque. In earlier times, the village was known by the name Ettinahalli (Ishwarapura) which was later changed to Allapur during the Adilshahi period. An inscription of A.D. 1399, refers to this place as forming part of Kunduru - 30 country and that it was gifted by one Somanayakiti. In the vicinity of the Jumma Masjid, lie thinly scattered pillars of ancient temples. The place also has shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna and Durgavva. The Jumma Masjid here is a fine structure built during the Adilshahi period. What strikes the visitors attention are its beautiful domes, attractive arches and tall minarets. A four-lined inscription within the Mosque gives the date of its construction which however, remains unreported. The Mosque enclosure also houses Ashurkhana, Nagarkhana and Madrasa. The inner side of the Mosque is decorated with marble band (White band). On the whole, it is a memorable Islamic monument. There are 8-10 *dargahs* in the village pertaining to those of Davud Husaine, Mukhtam Husaine, Divan Shahwalli, Jaihruddin Shah Khadri, Mahmod Sharief Khadri, etc. Urus, however, is irregularly held.

**Alnavar :** (Pop: 14,485) Situated on the Bangalore - Miraj railway, it is located in Dharwad Taluk at a distance of 32 Km, from Dharwad, and was known by the name of Analapura in early inscriptions. It was the second capital of the Kadambas of Goa as evidenced by inscriptions. On the basis of the information obtained from inscriptions, it is surmised that Alnavar was a principal centre of Jainism under the rule of the Kadambas of Goa; but, none of the relics has survived to substantiate it. An inscription found at the market place (*pyativoni*), of A.D. 1081 is somewhat obscure; but, it is learnt that to a Swetha Basadi built by Machanna, a land grant was made by a merchant Koneyara Narasingasetty. Another related inscription found in the field of a Lingayat Mutt, of A.D. 1505, composed in Chandovishesha ragale meter, furnishes details of a *sallekhana* vow performed by a Jaina devotee of Hubli named Chikkamalli Shetty. A Circa 12th Century temple of Kalleshwara, now in ruins, is referred to in an inscription found there which, however, is mostly effaced.

Originally, this temple consisted of a garbhagriha, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*, the last of which is now dilapidated. In the centre of the *lalata* of the garbhagriha door, is a small Gajalakshmi motif over which a *panchashikara* motif is carved. The door-frame of the *antarala* has *Panchashakha* decorative vertical band with the Gajalakshmi motif in the centre. Above this is a decorative *makaratorana* containing carved figures of *trimurthis* viz., Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara. Within the precincts of this temple are the broken idols of Keshava, Surya, Ganapathi, Bhairava and Mahishamardhini. Two of the five hero-stones here depicts the rituals of self sacrifice, while the rest are noted for their special carvings; one of the two sacrificial stones depict a woman who is on the verge of self-sacrifice. Among other shrines at this place, those of Basavanna, Maruti, Mailara, Veerabhadra, Durgavva and Dyamavva are noteworthy. Of the three Mosques at this place, the Jumma Masjid near the market is a large one. Urus is held during April- May at the *dargah* of Hazarath Chaman Shal Wali. There are two other Churches viz., the St. Anne Roman Catholic Church established in 1894, besides a Protestant Church.

**Alur :** Situated to the north-west of the taluk head-quarters town of Mundargi, it is located at a distance of 11 km (Pop: 3,251). This place formed a part of the ancient Masawadi - 140 country and referred to in early inscriptions as Aluru and Maladaluru. Six inscriptions are reported from this place so far. The first of these inscription of A.D. 1010, records a land grant made by Venneya Bhatta

in Aluru to Amaracharya Bhattaraka of the neighbouring village of Sirivoor (Shiroor); the second inscription is of A.D. 1068 which refer to Aluru as an *agrahara* with 200 *mahajanas*; the third inscription is of A.D. 1091 which records a gift of 200 *mattaru* of land by a Lenka named Surige Mahadevaiah to the Traipurusha temple at Maladaluru built by him; the fourth inscription is of A.D. 1124, which records a gift of 110 *mattaru* of land by Dandanayaka Surige Nagarasa for the maintenance of a choultry and a school, and a deposit of an amount of 20 *Gadyanas* to meet the expenditure towards the salary of teachers; the fifth inscription also records the construction of a mantapa and a gift of 50 *mattaru* of land for the worship of the *devi* by Permadi Arasa of Surige; and lastly a sixteenth century inscription mentions the gift of Gold (*suvarnadana*) by a group of scholarly brahmins to goddess Durgaparameshwari.

What appears certain from the information given out by the above mentioned inscriptions is that there were at Aluru, temples of Traipurusha, Ajameshwara, and Durgaparameshwari. The Traipurusha temple of the inscription is now called Nageshwara. This east-facing rectangular structure, has three different Shivalingas in the garbhagrihas which are said to represent Bramha, Shiva and Vishnu respectively. The garbhagriha door frame is adorned by *Panchashakha* and has the simple Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. The *navaranga* in front of the garbhagriha has entrances on three sides. One end of the Pillared hall has *kakshasana* ; it has a Saptamatrika panel and a beautiful sculpture of Mahishamardhini on its left side. The four centrally situated Chalukyan pillars are lathe-turned, and the ceiling has a four Petalled lotus flower motif. As may be gleaned from inscriptions, it was serving as an educational institution besides being a temple. To the left of this temple is the shrine of Anantashayana with a beautiful idol of the Lord; at the rear is a Veerabhadra temple with a life-size image of the deity; and, opposite to it, is a tall stone locally called as Nettakallu Bharamappa. Among the remaining shrines at this place mention may be made of Ishwara, Mailara, Basavanna, Hanumantha and Dyamavva, Honyantavva, Durgavva and Kariavva. A Mosque and three *dargahs* complete the picture.

**Amargol :** Situated at a distance of 12 Km to the north west of the taluk headquarters town of Hubli, (Pop:198) it has a railway station. Nowadays this place has formed a part of Hubli City and is called Navanagara, referred to as 'Ambaragola' in early inscriptions, it formed part of the *Kampana* of Unakal- 30 of Halasige country. The only inscription (A.D. 1120) found at this place, records the consecration of the deities of Keshava and Bhairava at Ambaragola by Jakkarasa of Sadhore during the reign of Vikramaditya VI. A land grant made on the occasion is also mentioned in that inscription. Though Amargola finds a mention in several inscriptions in the neighbourhood, details are lacking. The double-shrined (dvikutachala) Chalukyan temple of Banashankari, declared a protected monument, is under the control of the Central Archaeological Department. Of its two *garbhagrihas* one is facing east and the other south. The *garbhagrihas* have a separate *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* with two doorways. Earlier the idols of Keshava and Bhairava must have occupied the *garbhagrihas*, but, now one *garbhagriha* is vacant and in the other, an idol of Banashankari is installed. The door frame of these *garbhagrihas* are adorned with *panchashaka* decorative motif with a Gajalakshmi at the centre of each *lalata*. The beam above, is adorned with attractive *Panchashikara* carvings and deities like Ganapathi, Brahma, Vishnu, Maheshwara and other goddesses. Below the *dwarabandha* are the carvings of Rati-manmatha and Chauri - bearers. Of the 16 pillars in the *navaranga*, the four at the centre are lathe turned polished circular Chalukyan pillars. They are decorated with beautifully carved figures of Brahma, Shiva, Keshava, Bhuvaraha, Narasimha, Ugra Narasimha, Ganapathi, Surya, Lakshmi,



Saraswathi, and Chamundi. These pillars are the chief attraction of this temple. The outer walls of this temple contain decorative pilasters; miniature model *shikharas* of the Northern, Southern and Vesara styles, and beautiful sculptures of Nataraja, Keshava and Surya with *kirtimukha* are placed, in the niches, individually. The *kadamba nagara shikara* over the *garbhagriha* has collapsed. Other temples of Amargol include those of Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Kalmeshwara, Shankaralinga, Basavanna, Beerappa, Dyavamma, Durgamma and Kariamamma. There are, three Mosques and a *dargah*.

**Amminbavi:** Located at a distance of nine Km to the north-east of Dharwad, on the road to Saundatti, in the taluk of Dharwad, it (Pop: 9,830) is famous for its archaeological remains. Till now ten stone inscriptions have come to light from this place, which is referred to as Ammaianabavi in them. The earliest of these is the inscription of Pulakeshi I of A.D. 566. It informs that a gift was made to the Kalideva of Ammaianabavi and the place was included in the Kunduru -500 Country. Another inscription of A.D. 1072, belonging to the reign of Kadamba ruler Jayakeshideva of Goa, while referring to the 400 *mahajanas* of the place, tells about a gift made by Sale - 1000, a guild of weavers to a newly constructed Shiva temple. An inscription of A.D. 1112, mentions a gift made by Chandikabbe of Unakal to the Choultry attached to the temple of Aditya. Similarly, another inscription of A.D. 1146, gives the particulars of a land grant made to Swayambhu deity by one Bommanaiah. An inscription of A.D. 1163, tells about a land grant of three mattarus of land, measured by using a Parvagol to the temple of Mallikarjuna of Amminabhavi and two Mutts in the presence of a large gathering of people at Belavadigeri, by one Boppa. An epigraph of about 12th century A.D. found on the pedestal of the Vardhamana Tirthankara image in the Jain Basadi of Amminabhavi, informs that the idol of Chandranatha Tirthankara was got done by an officer named Bommisetty. Two unique inscriptions, found on hero-stones, mentions the consecration of an idol by Madivala Machideva. Exemption from payment of tax granted to barbers by Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara, is recorded in an inscription of A.D. 1547. The installation ceremony of the idol of Neminatha carried out at the instance of Ballalaraya Odeya Desai is the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1829. With the exception of the Jain Basadi and the Kalmeshwara temple, the other places of worship found mentioned in the above cited inscriptions like Svayambu Moolasthanada Mallikarjuna and Aditya Temples are in ruins.

The large Basadi of Parshwanatha has long been famous. No inscription pertaining to the construction of the Parshwanatha Basadi, assignable to A.D. 11-12th century has come to light so far. Only two epigraphs engraved on the pedestals of Tirthankara idols are known, but they are brief. The Parshwanatha Basadi is a rectangular structure from East to West; but has been renovated and enlarged with the addition of an assembly hall (*sabhamantapa*) without, however, affecting its original architectural design. The *garbhagriha* of this Basadi has an idol of Neminatha Tirthankara installed in 1892. In the *navaranga* are handsome sculptures of Suparshwanatha, Vrishabhanatha and Mahaveera; the marble sculpture of Parshvanatha, with its *prabhavali* containing miniature figures of the 24 Tirthankaras. There are two inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI on the roof of this Basadi. The *navaranga* of this Basadi has attractive polished pillars. There are many Jaina remains in the vicinity of this Basadi.

The Kalmeshwara temple, a monument of the Kalyana Chalukyan period, is believed to be the same structure referred to in inscriptions as Swayambhu Moolasthanana temple. It occupies an extensive area and contains a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha*, where the Shiva linga is housed, is decorated with *panchashakha* and the *lalata* has the Gajalakshmi motif. The door frame of the *antarala* has *trishakha* bands and *makaratorana*. The niches in the

*navaranga* contains figures of Mailara and Narayana. This temple has been fully renovated. The old Gazetteer records that the linear unit of measure maintained by Vithalapant, an officer of the Bahmani Sultan, had been drawn in this temple; but, it no longer exists. The place also has a *gaddige* (tomb) of a Veerashaiva saint of Adoni in a nearby mound. There are two more Veerashaiva Mutts in the village known as Panchagriha Hiremutt and Kenchappana Mutt; the former contains a number of interesting paintings said to have been brought from the Kittur palace. The place has a Jumma Masjid and a *dargah* of Mehbub Subani.

**Andalgi:** Andalgi (Pop: 2,425) or Andanage of the inscriptions, is in Shiggaon taluk at a distance of 25 Km. from Hangal. On the tank bund of this ancient and historic place, is the Ramanatheshwara temple, built in the Chalukyan style. The Hobeshwara temple, mentioned in an inscription found inside the premises of a private dwelling, is conjectured to be the same temple. This inscription mentions a land grant made in A.D. 1138 by one Kanaka Gavundikabbe and 60 Okkalus or cultivating families of the locality, to the Hobeshwara temple built by Uddara Homisetty during the reign of Someshwara III of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty. The *garbhagriha* of this temple is Polygonal in plan with a *shikhara* above, which, however, no longer exists. Its *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* too have collapsed. A hero-stone inscription of Hevilambi year, found, in the Ramanatheshwara temple, said to resemble the characters of 13th Century A.D., mentions the death of a hero during the *gograhana* at Andanage. Another hero-stone nearby is also not clear. The newly constructed Veerabhadra temple has a beautiful modern *shikhara*. The new idol of Veerabhadra stands five ft. tall and is decorated with a hood of a cobra. A *mahasati* stone nearby has an epigraph in Vijayanagara characters. At some distance is a small shrine of Basavanna. Among the other shrines of the place, those of Dyamavva, Mariamma and Hanumantha are important. The place also has a *Masjid* and a *dargah* where annual Urus is held regularly.

**Annigeri:** (Pop: 25,239) Situated on the Hubli - Gadag railway line, in the Naval Gund taluk, it is at a distance of 55 Km from Dharwad. It was an urban centre in ancient times and boasts of several beautiful old temples. For some time Annigeri was the chief town of the Belvola - 300 country. The place came under the sway of several dynasties beginning from the Badami Chalukyas to the Vijayanagara and Adilshahis. It was Annigeri that served as the capital of Chalukya Someshwara IV (A.D. 1185-89). It formed part of the *jahgir* of the Desai or chief of Nippani for some time. The place, celebrated in ancient epigraphs as 'Varanasi of the South' has over twenty-five stone inscriptions. The earliest of these (A.D. 750) belongs to the reign of Kirtivarma II of the Badami Chalukya dynasty. It furnishes information pertaining to the construction of a Jaina Basadi by Gavunda Kallamma of Jebulageri and the erection of a *gosasa* stone in front of it, by an officer named Kuppa. Annigeri has been a centre of trade since early times. Among the articles sold and marketed in large scale at this place, mention must be made of cotton, jowar, wheat, chilli and pulses. A.M. Annigeri observes in Kannada as follows "Annigeriyally monakalumatta Enne", to mean that the place once had numerous oil-mills (Ennegana), resulting in the availability of oil in abundance. Here cotton crop and textile manufacture were once famous and a guild of weavers known as *Sale Sasirvar* existed. An epigraph informs that a new market called Rustumpet was set up during the rule of the Nawabs of Savanur. The place is referred to as 'Annigeri' and Anyatataka in early inscriptions. Emperor Achyutaraya of Vijayanagara is said to have performed a ritual called *Anandanidhi* at this place. In A.D. 1539, this place was subjected to the rule of the *Sultans* of Bijapur and Rustum Jaman, son of Ranadullah Khan is believed to have resided here. While being pursued by Colonel Wellesley, Dhondia Wagh had taken refuge at Annigeri for sometime.

The grand temple of Amriteshwara is considered as the heart of Annigeri. This east-facing temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga*, a *sabha mantapa* and a *nandi mantapa* built in two stages. The front porch is on the southern side and the shrine can be entered from the eastern gateway as well. On the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* we find Gajalakshmi and a Swayambhulinga inside it. Above the upper *lalata* are carvings of seven-towered miniature *shikharas* with the figure of Surya exhibiting serene posture inside. The door-frame of the *antarala* has a *panchashaka* decoration with the Gajalakshmi motif on its *lalata*. On both sides of this door are perforated windows (*jalandhra*). The main door of the *navaranga* may be regarded as the most attractive portion of the temple. This partially damaged *dwarabandha* consists of a beautiful *navashakhalankara*. The delicate carvings of the decorative miniature sculptures here are much admired by the visitors. The spacious *sabhamantapa* of this temple, possibly a later addition to the original edifice, has gateways on three sides; and, all its door-frames are filled with attractive carvings. While the ceiling of the *navaranga* is adorned with a six-petalled lotus flower, the ceiling of the *sabhamantapa* has a full blossomed circular lotus. The outer walls of the temple are decorated with miniature pillars, different models of miniature towers and beautiful sculptures of gods and goddesses in relief. These include images of Umamaheshwara, Nataraja, and of dancing Ganapathi, representations of female dancers, lady holding a mirror, and a variety of musical instruments which are noteworthy. At the corner of the *navaranga* are found sculptural remains on the walls. Among these, is an attractive figure of a seated Ganapathi which is four feet in height. The *shikhara* above the *garbhagriha* is in the *kadamba nagara* style and contains several attractive images of divinities drawn from the Shaivapuranas. A M. Annigeri has conjectured that the Keerthimukha at the front portion of this *shikhara* had a representation of the Hoysala emblem upon it. An inscription of A.D. 1202, while recording the many grants made by a commander of Ballala II, named Basava, to God Amriteshwara, also mentions the celebrated commander of the Hoysalas named Amritesha. There is an inscription in the mantapa of the Amriteshwara temple in the twelfth century characters from which it is learnt that the image of Ganapathi was made at the behest of Nakimaiah, believed to have been the son of God Amriteshwara. Among the many inscriptions here, the one belonging to the Kalachuri period, of A.D. 1161, is of particular interest. It gives details of a land grant made by Sridharaiah, a commander, for regular recitation of puranas at the Amriteshwara temple. According to another epigraph, there were five Basadis at Annigeri.

Banashankari, Pavadi Basappa, Gacchina Basappa, Hire Hanumantha, and Veerappa of Mailarapura are some of the other shrines found at the place. The Veerabhadra temple, located behind the Municipal Office, belong to the Chalukyan period. It originally had a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*; a spacious new *sabhamantapa* has been recently added and the structure has been completely restored. An image of Veerabhadra in the Vijayanagara style is installed inside the *garbhagriha*. Its *shikhara* is in the *kadamba nagara* style and the door-frame decorated with *dwishaka* motif along with four attractive pillars in the *navaranga*. This temple is conjectured to have been constructed during the 11th century A.D. The beam portion of its outer wall is adorned with 14 pairs of erotic sculpture. The temple of Banashankari situated at the outer border of the town is a Chalukyan Structure with three shrines only. The main *garbhagriha* has an *antarala* but a common *navaranga* in the centre. The *lalata* of the door frame of the main *garbhagriha* has an image of Gajalakshmi. The door-frame of the *antarala* has a *makara torana* containing carved images of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara. Upon the *lalatas* of the remaining two shrines are the Gajalakshmi carvings and in one of the *garbhagrihas* an *hamsapeetha* of Brahma is seen; whereas the other one is empty. The circular pillars of the *navaranga*,

are quite attractive. In front of this temple, is a *gosasa* stone believed to be the earliest known in Karnataka.

Though the inscriptions at Annigeri make references to Chedi Pancha Basadi, Hemmadi Basadi, etc, only the Parshwanatha Basadi has survived to this day. This Basadi, built on an elevated place, resembles a rail coach and has been recently restored. This Basadi has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga*, a *sabhamantapa*, and a *mukhamantapa* with gateways on three sides, having attractive door frames. In the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* is a Jinabimba. The idol of Parshwanatha is housed in it. This Basadi has lathe turned pillars in Chalukyan style. All the three doorways have attractive door frames. The *Shikhara* upon the *garbhagriha* is of the *kadamba-nagara* type and the outer wall of the Basadi is undecorated. Opposite the shrine of Hanumantha at this place is an inscription of Kalachuri Bijjala (A.D. 1139). It records a land grant made by dandanayaka Sridharaiah for the restoration of Dhoreshwara temple, probably this Dhoreshwara temple had been built by the Rashtrakuta emperor Dhruva. Opposite to the Pavadi Basappa temple there is an inscription of Kalachuri Sovideva (A.D. 1173) which records the construction of the Nageshwara temple by an officer named Nagagavunda who also made a land grant for its maintenance. The Nageshwara temple, of the inscription has been identified with this temple. An inscription of the time of Seuna Singhana found at the Brahmeshwara temple records the construction of the Dharmeshwara shrine within the premises of the Amriteshwara temple. The small shrine to the left of the Amriteshwara temple is presumed to be that of Dharmeshwara. Among the objects of antiquarian interest, mention may be made of a Rashtrakuta hero-stone kept near the village *panchayat* office. The masutibavi, situated in the eastern outskirts of the village needs a special mention. The first known Kannada poet (Adikavi) Pampa was born here in all likelihood, since his mother hailed from this place. The 'Pampa Pratisthana' or Pampa Foundation, set up in memory of Pampa at this place has been active in the pursuit of its many objectives. 'Annigeri gadimba', a measuring rod approximately 33 spans in length, is referred to in several inscriptions, and, it remains to be investigated whether a linear measure of the length specified with necessary markings had been drawn at that place. Noted epigraphist A.M. Annigeri hails from this place.

**Antaravalli:** (Pop: 2,580) Situated at a distance of 13 Km to the east of the taluk headquarters town of Ranibennur. It is referred to as 'Antaravalli' in the epigraphs, this village formed a part of Rattihalli-Noorumbada in the past. According to the sthalapurana "Abbaluru Charitre", we learn that during the 17th century A.D. the place was also known as 'Gautamapura'. Among the three hero-stone inscriptions seen in the village, the one at the Ishwara temple narrates the death of Bommana in the battle of Makanur; the other two are memorial stones erected in honour of carpenter Ramoja and shepherd Bammagavunda, of Antaravalli who died fighting in the disturbances at the neighbouring villages in A.D. 1234. On the tank bund near the bus stand of the place, is an east-facing dilapidated temple of Ishwara which is trikuta. The central shrine alone has an *antarala*, but, there is a common *navaranga* for all the three shrines in the temple. The *mukhamantapa* however, no longer exists. The door frames of all the *garbhagrihas* has the *Panchashakha* decoration and a Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*; the *lalata* of the *antarala* has a Saraswathi motif. The main *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and the *navaranga*, has an ordinary door frame. In the *navaranga*, a massive bull (Nandi) is housed. The other two *garbhagrihas* however are empty and of the four niches, two contains Saptamatrika panel and Nagabandha sculpturers, whereas the other two are empty. The lathe turned pillars of the *navaranga* have a glazed finish. The ceiling of the *navaranga* is adorned with a simple lotus. At a corner of the village is found a very dilapidated temple of Venkateshwara. The *garbhagriha* and the open *ardhamantapa* were probably built during the 10th century A.D. but, the spacious open *sabhamantapa* seems to have

been added subsequently. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is adorned with *panchashakha* decorations with an image of Gajalakshmi. Recently, a *garbhagriha* has been fashioned out of the right portion of the *navaranga* by constructing a new wall inside which is placed an idol of Venkateshwara. The enclosure of this temple also houses the images of Ganapathi, Surya, and Naga stones. The *sabha mantapa* which is supported by 24 pillars is very spacious.

Shanta Niranjanakavi, the author of ‘ *Abbaluru charitre* (A.D. 1650) hailed from this place. It is surmised that Moorujavidevaru, a revered Vishwakarma saint and, a contemporary of Ekantada Ramaiah, another celebrated Veerashaiva saint, hailed from here. At the Moorujavidevara Mutt located outside the village, is a handsome statue of Moorujavideva, holding a danda in both hands, is identified with a saint of the same name referred to in the Karadihalli inscription of A.D. 1274. The Mutt is now being looked after by a Viswakarma priest. The village also has the shrines of Hanumantha, Veerabhadra, Biredevaru, Dyamavva and Mastavva; besides, a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Antur:** (Pop: 2,287) Situated in Gadag taluk, is at a distance of 20 Km to the south-west of Gadag town. In early times it formed a part of the Belvola-300 country and is now a neighbouring village of Benthoo, famous in history since ancient times. Till now no inscription have been reported from this place; yet, on account of the Suryanarayana temple, it demands our notice. This partially damaged structure, of the Kalyana Chalukya period has but a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala* in good condition, however its *shikhara* and the *navaranga* have disappeared. The *garbhagriha* s door-frame has undecorated *panchashakha*, but of the *antarala* is adorned with a simple *trishakha* decoration. The *garbhagriha* houses a handsome five ft tall idol of Narayana in *tribhanga*, holding conch, disc, club and lotus as attributes; with Sridevi and Bhudevi on either sides. The Pedestal is of Surya on his chariot, drawn by seven horses with Aruna and on the *Prabhavali* are the radiance circle adorned with carved figures representing the ten incarnations of Vishnu. This beautiful sculpture, the chief attraction of this place, was executed in circa A.D. 11-12th century. Ordinary shrines of Basavanna, Ishwara, Hanumantha, Mailara, Durgamma and Dyamavva are also found here besides a Masjid and a *dargah*.

**Aralikatte:** Located at a distance of eight Km from the taluk headquarters town, Hirekerur, (Pop: 1,530) it is an old village of antiquity. Among the chief temples of this place, those of Kalleshwara, Hanumantha, Brahmadevaru; Dyamavva, Kareyavva and Durgavva needs mention. The Kalleshwara temple here is a small strcuture with only a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. Placed upon a square pedestal (*panipeetha*) is a tall *linga* or phallus and below the door jamb is the figure of a Kalamukha saint; and, the Gajalakshmi is seen on its *lalata*. Nearby are found the ruins of Billedevaru and Ramalinga temples . In its surroundings are six hero -stones of Rashtrakuta period, of which five are inscribed along with very effectively carved compositions in relief. One of the inscription of Rashtrakuta Govinda IV, mentions a feudatory chief named Macharasa of the Matura family of the Brahma Kshatra caste. Another herostone lying nearby has the *gograhana* depiction. A *gosasa* stone stands behind the Ramalinga temple and a Mastikal is visible at *shibara katte*. This village also has two ancient tanks.

**Aratal:** (Pop: 1,704) Situated in the Shiggaon taluk, it is located at a distance of 11 Km from the headquarters town. Outside this village, at the foot of a mound are located the temples of Veerabhadra, Bharamadeva, Brahmalingeshwara, etc. The temple of Kalleshwara is in the Chalukyan style and consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The door-frames of the entrance and the *garbhagriha* contains carvings in the Chalukyan style. Outside the temple are found two broken stone slabs, one of a hero-stone and the other of a Masti stone. Nearby are scattered remains such as a brick

structure, a broken idol of Vishnu, etc. Within the village is located the Veerabhadra temple built in the post-Vijayanagara style; it contains a recently made image of Veerabhadra with snake-hood covering its head from above. Beside a public well, nearby is an inscription. Individual sculptures of a seated Kali, Bhairava etc. are found upon an *Aswathakatte* which exhibit Vijayanagar characteristics. There is a reservoir upon the bund of which are seen three sculptures showing cattle raids; and, there are also several hero-stones with epigraphs. The beautiful Jain Basadi located outside the village was, according to an inscription of A.D. 1123, built by an officer named Bommisetty who belonged to the Ganga family. Upon the site of the ruined temple of Bharamadeva is to be found an image of Surya of the Vijayanagara period; a broken idol of Vishnu holding a disc, and a hero-stone are lying nearby. The Brahmalingeshwara temple on the tank bund, has only, *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* and within the *garbhagriha* is a Chalukyan pedestal and a Gajalakshmi motif on its *lalata*. The *ardhamantapa* has a two ft. tall image of Shanmukha and a broken Ganapathi.

**Asundi :** (Pop: 3243) Situated eight km. to the west of the taluk headquarters town, Ranibennur, the place is variously called Pashundi and Hasundi in the epigraphs; which formed part of Sattalige-70 country in early times. Three donative inscriptions of the Kalyana Chalukyas recording gifts made to Kalidevaswamy temple, are found here, among them one of A.D. 1024, records two land grants made for the maintenance of Kalidevaswamy by the headman Beeragavunda below Kariyamgere, a tank located to the east of the village, and by other officials below piriyaikere (big tank); a second inscription of A.D. 1127, records a grant of land made by the village headman Barmagavunda to the deity and the *simha parishe* Mutt. A third inscription of A.D. 1141, records the gift of the proceeds of a tax to the same deity by the tax officials. The temple of Kalidevaswamy mentioned in the inscriptions, may be identified with the one located outside the village. This east-facing temple, is a simple structure consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*; the *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga and the *navaranga* has a Nandi. Except for the usual Gajalakshmi motif, the door-frames of the temple are plain. The left niches in the *navaranga* contains an idol of Bhairava and the right niches contain a Saptamatrika. It must have been constructed before A.D. 1074. A small temple to its left has a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*; here too, the idols of Shivalinga, Nandi and Bhairava are found. The tower of this temple no longer exists and upto the lintel level the structure is covered by mud. This temple appears to have been built in A.D. 1127 by Barmagaunda; there are indications to support the conjecture that the *simhaparishe* Mutt once stood within the precincts of this temple. Other shrines of the place are those of Chenna Basavanna, Hanumantha, Ajjaiah, and Kamma. The tank of Asundi reservoir has an extensive area comprising of 450 acres; the piriyaikere of the inscription is conjectured to be the same.

**Asundi:** Situated to the south-west of the taluk headquarters town of Gadag, at a distance of four km. it was (Pop: 2,569) familiar in early inscriptions as Pasundi, Bhattagave Eleya Pasundi, Hasundi, etc. it formed a part of the Belvola - 300 country. Five inscriptions are so far reported and the most ancient of which is that of Rashtrakuta ruler Govinda IV of A.D. 925. It gives information to the effect that, when Chandraprabha Bhatara of the Dhora Basadi of Bankapur was ruling over Pasundi, Rashwara Nagaiah made a grant of 12 mattaru of land, purchased from the village headman Nagapuligaunda, to the temple built by him. A broken inscription found on the wall of the Ishwara temple gives information about the installation of an idol and a land grant made to the *mahajanas* of the place by a lady in the name of her father. Another inscription dated 1026 A.D., lying before the Ishwara temple makes mention of a land grant for performing pooja to the Bogeshwara deity by one Shouchaya nayaka. Yet, another inscription of A.D. 1053, located near the Hanumantha temple, speaks of a donation of land

measuring 12 Mattars by the same commander Souchaya Nayaka, to the Someshwara temple for the construction of a choultry to Brahmacharis. In another inscription dated 1064 A.D. a mention is made of a land grant by using a measuring rod of 33 spans to a temple located near Mallidevi Katte. In yet another effaced inscription located in the wall of the Ishwara temple, a mention is made of a lady of having got the deity intalled in memory of her father and she made land grant on the occasion. The temple of Ishwara, which is the only surviving among the several named in the inscriptions, was earlier known as Bhogeshwara. Only the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* of this dilapidated temple still stand. Within the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga; the door-frame has a *panchashakha* embellishment; and upon the door frame Gajalakshmi motif is seen. The perforated door-frame of the *antarala* has *trishaka* decorations with an attractive *makara torana* bearing images of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara.

A platform, called as Malladevi Katte, is noteworthy on account of idols of female divinities found there. The three seated idols, each about five ft. high, are assigned to A.D. 10th or 11th century; Banadavva is seen holding a child on her lap; Udachavva, a particularly interesting idol, is seen holding a sword and a skull, and between whose legs is a snake with open hood and, Machakavve is seen holding a sword and a skull. The fury expressed by these goddesses and their big breasts overawe the beholder. Opposite to the shrine of Hanumantha, in the middle of the village, are damaged figures of Saptamatrikas and that of Surya. In the same vicinity are found two interesting sculptures, head of a He-buffalo spread out on the ground; and a four-headed Brahma's Bust (Golakavva). The other shrines are of Basavanna, Beerappa, Hanumantha, Bharamappa, Durgamma, Galiamma, and Dyamavva. Upon a nearby mound is a Ramamandira and a Mutt. The place also has a Jumma Masjid.

**Asuti :** (Pop: 3262) Situated 27 km to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Ron, and 10 km from Hole Aluru, ancient inscriptions refer to this place as "Asupatti" which formed part of Belavanike-12 in the Belvola-300 country. In front of the Kalmeshwara temple lies a *gosasa* stone of the reign of Rashtrakuta Indra III, which tells about the gift of a thousand cows by Sadagara Tiltama. An inscription of A.D. 934, found in the neighbouring village of Koujageri, refer to the gift made to a temple of Asupatti from which the existence of an earlier temple there, is presumed. In 1991 S. Rajendrappa brought to light a broken inscription of the reign of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI built in to the wall of the Hanumantha temple; details however, are lacking. On an elevated spot near the bus stand, once stood a temple of Panchalingeshwara with Shivalinga and Nandi in support of this supposition. There is also an image of Durga at this spot. A broken image of Vishnu is lying near the shrine of Dyamavva. A fine sculpture of Mahishamardhini standing, in the shrine of Keshava, depicts the terrible scene of the goddess pressing down Mahisha under her left leg, while spearing him with her right hand. Other shrines of this village include those of Ramalinga, Siddalinga, Kadusiddheshwara, Basavanna, Hanumantha, Durgamma, Dyamavva, Takamma and Kereyamma (See Chapter 3, People). The Moolaphalahareshwara Mutt established during 1983, is running a Highschool in the village.

**Bada :** Situated 14 Km. from Shiggaon, in the taluk of the same name is Bada (Pop: 1,683), a place of great antiquity. It formerly belonged to the Kadambas of Bankapur. The Adilshahis had changed its name to Islampur. Bankanatha, Basavanna, Hanumantha and Maravva temples are located here. An important monument at Bada is a Mosque located on the tank bund, which has two tall minarets and domes in the centre upon which flower and creepers of different patterns are carved. Opposite this Mosque is a large open field, provided with an arched gateway, which are fine specimen of Indo-Sarsenic style of architecture. Outside it are a series of attractive stone brackets. It is believed that the Sultans of Bijapur got this Mosque constructed. The inner ceiling of this Mosque has deep-set spherical



partition containing circular forms of different patterns which are very attractive. A *dargah* of peer Raja Bagh Sawar is here and *urus* is celebrated around the time of Holi festival.

The chief attraction of Halebada near Bada, is a small memorial *mantapa* of Kanakadasa built in 1965. From the accounts of his life, it appears that he was born at Halebada. Remains of an old temple may be seen in the precincts of this *mantapa*, with a *garbhagriha*, a mutilated idol of a goddess and a Nandi are found here; and, on the wall are seen relief sculpture of a tortoise, (Kurma) Hanumantha, etc. Beyond the *prakara* a much damaged construction with a Rashtrakuta door-frame may be seen. Here an unpublished inscription stands. ('Dasavarma's stone') A somewhat circular pedestal here resembles the pedestal of Lord Ranganatha. An idol of Keshava at this spot is believed to have been carried away to Kaginele by saint Kanakadasa. Bricks of the Rashtrakuta period are also seen here. Near a pond behind this shrine is a newly discovered unpublished inscription. It is dated A.D. 1029 and only the words '*Banavasi Panneersasira*' are discernible on it. Other shrines at Halebada are of Hanumantha, Ishwara, Basavanna etc. A pillar outside the Hanumantha shrine has a A.D. 12th century inscription which makes an obscure reference to an endowment made to the Nagareshwara of Bankapur. Closeby is a stone, representing a He-buffalo's head.

**Balambeed:** Balambeed (Pop: 3,059) or 'Ballareya beedu', of the inscriptions, a place of great antiquity is located 14 km from Hangal, the taluk headquarters. Among the principal temples here are the Rameshwara (Kalledevaru), Boladevaru and Veerabhadra. The Rameshwara temple is a Chalukyan monument consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a spacious *navaranga*. Above the *lalata* are beautifully carved figures of Saptamatikas, Brahma and Shiva. On both sides of the *antarala* door-frame are niches. The one on the left has an image of Kartikeya, while the other on the right has a Ganapathi image, which is mutilated. The four pillars in the centre of the *navaranga* have carved flowers and its ceiling has the carving of an inverted lotus. The central pillars are finely polished and are decorated with *poornakumbhas* in relief at the top. At the centre of the *navaranga* is a Nandi. The *garbhagriha* has a *shikhara* in the *vesara* style. Among the two inscriptions lying in this temple, the first of which, is of the reign of Taila (A.D. 11th century), the Kadamba ruler of Hangal. It refers to a land grant made in favour of Basava who attained heavenly abode worthy of a hero in battle. The second inscription (A.D. 1123) nearby, says that during the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan emperor Vikramaditya VI, an officer named Bammagavunda granted land to the Rameshwara temple of 'Ballareya Beedu'. This temple is now protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

At some distance from this temple is the Brahmeshwara temple of the inscriptions, now known as Boladevara temple. An inscription of A.D. 1123 records the construction of the Brahmeshwara temple in the 'Ballareya beedu' village by *Mahaprabhu* Bammagavunda during the reign of Vikramaditya VI. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, a rectangular *antarala* and an open *navaranga*. Most likely it was originally a double-shrined structure, but now only one *garbhagriha* exists. In it upon a Chalukyan Pedestal a one ft. tall linga is kept; and the *lalata* of its door-frame shows a Gajalakshmi motif. The four pillars of the *navaranga* are adorned with carved flowers. The *saptamatrika* relief has a *Prabhavali* and *jatamukuta*. Near the *grama panchayat* office are two hero-stones and one *mahasati* stone. One of them has an inscription in modern characters recording the death of Yalle Nayaka at Hommaradi. In an ancient hero-stone, a hero is seen riding a horse in style. The Veerabhadra temple nearby has a five ft tall image of the Lord. Opposite to it are huge boulders which could have been used to form the foundations of an ancient structure are lying along with three *Mahasati* (self-immolation of widows at the funeral pyre of the deceased husband) stones and three *Veeragals*, closeby, remains of

a Jain Basadi with a door-frame in the Chalukyan style and a Jaina pedestal with the figure of a lion are also seen at the same spot. A mutilated idol of Shambhunatha Tirthankara, holding a lotus in one hand is also here. An idol of Yaksha - Brahma is there. Behind the *garbhagriha* are three *nishidhi* stones of which two have inscriptions of the Sevuna period. An idol of Padmavati *Yakshi* is kept in the Brahmadeva temple.

**Balambeed** : Situated to the north-west of the taluk town of Hirekerur, at a distance of two km., is Balambeed (Pop: 915). Popularly known as Vishaparihareshwara, the Rashtrakuta temple now known as Kalledeva might have been renovated during the rule of the Kalyana Chalukyas. The inscriptions have also referred to it as 'Pandarangeshwara'. It is strongly believed by the local people that the water used in performing the *abhisheka* of the Shivalinga in this temple has miraculous powers of saving the lives of persons bitten by poisonous snakes. This explains why the inscriptions refer to this Shivalinga as *Visha Parihareshwara* (destroyer of poison). Even today persons bitten by snakes rush to this temple for treatment and facilities exist for the stay of such patients here. Only the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* of the original structure, are intact and the other parts being entirely rebuilt at the time of renovation; the Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha*, which possesses Rashtrakuta characteristics, might have formed part of the original temple. Outside this structure may be seen an idol of Ganapathi which also shows Rashtrakuta characteristics. Within the temple precincts are three inscriptions, the earliest of which is of the Kalyana Chalukya emperor Vikramaditya VI (A.D. 1088). This somewhat unclear inscription records certain grants made to the temple in the presence of the learned brahmins of Piriya Kereyur (names enumerated). A second inscription at the same spot is also of the same period; and, it records a grant made by Bhutagavunda to the Pandurangeshwara temple in the presence of 1000 *mahajanas* of Hiriya (Piriya) Kereyur. The third inscription is of the Yadava Singhana's times and it mentions a grant made by Dandanayaka Bachayya to Lord Pandarangeshwara; otherwise, it is obscure. Balambeedu is located on the opposite bank of the great reservoir of Hirekerur.

**Balihalli**: Situated 18 Km to the south-east of Hangal, on the Sirsi road (Pop: 699) in Hangal taluk, called variously as 'Balihalli', 'Balehalli' and 'Kadalipura' in ancient records, so far it has yielded 16 inscriptions. The inscriptions make mention of the Gaureshwara temple and the Parshwanatha Basadi; but, the latter no longer exists and the former is known by its changed name of Siddheshwara now. The renovation work of Siddheshwara temple was under progress at the time of publishing the Kannada edition of this volume. It consisted of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. Its *garbhagriha*, has a Shivalinga and its door-frame has a Gajalakshmi on its *lalata*, is otherwise simple. A beautiful idol of Mahishamardhini chiselled by Kanniya Bheemaiah, as mentioned by a record on its pedestal is also visible. Within the precincts of this temple may be seen the sculptures of Bhairava, Kartikeya, Saraswathi, Vishnu and Saptamatikas, though largely mutilated. The beautiful idol of Saraswathi is in good condition. A temple standing on the bund of the village tank has fallen into ruins. Behind this temple are a number of hero-stones which provide information relating to persons who died in the battles waged at different periods such as Kammara Bokoja, Seniga Somanatha, Jada Katiga, Bommana, Samagara Bammana, Tailaha, Beligavunda and many others.

**Balur** : Situated eight km. from the taluk headquarters town of Hangal, Balur (Pop: 2,112) is referred to as 'Baleyuru' in inscriptions. This historical place was the headquarters of Bammagavunda who was the feudatory chief of Gutti. The ruins of a fort may be seen outside the village. A dilapidated Chalukyan shrine (Basadi) stands near the fort and of which only the *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and two pillars of a fallen *mantapa* have survived. An unpublished record (*Sri Parshwanthalaya Sri*

*Jinaya namaha Shirasanatha Karlonagarendra Karalikhita*) upon a pillar makes mention of Parshwanathalaya. Upon the *garbhagriha* once stood a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. Near the village tank bund are two hero stones and another ruined temple. Closeby is a He-buffalo's head (*Mahisha*) of stone upon which a carved lotus flower may be seen. The shrine has a Chalukyan pillar besides the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa*. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* has *panchashakha* decoration and upon the frontal beam are carved figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Opposite to the Jaina Basadi is a *mahasati* stone, which records the ceremony of self-immolation performed by the wife of Muddagowda of Balur. Upon the sluice gate of the village tank is a stone slab with an inscription and a sculpture of Badubbe. This inscription (A.D. 1116) discloses that it was set up by Barmagavunda of Baleyuru. Another inscription at the same spot has now been removed to the Kannada Research Institute at Dharwad; and it (A.D. 1120) records the death of Chanda, son of Mallaya Sahani, on a solar eclipse day by entering the fire. Among the ruins of two temples which lie near the tank, one might have been the Devigudi mentioned in inscriptions. An incomplete inscription (Circa.A.D. 1163) in the Devigudi mentions the heroic death of Ramaraya during a siege of Baleyuru by Bammana, the feudatory chief of Gutti. Nearby are two sati stones. At some distance from here is a ruined Ishwara temple and the door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is decorated with *panchashakha* design and the Gajalakshmi motif on it along with two Chalukyan Pilasters only have survived. It is said that three *nishidhi* stones which were formerly lying in the premises of the Adaviswamy Mutt have been later removed to Dharwad. The first of these was of the reign of Hoysala Ballala II, of A.D. 1205, which records the death, by performing the *nishidhi* ceremony, of Kasapa gavunda. Another broken record of Yadava Kannara, of A.D. 1257 is badly damaged. Yet another *nishidhi* stone (A.D. 1262) states that the *nishidhi* stone was set up by Cheka, son of Kavayya of Samburu. Upon a mound near, in the fort stands an image of Hanumantha. A recently built Mosque also is here.

**Bankapur :** Situated thirty two km. away from Hubli city, and is located in the Shiggaon taluk. Till 1951, Bankapur was the head-quarters of the taluk when Shiggaon was made the centre in preference to the former. The place can be reached from Yalavigi (at a distance of 16 Km.) on the Bangalore - Miraj railway. From Gunabhadracharya's *Uttara Purana*, we learn that the name Bankapur is derived from Bankeya, the renowned general and feudatory of the Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha I (Nripatunga). The fort at the place is in ruins. This large fort covers an area of 139 acres and contains a large arsenal. Situated at a strategic location on the way to the Western Coast, Bankapur is a place of historical importance. The place is called by the name of Bankapur in the inscriptions. Epigraphical records testify that it was subject to the rule of Arikesari, a Kadamba feudatory of the Chalukyas. In A.D. 1140 Hoysala Vishnuvardhana occupied Bankapur and made it the capital of his northern dominions. He, in fact, died there at some later date. Later, the rulers of Vijayanagara and the Bahamani Sultans fought over its possession frequently until, as Juberi has observed, Ali Adil Shah I of Bijapur occupied it in A.D. 1567 and built a large Mosque there. Subsequently, Mustafa Khan, a general of Bijapur, settled at Bankapur. In A.D. 1637, Rauf Khan, a pathan, was appointed as the governor of Bankapur by the Sultan of Bijapur. He surrendered to the Mughals and transferred the capital to Savanur. The Marathas occupied the province after some years, and, in 1802, it passed under the British rule consequent on the Bassein Agreement. In former times Bankapur was a centre of cultural activities also. Bankeya patronised Jainism and the place was a Jaina centre of learning. Several Shiva temples here were under the control of the Pashupatha sect.

In the western portion of the fort on a large site stands the splendid and beautiful Nagareshwara temple built in the Chalukyan style. This is famous more commonly as the sixty-pillared temple, on

account of its tall and huge pillars. The structure consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. There is a spacious hall in front of the *mukhamantapa* and upon the doorway of which at both sides are miniature *mantapas*. The polygonal *garbhagriha*, has an ornate doorway and on both sides of the *ardhamantapa* are perforated windows. The *saptamatrika* band in the *navaranga* has rather an unusual *makaratorana*. A beautiful Bhuvaneshwari adorns the *navaranga*. The four central pillars of the *navaranga* and the circular dancing pavillion are very interesting. The *navaranga* is linked to the *mukhamantapa* through another *mantapa* with *kakshasanas*. Its door-frame is decorated with beautiful and minute carvings. The spacious *mukhamantapa* has over sixty huge and attractive pillars. Except a few idols which have survived by chance, the sculpted figures both inside and outside the temple, and on *kakshasanas*, have been destroyed in a vicious attack upon it. Among the few remaining sculpted figures is a composition depicting the legend of Bali to the left of the *garbhagriha*. Also included among the idols that have escaped this general demolition are Surya, Brahma, Kama, Vishnu, Bhairava, Shiva, Kartikeya, Ganapathi, Betala, etc. At both sides of the *mukhamantapa* are seen hanging from the roof "S" Shaped eaves. Adjacent to a cattle-shed close to the temple is an 8ft. x 8ft x 1ft. cistern hewn out of a single rock. Its exterior surface is covered with a variety of fishes in relief sculpture. Near the cattle breeding centre in the fort area is a broken pillar at the base of which is an inscription. It mentions that Beeraiah, Allamaiah and Sridharaiah *Pergade*, commanders in the army of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Someshwara I, granted proceeds of a tax (A.D. 1063) to the Indreshwara temple at Bankapur. An A.D. 1079 inscription lying closeby, says that the King granted the village of Gavundahalli to the Nagareshwara temple at Bankapur. At about the same spot under a neem tree are found sculpted figures of two elephants, one Talavara, a mutilated image of Vishnu, a *saptamatrika* panel and some other relics. Small shrines of Lakshmi, Parashurama, Hanumantha and Baramappa are located at some distance from here. The principal idol in the temple of Lakshmi, in Vijayanagara characters, is four armed and holds in two hands a conch and a chakra respectively and, the two other hands are in posture of (*varada*) granting wishes and assuring (*abhaya*) protection respectively. Adjacent to the cattle breeding centre is a fortification tower. The ruins of the Indreshwara temple mentioned in the inscription are lying nearby. This temple was believed to have been constructed by the Rashtrakuta emperor Indra-IV in about A.D. 973-74. Bankapur was his capital after the loss of Malkhed. The Ellamma temple stands closeby. On a broken stone slab near this temple are carved figures of Yama, Ishanya and Niruti, the regents respectively of the south, north-east and south east, and Saptamatrikas. A *nishidhi* stone is also found here. The door-frame of the Yallamma temple shows Rashtrakuta characteristics. A seated Kali is the chief deity at this temple. To the right of the principal gate of the fort stands a fine Mosque. This structure consists of two *ankanas* and is fully open in the front. The decorated *mihrabi* at the rear has a persian inscription. At a little distance from the Mosque lies a stone inscription in kannada of the Vijayanagara emperor Sadashivaraya which has carved representations of mirror, scissor, and knife. It records a gift made to barbers. This inscription goes to prove that Bankapur which Vijayanagara had lost under the Saluvas had been regained by the Tuluvas. Near the Baramappa temple in the fort is a huge rock. Nearby, is an image of Mahishamardhini with its head broken. The fort is surrounded by a moat and outside of it, is an old watch tower. Besides the cattle breeding centre, where Kilari cattle are bred, the fort has a Rabbit Breeding Centre where a variety of rabbits of different countries are reared.

The Siddeshwara temple situated in Sunkadakeri lane consists of a *garbhagriha* an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga*. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* has *panchashakha* decoration. It is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. Both the sides of the *ardhamantapa* door frame are

provided with *jaalandhras* (perforated fringes); and the *lalata* has carved figures of Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu and Gajalakshmi. In the *navaranga* panel of saptamatrikas is decorated with *makaratorana*. Other sculpted figures here include Ganesha, Shiva seated on Nandi, and mutilated Mahishamardhini. Opposite the temple is a *patrivana* (*billpatre* - sacred to Lord Shiva).

In 1975 while digging to lay the foundation for a house, an image of Parshwanatha, surrounded by tiny figures of the 24 Tirthankaras, was found. Dr. A. Sundara has dated it to the 11-12th century. From an inscription upon its pedestal it is learnt that the Nittasingi Basadi was located here. It says that the image was executed for the same Basadi by Lakkhaya, son of Bammaya of Janji. That Bankapur was a Jaina centre in ancient times is evidenced by this.

Other temples of Bankapur are Mailara, Yallamma, Vithala, Veerabhadra, Basavanna, Hanumantha, Bandi Ganesha, Virupaksha, Nagareshwara, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Chamundeshwari, Matangyavva, Mayavva, etc. Every street appears to have a shrine of Hanumantha. For five days during the *banada hunnime* a big fair of Durgamma is held annually. Another fair, that of Yallamma, is very popular. In the newly constructed Nagareshwara temple at the place are seen images of Mahisha mardhini and Ganapathi in the Chalukyan style. Outside the Virupaksha temple, a Uma-Maheshwara Peetha with Basava are seen. On the exterior wall of the temple is a mutilated Ganapathi sculpture in relief. The door-frame of the principal entrance of this temple shows Chalukyan features. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga, and upon the *lalata* of its door-frame is a Saraswathi motif, which is interesting. A small shrine of Parvathi stands within the same premises. The chief idol of this temple is a two - armed Parvathi in the Vijayanagara style, holding a lotus in one hand and (*abhaya*) assuming protection in the other. Upon the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* door frame a Ganapathi figure is carved. A large open *mantapa* is in the front. At Bankapur are two Veerashaiva Mutts, namely, Kendada Mutt and Aralehalli Hiremutt; the latter contains a *gaddige* of Rudramuni Shivacharya Swamy.

A so-called well, known after Panchamalakappa, is an attractive stone structure comprising of a large swimming pool. Its design is special with a *nagabandha* roof, and a shrine containing the images of Ganapathi, Shivalinga, etc. is attractive. It is an interesting tourist spot. The place has several Mosques of which, that within the fort is the earliest. The Jumma Mosque the Sarja Mosque, and the Kali Mosque (Ali Adil Shah's period) Jabbal Mosque on a mound, and ten other Mosques, big and small, are found at Bankapur. The place also has more than twenty *dargahs*. Of these, those of Alauddin Shah Khadri (*urus* in the month of Shahban), Noorullah Shah Khadri (Shahban), Thokar Shahwali and Mehaboob Shah wali (Garavi), Jalal Bukhari and Paigambar Asar Sharief (Rabita Avath) are notable.

**Bannikoppa :** Called 'Banniyuru' in inscriptions is (Pop: 587) in Shiggaon taluk and is located at a distance of six Km from Shiggaon. It has a small shrine of the Rashtrakuta period. Here an idol of Surya is found which appears to have its two hands - the *abhaya hasta* (hand of protection) and *Phaladhari hasta* (boon-giving hand) substituted with new ones. Upon a *Surya peetha* may be seen lean images, 1.5 fet high, of *usha-pratyusha* in relief. Opposite to the Shiva temple closeby, stands a structure with a *garbhagriha* and an open *mantapa* with four pillars in the Rashtrakuta style. To its left is a reconstructed Basavanna shrine, in front of which stands a hero-stone, and two unpublished inscriptions one of the Badami Chalukya and the other of the Rashtrakuta period. Located nearby is the Dharmeshwara (or the Bheemeshwara of the inscriptions) temple which consists of a *garbhagriha*, a rectangular *ardhamantapa*, and one large verandah with two rooms. Behind this, in the *sandhara*



*pradakshinapatha* is seen a *linga* upon a *pani peetha*. Probably, it is the Bheemeshwara *linga* mentioned in the inscriptions. A Durga image possessing Chalukyan features is also kept here. On each side of the *garbhagriha* door-frame may be seen respectively a standing image (five feet tall) of Arjuna holding a bow and Kartikeya seated upon a peacock. These sculptures appear to be very old. In the two cells of the *mukhamantapa*, the one to the left has the images of Venugopala and Sahadeveshwara and the other to the right consists of a Nakuleshwara *linga*, which also has a loose sculpture of Surya. A small new shrine of Bheemeshwara is behind the northern *shikhara* of Dharmeshwara temple. On the exterior wall of the Kamma temple is an inscription with the Badami Chalukyan characters of ruler Vijayaditya's time it relates to the construction of Nandeeshwara temple and a land grant made to it. An inscription lying opposite the Bheemanagudi is of the Kalyana Chalukyan emperor Someshwara III (A.D. 12th century); it records a land grant made to the *Tirthada* Bheemeshwara of Banniyur by *danda nayaka* Holakeshideva. Special worship is offered in this shrine during the *nagara panchami* and *Yugadi* festivals. An annual fair is also held.

**Baradur :** Situated at a distance of five km to the north-west of Mundargi (Mundargi taluk) (Pop: 1,947) which was an *agrahara* with 200 *mahajanas* in early times. In an inscription of A.D. 1032, the name of the place is mentioned as Bharatapura. Formerly it was included in Masawadi-140. It states that an extent of two *mattaru* of land was purchased from the 200 *mahajanas* of the place and granted to the Bharateshwara of Bharatapura. The Ahobala Narasimhaswamy temple at this place consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* and appears to have been built during the 11th century A.D. Built upon a raised plinth, this temple has in its *garbhagriha* a new idol of Narayana upon a *Garuda Peetha*. Two pillars are bearing the weight of the front beam of its open *antarala*. The four central pillars in the *navaranga* support a ceiling decorated with a simple carved lotus. The Bharateshwara temple in the centre of the village consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and an open *ardhamantapa* with two entrance doors on the eastern and southern sides. A Nandi in the *navaranga* sits facing the Shivalinga housed in the *garbhagriha*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style and its door-frame is simple. The other shrines here include those of Basavanna, Kashilinga, Hanumantha, Durga, Dyamavva, Kariamma and Mayamma built in recent years. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are here. The neighbouring village, Mevundi is a place of historical importance located about two km from it.

**Beladhadi:** A place of historical importance Beladhadi (Pop: 3,425) in Gadag taluk, is at a distance of 17 km. from Gadag. Among the monuments of the place, mention may be made of Basavanna (1980), Sri Ramamandira (built recently), Maruthi and Kalikadevi temples. The Basavanna temple is an ordinary building and has only a *garbhagriha* in which a Shivalinga of an earlier period is installed. A Veeragal stands outside this temple. At a little distance from here is a statue of a devotee of Shiva clad in a *dhoti* like garment which is believed by the local people to be Bedara Kannappa. Next to it is a stone containing a Jaina Tirthankara *bimba*. At the centre of the village is the Sri Ramamandira (Private) which is said to have been built a hundred years ago by Brahmananda Yati of Jalihal, a disciple of Brahma Chaitanya. At the rear of this Ramamandira is a Kalyana Chalukyan temple of Ishwara consisting of only the *garbhagriha*. Every year Sri Rama Navami is celebrated on a grand scale in the Rama Mandira. In front of the Maruti temple of this place stand a few pillars of Circa A.D. 10th century. A *nishidhi* stone lies opposite the Kalikadevi temple, with the obverse side buried in the ground. As such, it could not be ascertained whether it has any inscription.

**Belagali :** (Pop: 1899) Situated in the Hubli taluk, is at a distance of 12 Km to the south of Hubli. In former times, it was included in the Kampana of Sabbi-30 within the Halasige-12,000 country. From

the relics of the Rashtrakuta period spread over this place, the antiquity of Belagali may be taken back to their times. Four inscriptions have been reported from this place. One of these dated in A.D. 1042, of Jayasimha II says that a Kadamba ruler constructed a tank in Sabbinadu and made a grant to it. An A.D. 12th century hero-stone record brings to light the fact that a Gavunda and *entu hittus* (an association of eight groups) made a grant of land to a hero who died in a local conflict. Opposite to the Kallappa temple in the centre of the village is a charming sculpture of Gajalakshmi seated upon a lotus pedestal. In the carving of the two elephants engaged in performing *kumbhabhisheka* (or sprinkling water) over the goddess, the sculptor has exhibited great skill and originality. A four-lined lithic record of about A.D. 10th century stands near this temple.

The idol of Hanumantha, adorned with ornaments and showing the *abhayamudra* (gesture of protection), in a shrine dedicated to him is interesting. At the rear of the Basavanna temple is a *gosasa* stone of the Rashtrakuta period with a carved lotus flower. Opposite to this shrine is a well-proportioned and charming Saptamatrika band. Of the bulls lying in front of this temple few belongs to the Rashtrakuta period. A pedestal of a *Tirthankara* is seen near the Basavanna temple.

Adjacent to the village Mosque are tombs of Sharief Ajja and Govindajja, eight days previous to the fair at Shisuvinahal, a fair (jatra) is held here on which occasion a *ratha* of the Sharief is drawn around. On the day following, a battle of *kadabu* takes place. The seven or eight stones found in the Honnamma shrine outside of the village are probably connected with the worship of the Saptamatrikas in the remote past. The local people refer to these stones as *Anna-Tamma* (brothers) stones. The place has shrines also of Beeradevaru, Hanumappa, Shiva-Parvathi, Durgavva, Dyamavva and Kariavva. Belagali also has a Mosque and a Mehabub Subani *dargah* of which *urus* is held in the month of *Gyaravi*.

**Belavaniki** : (Pop: 4,774) Situated in Ron taluk, at a distance of 17 km to the south-east of Ron, on the road to Nargund, it has been variously called as 'Belvanigi' 'Beluvanike' and 'Beluvanige' in early epigraphical records. It was then the administrative headquarters of a group of 12 villages known as Belavanike-12 included in Belvola-300. On the banks of a small stream near this place, tools of New Stone Age have been found. The antiquity of this place goes back to the Rashtrakuta times. So far three inscriptions are known from here. An A.D. 934 inscription found in Kaujageri, mentions particulars of a gift made to a Mutt at Belvaniki by Ballajagouda of Koujageri. A hero-stone record of A.D. 943 mentions the death of Biriya on the battle field. Another inscription of A.D. 1102 of the reign of Vikramaditya VI gives information concerning the construction of a *sabhamantapa* by Palage Chavundaiah and his wife Shantikabbe and a land grant by them to Muttalagere. By that time it had developed into an *agrahara* with 84 *mahajanas* as evidenced by this inscription. In the precincts of the Veerabhadra temple, a beautiful Saptamatrika relief sculpture may be seen, besides an image of Mahishamardhini and a *simha peetha* of a Tirthankara. A four ft. high beautiful idol of Mahishamardhini is found in the shrine of Gali Durgavva. Sculpted figures of Nandi, Ganapathi and a few *Shivlingas* are also found at this place.

The Veerabhadra temple at the centre of the village is a much frequented place of worship. A handsome idol of Veerabhadra executed in imitation of a 16th century image of that God is now placed in the *garbhagriha*; and, the mutilated original image is kept in an adjacent *kalyanamantapa*. The images of Veerabhadra and Nandi, executed by a local carpenter by name Ishwarappa Honnappa Okkunda (Badiger) during the 1980s' are very attractive. Two *Veeragals* of the Rashtrakuta period stand near the Kalmeshwra temple. This ancient settlement of scholarly brahmins even today has continued



its tradition of imparting education through the Annadaneshwara Education Society. Other shrines here are those of Kalmeshwara, Doddeshwara, Nandi Basaveshwara, Mailaralinga, Hanumantha, *Hudedā* Lakshmavva, Dyamavva and Mushigeri Dyamavva. Two Mosques and a *dargah* are also here.

**Belavatagi :** Known as 'Bellittige' in ancient inscriptions, Belavatagi (Pop: 2,427) in the Navalgund taluk, is at a distance of 10 km to the north of Navalgund town. It appears to have formed part of Navilagunda-40 in the Belvola-300 *nadu* in early times. From an inscription of A.D. 1547 of the Vijayanagara emperor Sadashivaraya, the place is known to have been included in the Toragale Province. Three inscriptions have come to light from here so far. An inscription of A.D. 1093 of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya VI records the construction at Bellittige by Bairumbara Mallimaiah, the temple of Bairumbeshwara which resembled the Nagamandira in the Nagaloka. He also made a grant of 60 *mattaru* of land for the services of Bairumbeshwara and Saraswathi and made it over to the twelve principal goudas of the place. An inscription (A.D. 1547) of Sadashivaraya informs that Ramarajaiah and Venkatadri exempted the collection of *Bitti* and *Birada* in the Toragale province from the barbers at the request of Kondoja. Another inscription lying at a field in survey No. 117 of the village, mentions some gifts made to the excavators of a tank. The Ramalingeshwara temple in the village has undergone renovation. Situated at an elevated spot, it consists of a *garbhagriha* and a spacious *ardhamantapa*. A Shivalinga of 11th century characters is installed in the *garbhagriha*. This is the Bairumbeshwara temple mentioned in the inscription. Two hero-stones of the Rashtrakuta period standing opposite this temple is noteworthy.

Within the close proximity of the Hanumantha temple beside the village *chavadi* at the Veerabhadra temple five Shivalingas (*pancha lingas*) are placed. An idol of Veerabhadra is placed next to them. Opposite a private house is a Gajalakshmi image in A.D. 10th century characteristics. Nearby may be seen a four-faced image of Brahma's bust. The place also has temples of Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Ulavi Basavanna, Ishwara, Narayana, Dodda Bassappa, Bharamappa, Mailara, Kariamamma, Durgamma and Dyamavva. Besides the Revana Siddheshwara, Shivananda, Konnakkeri and Ramagiri Mutts a Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Belavatti :** (Pop: 749) Situated in the Hangal taluk, is a place of great antiquity and is situated at a distance of 17 Km from Hangal. The site of the ancient settlement is but a pile of ruins now, where a few pillars of a temple stands in mute silence. Ruins of a large *trikuta* temple and a hero stone are seen on the embankment of the village tank. This is identified by the local people as the Gokuleshwara temple. A portion of a *garbhagriha* is seen upon an elevated plinth. Six circular lathe-turned pillars are seen in front. Behind the *garbhagriha* are seen a few inscriptions. The earliest of these, that of A.D. 1047 of the reign of the Chalukya Someshwara I, tells that when Mayuravarma was ruling over Hangal-500 in Banavasi-12,000, he made a grant to the *Swayambhu* temple. Another inscription of A.D. 1054 says that at the request of *Mahasamanta* Ramadeva, Harikesarideva gave up the *manevana* (House tax) in the *agrahara* Belavanti, the name by which Belavatti is called in early inscriptions. Yet another inscription of A.D. 1067 informs that at the request of *mandalika* Lakshmarasa, the village of Elluru was granted to Someshwara Pandita who was the head priest (acharya) of the Swayambhu Gokuleshwara temple. An A.D. 12th century inscription at the *Basadi gudi* relates the construction of a tank by an officer named Madhavaiah and a grant by another officer named Govindaiah towards the expenses connected with lighting of lamps in the *Swayambhu* temple. Yet another inscription, records the construction of a Brahma Jinalaya at Belavanti and a grant made on that occasion by an officer named Bammisetty of Savanur. Another inscription of A.D. 11-12th century

records the grant of one hundred *gadyana* to Belavati's three hundred (*Munnurvaru*, a guild) for the restoration of the large tank (*Hiriya kere*) at the place by Shridhara *dandanayaka* and the grant of Gundannahalli village by his Queen to the Gokuleshwara temple.

**Belhoda** : (Pop: 1,845) Situated in the Gadag taluk is at a distance of 18 Km to the north west of Gadag. Various styled as 'Belahode', 'Bellode' and 'Belupadi' in early inscriptions, it was included in Belvola - 300 in those times. Of the three inscriptions known from here one near the Ishwara temple, of Rashtrakuta ruler Jagattunga, is concerned with the gift of a thousand cows made by the couple Ecchamma and Erawasa. While an inscription (A.D. 1173) of Kalachuri Sovideva refer to a grant made by Rayarasa to the original local deity of Adityadeva, an inscription (A.D. 1178) of another Kalachuri ruler Sankama records a grant made by Dandanayaka Dhannugideva and others for the maintenance of the village tank named Devingere.

Upon an elevated spot in the centre of the village is a small temple of Ishwara, the *moolasthan* deity of the place, as mentioned in inscriptions, only the *garbhagriha* still stands within which is a medium sized Shivalinga. A Nandi is facing the linga from the place where once the *navaranga* stood. Around this temple are met with mutilated idols of Surya, Uma-Maheshwara and Narayana. The Uma-Maheshwara is a beautifully carved creation with the two armed Parvathi seated upon the thigh of the four-armed Shiva. Six *gosasa* stones are seen near this temple. The renovated temple of Basvanna in the village ground possesses ancient Shivalinga and Nandi. Near the Hanumantha temple lies a broken image of Vishnu, whose *prabhavali* has carved figures of *dasavatara* or the ten incarnations of Vishnu. A seated image of a four faced Brahma is also here. The place also has shrines of Gramadevata, Durgamma, Chandadevi, Dyamavva, and Kariavva. The Siddharoodha Mutt is also at this place. Two Mosques and a *dargah* are of recent times.

**Bellatti** : (Pop: 5,641) Situated in the Shirhatti taluk, is at a distance of 17 Km to the south-east of Shirhatti. Referred to as 'Bellatti' in early inscriptions it has so far yielded five inscriptions. Among them, an A.D. 990 inscription on a rock called *Jogibande* is the earliest; and, it records the building of the Basadi of *Bellatti gana* by pergade Aytavarma. An inscription of the reign of Hoysala Narasimha II is concerned with the consecration of the image of Lord Madhava at Brahmapuri in Bellatti by Muliga Gouda on which occasion the latter also made a grant. A broken lithic record of C.A.D. 15th century is concerned with the details of lands held by the Mallikarjuna temple. A 16th century record tells that the Nayakas and others of Bhandivade made a grant of land in the province of Savanur. The temples mentioned in the above inscriptions have not survived intact. A Basadi, found mentioned in an inscription, now stands in a dilapidated condition with some Tirthankara idols found in it. On a mound in the Shirhatti road are located a cave temple of Yallamma and the Ramalingeshwara Mutt. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a (*Hajara*) Verandah. A huge Shivalinga (Banalinga) of A.D. 10th century is installed in the *garbhagriha*. Images of a Ganapathi and a *dwarapala* of 11th century A.D. may be seen within the precincts of this temple. The temple of Kamma is fully renovated nearby which, a four ft high Mahishamardhini image, a Saptamatrika Panel and two hero-stones are found. Other shrines here include those of Basavanna, Ishwara, Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Devamma, Dyamavva, Kanti Dyamavva and Kenchamma. Two Mosques and a *dargah* are also here.

**Benakankonda** : Located at a distance of 11 Km to the south west of the taluk headquarters town of Ranibennur, it (Pop: 3,106) is a place of great antiquity. This is corroborated by a hero-stone record

of A.D. 703-04 and three other hero-stone records of the Rashtrakuta period seen near Shankarakatte in the Voddarakeri. From an A.D. 1033 inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya period, the place is known to have formed part of Sattalige - 70. The same record mentions a land grant made in favour of Lord Mahadeva. An A.D. 1303 record of Hoysala Ballala III, register a grant of three *mattaru* of land, measured by using a rod known as '*gangana gale*' and a house site at the village. According to an inscription of A.D. 1284, Chattaya Nayaka and his wife sacrificed themselves to fulfill a vow made before their master. This inscription mentions the name of 'agrahara Belagali'. It is rather difficult to establish with certainty that 'agrahara Belagali' was another name of Benakanakonda.

Found near the village pond is the temple of the Kalleshwara or the Mahadeva of the inscription. It is an east facing structure with a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. In an open *ankana* in the *navaranga* are images of Mahishamardhini and Saptamatrikas. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and its door-frame is simple. But however, the door-frame of the *antarala* has perforations. The *navaranga* has Chalukyan pillars. Opposite this temple stands the sacrificial stone of Chattayanayaka and his wife, which was erected during the reign of Ramachandra of the Yadava dynasty. Next to the Kalleshwara temple is the Vinayaka temple which has a four armed image of that deity. The name 'Benakanakonda' might have been derived from the circumstance of a *honda* (Pond) being situated near the temple of 'Benaka' which is among the numerous other names of Vinayaka. Nearby is a shrine of Kariamamma in which are seen idols of Durga and Parvathi. A *Circa* 10th century A.D. image of Chamundi is found in the temple of Hanumantha. The annual car festival of the Basavanna temple is an interesting event. A statue of saint Siddharoodha in a Mutt of the same name here is attractive. The place also has a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Benthur :** (Pop: 2,135) Located in Gadag taluk, is at a distance of 20 Km to the south-west of Gadag town. The place, named as 'Benatur', 'Benatura' etc, in early epigraphs, was included in Belvola-300 and was an *agrahara*. The antiquity of Benthur can be traced back to the days of the Badami Chalukyas, on the strength of the Kurthakoti Copper plate record, which alludes to 'Beneyitavura'. Eight epigraphs have so far been reported from this place. A Mahasati stone inscription of A.D. 864, erected during the reign of the Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha I, has beautifully carved figures; but, the writing is obscure. An A.D. 1049 hero stone inscription opposite the Hanumantha temple concerns the release of cattle effected by Madiraja from the hands of their captors. A pillar inscription in the Shambhulinga temple mentions gifts of gold made to that temple by two different persons in A.D. 1200 and 1204 respectively. Another pillar here announces, that it was erected by Vijayave. A grant for the maintenance of a large tank (Hiriyakere) is the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1204. Yet another inscription (A.D. 1511) deals with a gift made to Somanatha Bhatta. The existing temple of Shambhulingeshwara is identified with the *swayambhulinga* mentioned in the inscriptions. This temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *sabhamantapa*. A Shivalinga is seen in the *garbhagriha*. Its door-frame has the *panchashakha* decoration. The central pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. A *Saptamatrika* Panel is seen in the *navaranga*. This recently renovated temple has a new *shikhara*. Other shrines at the place are those of Basavanna, Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Durgavva, and Mariavva, a Mutt, known after Boodiswamy is also here. It also has a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Betkerur :** (Pop: 1,878) Also called as 'Kerevur' in the inscriptions, it is in Hirekerur taluk. This village is near a tank lying between two hillocks that is why it is called as Bettakere Uru or Bettakerur. The Ramalingeshwara temple here is built on the right side of hillock and, it consists of a *garbhagriha*,

an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* shows Rashtrakuta characteristics, and its door-frame has *chaturshakha* decorations with miniature carved figures of elephant, lion, *gandharva* and female dancers in the middle. The *garbhagriha* is a Rashtrakuta brick structure. In the *ardhamantapa* upon a *surya peetha* is an image of Vishnu with both hands upon his waist. A sculpted figure of Uma - Maheshwara is seen in the *navaranga*. An image of Mahishamardhini may be seen outside the temple. Beneath a nearby tree is another *surya peetha*. At the foot hills are two shrines, one of which has two images of goddesses; one of these, called locally as Mareyavva, is about a metre in height, and the other is a four armed two metre tall, Chamundi, probably of the Rashtrakuta period. On the tank bund is a stone mantapa housing a Shivalinga of the Chalukyan period which is placed upon a square pedestal. The tank sluice contains an inscription of Circa A.D. 1117 with a carved image of Gajalakshmi. Among the other temples of Bettakerur are included those of Hanumantha, Veerabhadra, Ganapahi, Dyamavva and Durgavva. Opposite the Veerabhadra temple is a hero-stone of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Akalavarsha (A.D. 9th century) which, however, is obscure. Adjacent to the Dyamavva temple is another inscription (A.D. 1250) which records a land grant made to the Chandeshwaradevi of Kerevuru by *Mahapradhana* Dora Dannayaka II.

**Bhandiwad :** (Pop: 3,266) Situated in the Hubli taluk, the 'Bhandiwade' of early inscriptions, is at a distance of 12 Km to the east of Hubli on the road to Gadag. A solitary inscription has come to light so far from here which may be seen near the Mallikarjuna temple; but, it yields no information as it is much damaged. The Mallikarjuna temple has been renovated but at present only a Shivalinga and Nandi have remained. An A.D. 16th century inscription from Bellatti of Shirhatti taluk says that Bhandiwade *nayakas* and others made a land grant at Savanur. However, it is not certain whether the Bhandiwade mentioned in this record is the same with the one discussed here. The place is made notable by the Hanumantha temple, which, consists of a large *prakara* containing a *garbhagriha* and a spacious *sabha mantapa*. This temple, built of bricks, is about two centuries old. In the *garbhagriha* stands an idol of Hanumantha in *abhayamudra*. Its wooden door frame, adorned with *trishakha* ornamental badge and covered with erotic sculptures exhibiting several strange postures and on its *lalata* may be seen a beautifully engraved *gandabherunda* ( a two-headed mythical bird). The pillars of the *sabhamantapa* are somewhat plain but the models of animals seemingly jumping from their capitals reminds one of the Vijayanagara Pillars. The cells built in the *prakara* surrounding the temple, contain a few Shivalingas. The entrance has a two storeyed attractive *gopura*. An annual *jatra* is held here on the Hanuma Jayanti. Other temples of the place are Mallikarjuna, Beerappa (Mailara, Kallappa, Udachamma, and Durgamma. The Siddaiah Mutt and Girimalleshwara Mutt are located outside the village. There are two Mosques and a *dargah*.

**Bidarahalli :** (Pop: 1700) is located at a distance of 32 Km from the taluk headquarters, town of Mundaragi. Referred too as 'Biduruvalli' in ancient inscriptions, it was an *agrahara* included in Masavadi-140. Three inscriptions have come to light so far from this place. An A.D. 1052 inscription lying opposite the Someshwara temple records a land grant made in favour of the temple of *agrahara* Biduruvalli. A second record of (A.D. 1150) mentions a land grant made to the Someshwara temple. Lastly, an A.D. 1780 inscription says that Bidarahalli was rechristened as 'Tigulagajayasamudra'. Two early temples are found at this place. Outside the village upon an elevated ground is the Someshwara temple (Somanath of the inscriptions) which consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a spacious *navaranga*. In the *garbhagriha* of this east facing temple is a Shivalinga whose door - jamb is adorned with *panchashakha* decoration and a Gajalakshmi motif in the *lalata*. The *dwarabandha* has figures of *dwarapalas*, Rati-Manmatha, chauri-bearers and a *poornakumbha*. The door-frame of the *antarala* is

plain but the *makaratorana* is adorned with carved figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara and provided with *jalandhras*. The central pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. Behind the *garbhagriha* in the open yard is a four faced Shivalinga. On the four sides of the Shivalinga, Shiva's head portions are shown and such a *Chaturmukha* Shiva image is rather rare; another example of a similar sculpture in the district is being the Unakal's Chaduralingadeva. To the right of Someshwara temple's rear portion is a Ganapathi temple which has a *garbhagriha* and a rectangular assembly hall in front. Its *navaranga* has Chalukyan pillars. Other shrines of the place are Shankaralinga, Mallikarjuna, Basavanna, Bayala Basava, Veerabhadra, Veeranna, Siddhagangappa, Vishnu, Raghavendra and Renukamba. Sharana Basaveshwara Mutt is also here. A Mosque and a *dargah* are here. On the other side of the Tungabhadra river is the village called Magala situated in the Bellary district which has many ancient temples.

**Billahalli :** Situated at a distance of 14 Km to the south-east of the taluk headquarters town of Ranibennur (Pop: 2187) which in ancient times formed part of Noorumbada Nadu. From the evidences furnished by three *gosasa* stones, the history of this place can be traced back to the Rashtrakuta times. They are found lying in a field outside the village. These *gosasa* stones, erroneously called as jaina stones by the local people, contains in relief sculptures, figures of an elephant, a swan, and *kalashas*. Among two inscriptions found here, one of Hoysala Viraballala II (A.D. 1188) describes the heroic death of Akkasali Dasoja while bringing back the cattle freed from its captors; another found inscribed upon a small boundary stone is obscure.

There are two ancient temples in Billahalli, viz., Kalleshwara and Billeshwara constructed in A.D. 11th century. The Kalleshwara, the smaller of the two temples, is facing east and has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. In a niche in the *navaranga* is a sculpture of Saptamatrikas. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. The Billeshwara temple adjacent to it consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* with a side entrance. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga in it and is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. In the *navaranga* are three niches containing respectively a 4.5 ft high Uma - Mahaeshwara, Aditya and Mailara - Malachi (divine couples) images. The central ceilings of the *navaranga* has a beautifully carved inverted lotus flower. Outside this temple are many Naga stones. There are shrines of Kariamamma, Matangi, Hanumantha, Mailaralinga and Veerabhadra, besides it also has a Mosque.

**Budarsingi :** Situated (Pop: 751) in the Hubli taluk, at a distance of eight Km. to the south of Hubli, on the Pune-Bangalore road. Referred to as 'Uchhang' in an early inscription, it formed part of Sabbi - 30 in the Halasige-12,000 country. An inscription of A.D. 1258 carved on a Nandi pillar informs that during the reign of Chattayya of the Kadambas of Goa, Uchhang (Budarsingi) was donated to the temple of Kapila Siddha Mallikarjuna of Sonnalige. The familiarity of the place, however, is more due to the discovery of a Tirthankara image. At the base of this four ft. high idol are carved figures of Dharanendra *Yaksha* - Padmavathi *Yakshi*. A short inscription upon the pedestal of this idol says that Nagana Gowda of *Charudesi gana* had got it done. Nearby is a mutilated idol of a four armed Vinayaka of about 12th century A.D. At the entrance of the village is a Hanumantha temple of the Vijayanagara period. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. An image of Hanumantha without traditional crown (7 feet tall) is installed in the *garbhagriha*, which is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. A recently built Basadi stands outside the village. The place has shrines also of Basavanna and Yellamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehabub Subani are also here.



**Byadgi:** Located at a distance of 112 Km from Dharwad, and well connected by road with Haveri and Ranibennur, it is the taluk head-quarters town, (Pop: 20,874) moreover an important commercial centre particularly noted for its trade in Chillies. In course of time the ancient name Bedagai got corrupted to Bedage and Bydage and finally to Byadagi. In former times it was included in Sattalige. 70 - under Banavasi - 12,000 country. Five inscriptions have come to light so far from here. In the Siddheshwara temple is an inscription of A.D. 902, of the reign of the Rashtrakuta Krishna III, which says that when Banavasi-12,000 and Sattalige-70 were being administered respectively by Lokate and Chikkambara Bijja and Budda, the village headman, Pittamme gave a grant. An inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya VI, of A.D. 1092, informs that *mahamandaleshwara* Veeragangeyaraya, who was then ruling over Banavasi - 12,000, made a grant to the temple of Mallikarjuna at 'Bedage'. A hero stone record of 12th century A.D. standing opposite the Veerabhadra temple, commemorates the death of Sovagouda while fighting against cattle thieves. Another hero-stone record of (A.D. 1228) Yadava Singhana II, standing near Siddheshwara temple, commemorates the death of a valiant, Madivala (washerman) by caste, in the fierce battle at Kunchuru. Yet another inscription is concerned with a dispute regarding the right to hold the headmanship of Bedage involving two gavundas which was settled by the village elders assisted by some representatives from the neighbouring village of Hommaradi.

The Mallikarjuna temple, mentioned in the inscriptions, has not survived in its original condition. The Siddheshwara temple is entirely renovated. From an examination of its *garbhagriha* and *antarala*, the temple appears very old. The Veerabhadra temple located in the centre of the village has been recently renovated. Just opposite this is the Kalmeshwara temple which is very old. Certain old relics are lying scattered around this temple. The place also has temples of Basavanna, Hanumantha, Durga, Gramadevata, etc. Three Mosques namely - Jamia, Madina, and of Agastanahalli - are here. The *dargahs* here include the Chilla of Chaman Shah Wali, Moideen Shah Khadri, Jangimakhani, and Rahman Shah Wali.

**Byahatti :** Situated (Pop: 9,684) in the Hubli taluk is known in ancient records as 'Bepatti' and 'Behatti'. It is located at a distance of 10 Km. from Hubli. The antiquity of this place may be traced back to the Badami Chalukyan period. Byahatti in former times was included in Belvola - 300. As many as twelve inscriptions have come to light so far from this place. An inscription of the reign of Jayasimha II, dated A.D. 1037, is the earliest, and records a grant made to a Jaina temple by Vamanarasa and 12 gaudas. A grant made to Grameshwara temple is the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1166. Near the Hiremutt is an inscription of Hoysala Ballala II, which informs about a grant made in favour of 20 Brahmin scholars of Byahatti. A grant made to some Brahmins by Honna Bommasetty and Chaudasetty is related by an A.D. 1235 inscription of Yadava Singhana. An inscription of 15th century lying in a private land mentions an endowment given to the Panchakshara devara Mutt. The full text of these inscriptions are yet to be published.

The Kalmeshwara temple situated in the Jadargeri (Weaver's lane) has been restored without affecting its original features. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a recently added *verandah*. The gateway of this east-facing temple is arch shaped. The entrance of the *navaranga* on the eastern side has *trishakha* decoration besides containing carved figures of *poornakumbha*, *dwarapalas* and Rati- Manmatha. The pillars of the *navaranga* are beautiful and its ceiling is adorned with a carved two petalled lotus flower. To the left of this temple stands the Grameshwara shrine which consists of only a *garbhagriha* in which is placed a four ft. high idol of Vishnu upon a *simhapeetha*

(Tirthankara peetha). To the right of the Kalmeshwara temple is a ruined temple of the Rashtrakuta period, in which are seen two Shivalingas and two Nandi sculptures of the Kalyana Chalukya period. An inscription stands opposite this ruined temple. Outside the village is the Siddeshwara temple which might have been once a Jaina Basadi. A Jaina record on the tank bund goes to strengthen this presumption. The place also has temples of Basavanna, Mailara, Veerabhadra, Kodi Basavanna, Hanumantha Gramadevata, Udachavva, Durgavva, Maravva, and Kariavva. Among the three Mosques here, the Jumma Mosque being the biggest. *dargah* of Mehabub Subani is also here.

**Chaudadanapur :** (Pop: 1283) Situated at a distance of 22 Km from the taluk head quarters of Ranibennur, it is also called Chaudaiah Danapura. It is a great centre of pilgrimage located on the south bank of the river Tungabhadra. The place is regarded by the Veerashaivas as specially sacred. Ambigara Chaudaiah, (12-13th C) a famous saint resided here and is believed to have attained the abode of Shiva (*Shivaikya*) here. His gaddige is built upon a high platform in the shape of a *mantapa* on the bank of the Tungabhadra river. According to M.G. Nanjundaradhya, Editor of '*Shivadeva Vijaya*', Ambigara Chaudaiah (whose exact identity is in dispute) gave this village as a gift to an ascetic of the Kalamukha sect named Shivadeva who was also the preceptor to the Gutta royal family. He maintains that the place name Chaudadanapura means 'a town given as a gift by (Ambigara) Chaudaiah'. The author of the original work is said to be saint Shishunala Shariff. The place is also called by such names as 'Kortagi Shivapura', 'Shivagiri' and 'Mukti Kshetra'. In the epigraphical record of the Kalyana Chalukyas, this village is referred to as '*Kannada Guttolala deshe Gope*' as being situated on the southern bank of the river Tungabhadra. It probably was included in an administrative unit known as Honnavarti-12. The names 'Chaudadanapura' and 'Chaudaiahdanapura' are not mentioned in any inscription. A *teppotsava* procession of the deity of Chaudaiah is held every year in January on the *makara sankramana* day. Dr. Vasundhara Philioza says that during the procession of Mukteshwara *teppotsava*, the members of the boatmen caste (*ambigas*) take an active part even to this day.

The Mukteshwara or Avimukteshwara temple considered as the heart of Chaudadanapur is a grand Chalukyan structure noted for its beautiful sculptural splendour. The epigraphs attribute its construction to a feudatory of the Gutta dynasty named Malla or Mallugi during A.D. 1115-1120, when Govindarasa was the Governor of Banavasi. Later, Shivadeva of Kalamukha sect, the royal preceptor of the Gutta rulers is said to have renovated this temple. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and two *mukhamantapas*. The *garbhagriha* has a polygonal ground plan in which a Shivalinga is placed. The *lalatas* of the *garbhagriha* and *antarala* are plain. The *navaranga* has two entrances. The eastern door has a decorated door frame, and opposite the southern door is an open mantapa with a *kakshasana*. The two niches in the *navaranga*, accomodates *Mahishamardhini* and Ganapathi images independently. There are also sculpted figures of Saptamatrikas, Parvathi and Surya protected by seven hooded serpent, the last two reportedly brought from a temple at the neighbouring village of Narasapur. Four polished pillars in the centre of the *navaranga* attracts our attention.

The chief attraction of this temple are its raised plinth and exterior walls. On both sides of the eastern door of the *navaranga*, *dwarapalas* are seen. As one progresses from the left in the circum-ambulatory passage, beautiful relief figures of Gods and Goddesses are seen. They include Ganesha, Maheshwara, Yaksha, Veerabhadra, Saraswathi, Vishnu, Venugopala, Yogi and Surya; and, some of the sculptures are two or three in numbers. This has been noticed by Vasundhara Philioza. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a tall *kadamba nagara shikhara*. Atop the *antarala* is an impressive *shukanasa*



projection with a *kirtimukha*. Several individual sculpted figures decorate the *shikara* such as a naked serpent-maiden, Ganesha, Surya, Veerabhadra, Yaksha, Kama etc.

The gaddige of Mahayogi Shivadeva is outside this temple. An A.D. 1263 inscription records the incident of his attaining Lord Shiva's feet. The same record mentions that he was born at Chaudadanapur. Another gaddige, that of Gomuneshwara is located beside it. There are shrines of Mallikarjuna, Ishwara, Veerabhadra and Kali towards the south of it. The image of Veerabhadra in the shrine is named after him and is in the style of about the 13-14th century; and, the idol of eight armed Kali is a beautiful example of Chalukyan sculptural style. A Mutt named after Shivadeva Yogi is at this village, the pontiff of which happens to be spiritual preceptor of the Ambigas. On the *kamana hunnime* day (March) the annual *jatra* is held here.

**Chhebbi :** A village in the Hubli taluk, situated (Pop: 3,508) at a distance of 16 Km to the south-east of Hubli, on the Pune-Bangalore road. Called 'Sabbi' or 'Chhebbi' in early inscriptions, it was the head-quarters of Sabbi-30 which was included in a larger administrative division called Halasige-12,000. This place of Badami Chalukya period, has yielded eleven inscriptions which are however mutilated. An inscription of A.D. 1061 mentions the *nishidhi* of ascetic Kanakanandi of the Dhora Jinalaya. Another, a 12th century A.D. epigraph mentions the consecration of a Tirthankara idol. Yet another record, inscribed on a Nandi pillar of the time of the Kamadeva of Hangal Kadamba family, registers a gift made by the priest of Dhavaleshwara temple to goddess Lakshmi. A hero-stone record of 15th century A.D. mentions the death in battle, of Somanna Heggade.

The existing Jaina Basadi at Chhebbi is a fully renovated wooden structure, and the idol of Tirthankara alone being an old one. This attractive structure consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a double storeyed open *mukhamantapa*. Opposite the Basavanna temple is an idol of Hanumantha, five ft. high, placed upon a swan pedestal. Nearby is a *padagatti* protected by *sarpabandha* connected with the *nathapantha* cult. Mutilated images of Yaksha, Mailara, Bhairava and Chamundi are found lying around. There are two hero-stones of the 12-13th century A.D. Besides the shrines of Kalmeshwara, Karimalleshwara, Veerabhadra, Kamma, Gramadevata and Kariamamma a Mosque and a *dargah* are also at this place.

**Chikka Basur :** Situated 20 Km to the south - west of the taluk centre of Byadgi (Pop: 2,553) it can be reached by road from Haveri too. No epigraphical records have so far been reported from here. Three to four hero stones and a few *mahasati* stones are here. Outside the village is a Mutt named after Siddharameshwara. Behind it to the left below at ground level is an Ishwara temple having a *garbhagriha* with a Shivalinga and an *antarala* with a Nandi. The pillars of this temple are of the Chalukyan period. Opposite to this small temple are '*lingamudre*' stone with modern script. The *garbhagriha* of the nearby Siddharameshwara temple is believed to have been built during the rule of the Sonda chiefs. Its exterior wall shows erotic sculptures. There is also a broken image of Surya. The ancient temple of Ramalingeshwara, once a fine structure, but now in ruins, is at the centre of the village. This Rashtrakuta structure consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antharala*, and a *navaranga*. Though covered with earth upto lintel level, the huge pillars of this structure attract notice. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* with *panchashakha* decorations has minute carvings of which a few are erotic figures. The only niche in the *navaranga* has a three ft. high sculpture of Parvathi-Parameshwara. A hero-stone, twin armed *masti* stone and Saptamatrika sculptures are also found here. The *navaranga* ceiling is decorated with four-petalled lotus in relief. Another attraction of this temple is the sculpture

of Kartikeya seated upon a peacock. The *shikhara* of this temple has collapsed. Other temples at Chikbasur are those of Hanumantha, Veerabhadra, Basavanna, Udachavva and Dyamavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani are located here where an *urus* is held during the month of November.

**Chikkerur :** Situated in Hirekerur taluk, at a distance of 12 Km. from Hirekerur, is Chikkerur (Pop: 6,376), it was a famous *agrahara*, during 12-13th century A.D. and is a small town now and Shambudeva, who was administering this place, was an eminent scholar. Among the temples at this place are Banadavva or Banashankari, Kashi Vishweshwara, Basavanna, Moola Basaveshwara, etc. The Banashankari, a Kalyana Chalukyan temple, has now been fully renovated. The four armed image of the goddess Banashankari standing about two metre tall, is seen holding a trident, sword, drum and a drinking vessel(*panapatra*). This slightly damaged image, named in the inscription as '*balari devata*' has been reinstalled after setting right the damaged part. A record of A.D. 995 lying in front of the Banashankari temple refer to the installation of goddess Balari by Palliga and his wife Arasakka. During renovations, the old pillars only have been employed. Outside the village near the elephant pond is a crude hero-stone of the Kalyana Chalukyan period which commemorates the death, in A.D. 1092, at Kiriya Kereyuru of a hero while fighting against cattle thieves. Closeby is a temple of Basavanna, on the market street, also a Chalukyan structure. An inscription (A.D.1082) kept here says that it was constructed during the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Vikramaditya VI by Biyappasetty who also made a land-grant on the occasion. It was therefore called originally as Bippeshwara temple, but is now known as Basavanna temple. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga*, and an open *mukhamantapa*. The door-frame of the *antarala* is decorated and its *lalata* bears the Gajalakshmi motif; the moulded frame around it, is decorated with *makaratorana*. The Chalukyan pillars in the *navaranga* are attractive. The open *mukhamantapa* too is decorated with Chalukyan pillars. At both sides of the *navaranga* door-frame are sculpted charming stone figures of Chauri-bearers. An inscription opposite the Basavanna temple is of Kumara Virupanna Odeya of Vijayanagara and concerns a land grant made by an officer named Madarasa to the temple of Bhairava. Nearby is a fully renovated temple of Hanumantha. The Veerabhadra temple, adjacent to it, too appears to have been renovated, probably with materials drawn from an earlier temple, as is attested by the door-frame of its *garbhagriha* which has three branched decoration and is in the Rashtrakuta style. In the precincts of this temple, several relics of the same period, such as pillars, broken lintel, *kakshasana*, etc., may be seen. The twin temple of Kalika and Mauneshwara at this place are also note worthy. The idol of Kalika is made of wood and its *prabhavali* shows figures of *ashtadikpalas*; and the *prabhavali* of Mauneshwara, also of wood, contains painted figures. Besides, here are idols of servants named Donneppa and Savanappa. A second Hanumantha temple at Chikkerur, a Rashtrakuta structure with pillars, however, contains a 14th century A.D. image. An adjacent small shrine contains an image of Narayana in Chalukyan style standing in *abhayamudra* posture. This Chalukyan image is about 1.5 mt. tall and its *prabhavali* is decorated with a *makaratorana*. This shrine also has pillars of the Vijayanagara period covered with relief sculptures. An yet another small shrine, dedicated to Shiva, is located nearby, around which relics of a Rashtrakuta temple are visible. Outside the village, amidst a private land is the temple of Kalleshwara, containing a five ft. Nandi. Its *navaranga* has pillars in the Chalukyan style. The ceiling displays figures of *ashtadikpalas* and Nataraja wearing elephant-skin. In the *garbhagriha* is found installed a tall Banalinga upon a squarish pedestal. The construction of a temple of Chinneshwara by Chinnasetti, who also made a land grant on the occasion, alluded to in an inscription (A.D. 1129) of Someshwara III, probably refers to this Kalleshwara temple. The door way of the *navaranga* is beautifully

decorated. Nearby, on the bank of a tank, is a six ft. tall image of Ganapathi in Vijayanagara style. Near a platform, called Marikatte, are four hero-stones and a *mahasati* stone. At a little distance from here is a temple of Kannikaparmeshwari and a *shibarakatte* where the images of Mailara and Kannika Parameshwari have been installed side by side. The pillars of the *shibara* are in the Chalukyan style. The Vithala temple constructed in 1936 has a Kalyana Mantapa and other facilities. The Vishwanatha temple of the place is locally famous as Kashi Vishveshwara temple. This temple has Chalukyan pillars which is recently renovated. At present, there are two Mosques and a *dargah*. The Mosques, namely the Jamia and Roshan, are said to be old structures. The two *dargahs* are Nange Shah wali and Syed Shah Bathma, besides, the Wasil Shah Wali Makan. It is said that several inscriptions of this place are shifted to Dharwad. In the *dargah* of Subani at the neighbouring Yallapur village an *urus* is held in the Muslim month of Dastagir. Besides, it also has the makhan of Chamanshah wali.

**Chikka-lingadahalli** : Located (Pop: 2,160) in the Haveri taluk is at a distance of five Km to the south of Haveri and there are certain inscriptions available. About two km. from this village, opposite an Ishwara temple at Shivapura, is an inscription of A.D. 1498, which records a gift. Another inscription, found on a Deepastambha, says that it was set up by an official Lingana gowda in A.D. 1629. The Ishwara temple at Shivapura, a brick structure of the Rashtrakuta period, consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala* and a *navaranga*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga, the simple door-frame of which has a Gajalakshmi motif. The temple of Lord Narayana in the village has been renovated by utilizing materials drawn from ruined old temples of the place. The *navaranga* has pillars in Chalukyan style and even the door frames are of the same time. The place also has temples of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, and Durgamma. It also has a Mosque. **Hirelingadahalli** (Pop: 1,457) Situated at a distance of eight km. to the south-west of Haveri. Two ancient inscriptions of this place call it by the name of 'Aluru'. Three inscriptions have been reported so far from this village: an inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, lying opposite the dilapidated Kalmeshwara temple, about four Km. from the village, records a land-grant made to Swayambhudeva of Aluru by Dasagamunda; a second inscription concerns the appointment of Chandishetty to the position of Hegade of Alur by the *mahajanas* of Haveri; and, a Veeragal inscription dated 1280 A.D. at the same spot, commemorates the death, in the siege of the fort of Tiluvalli, of Mallaiah Nayaka of Alur, who is described as the child of the 18 *samayas* (castes) of Aluru. The Swayambhudeva of the inscriptions could be none other than the Kalmeshwara temple. It has a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. A tank near by this temple has dried up. Numerous peacocks are at this place.

**Chikkonati** : Situated (Pop: 1,602) in the taluk of Hirekerur it is at a distance of 15 Km to the north west of the latter town, included in Nagarakhanda-70, it is called 'Konangeri' in early epigraphs. From the three *gosasa* stones found near the channel drawn from the local tank, the antiquity of this place is traced back to the Rashtrakuta period. Two inscriptions have been reported from Chikkonati so far. The first of these, dated A.D. 1143, inscribed upon the door of the shrine of Konatavva, says that Konangeri (Chikkonati) was an *agrahara* with 1000 *mahajanas* and the merchant guild of Aihole made a land grant to goddess Durgeshwari; another, of A.D. 1718, records a gift made to a priest. The modern temple of Konantavva in the centre of the village is built at an elevated spot between the bastions of the fort. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* and is a simple structure. In the *garbhagriha*, an image of Swayambhudevi is found. In the *navaranga* is a six ft. high sculpted figure of Cobra called by the local people as Tola Nagappa. The ruins of Parashurama temple lie nearby. There is a recently renovated Basavanna temple at the village entrance. Its *garbhagriha* door-frame contains a 12th century inscription on the top front - being a prayer addressed to Lord Shambhu.

The place has Hanumantha and Beeralingeswara shrines besides a Matangi platform. Outside the village, on the road to Puradakondikop, is a Chalukyan sculpture of Saptamatrikas locally known as seven faced Chaudavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Chillur:** Situated in Savanur taluk at a distance of four km. to the north of Savanur (Pop: 861); located on the road to Hulgur, has five epigraphs so far reported. A hero-stone inscription of the reign of Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha I records the death of two heroes Macha and Chatta who died while fighting against the cattle theft. In the neighbouring hamlet of Chillur badni, close to a well, is an inscription of A.D. 1062. It records the construction of the Rameshwara temple and a gift made to its principal priest, Sovarasi Pandita of simha parishe, by Nayimma, the headman of the village. The *garbhagriha* of the badly dilapidated temple of Kalmeshwara has a Shivalinga in it. The above inscription and two broken Veeragal inscriptions are in the precincts of this temple. At the entrance to the village is a shrine of Galiyavva, opposite which is a donative inscription of the Rashtrakuta period, showing a *padagatti* (Foot print) of a Siddha encircled by a nagabhandha. Here is also kept a *nishidhi* stone which is obscure. Another stone, depicting an incident of self-sacrifice, is also seen here. In the Harijan lane at this place are sculptures of goddess Badubbe and Udachavva of the Rashtrakuta period.

A bas-relief shows Gajalakshmi seated upon a small lotus pedestal and on both sides of the feet of this Gajalakshmi are two erotic figures. Closeby is another bas-relief showing Udachavva armed with sword and shield; at her foot are monkeys caught in the sexual act. Udachavva is depicted as possessing oversized breasts and adorned with ear-rings, necklace and a crown. In front of Udachavva is a stone slab depicting in relief sculpture, a fine looking head of a Mahisha. Adjacent to it is a Rashtrakuta pillar whose attraction is enhanced by a carved *poornakumbha* designed upon it. In the temple of Hanumantha, located outside the village, are mutilated sculpted figures of Ganapathi, Bhairava, and Vishnu belonging to the 10-11th century A.D. Outside it is a seated four-faced Brahma's head worshipped by the local people as 'Golakavva'. The local people hold the belief that the relics of the Rameshwara temple have been shifted to Dharwad as far back as 1960. Other shrines at Chillur are those of Basavanna, Bharamappa, Dyamavva and Kariavva, besides a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Chinchali :** Located (Pop: 3,008) in the Gadag taluk, is at a distance of 23 Km to the south-west of Gadag, and eight Km. from Mulgund. In early inscriptions this *agrahara*, with 56 *mahajanas* was called 'Chinchila' and belonged to Belvola-300 country. So far, six inscriptions are reported from here. An A.D. 873 inscription of Amoghavarsha I, the Rashtrakuta emperor, speaks of a gift of thousand cows. A hero-stone inscription of A.D. 897 records its erection by Kalabbe, the daughter of Golleya. An inscription (A.D. 904) of the reign of Rashtrakuta Krishna II, is concerned with a land grant to a temple. An A.D. 1069 inscription furnishes details of the grant of a garden land to Nageshwara temple by Devanna of Manasandra. An inscription on the wall of the Mallikarjuna temple, dated A.D. 1185, gives particulars of a land-grant made by Sridhara Dandanayaka and his wife Jakiyakka, to the Mallikarjuna temple of the Swayambhutihirthe called Chinch Kshetra — a name probably derived from a grove of tamarind trees that originally existed there. The gift made consisted of 10 *mattaru* of land of which six *mattaru* by Sridhara Dandanayaka and his wife and the remaining 4 *mattaru* by 56 *mahajanas* of the *agrahara*. The same inscription makes a reference to the original deity of the locality also which could be none other than the ruined Ishwara temple at Chinchali. The Mallikarjuna temple near the village mound is identified with the temple of that name mentioned in the inscriptions. This has been renovated now. The Nageshwara temple of the inscription is identified with the present day

Kalideva temple here. The place also has shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna and Dyamavva, besides, a *dargah* and a Mosque.

**Chinna Mulgund :** It is (Pop: 3,709) located at a distance of 16 Km to the west of Ranibennur. It is called by the name of 'Muguda' or 'Munigunda' in early inscriptions and was the administrative centre of Mugunda - 12, a kampana (a district). The place can be reached from the Byadgi station (about 12 Km), on the Bangalore-Miraj railway. This area had been granted on Umbali tenure to Hanumantha Rao of Havanur by the British Government in 1895. On a field outside the village, is a beautiful temple of Chikkeshwara in the Chalukyan style. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a spacious *navaranga*. Sixteen columns of three different patterns, support the *navaranga* of which the four in the centre are particularly attractive. The ceiling of the *navaranga* is decorated with a sculpted lotus flower in simple relief. On both sides of the *antarala* are niches or *devakostas* which are now empty. The exterior walls have friezes of peacocks and swans. An incomplete *kadamba nagara shikhara* surmounts the *garbhagriha*. A somewhat obscure epigraph of A.D. 1319, describes a grant made to Chikkanatha temple by Chandabhupala. On the way to Chinmulgund from Chikkeshwara, covered by a hedge, is an unpublished epigraph in which only the place name 'Munigunda' has been deciphered; the rest is obscure.

Other temples here are of Kalleshwara, Hanumantha (on the tank bund), Ishwara (nearby the tank), Mailaralingeshwara and Dyamavva. The *garbhagriha* of the dilapidated Kalleshwara temple is empty; and its collapsed *navaranga* has Chalukyan pillars. An epigraphical record on the left side wall of this temple, dated A.D. 1123, records the gift of an oil-press (*Yenne gana*) to Lord Sadeshwara by commanders Mallarasa and Mahadevarasa in the service of Vikramaditya VI of the Kayana Chalukyan dynasty. Another inscription found on the left side wall of the same temple, dated A.D. 1142, refer to the gift made in the village of Mugada, of custom duties called *pannaya* and *Beeravana* to Lord Someshwara by Devadhara, a commander in the services of Jagadekamalla II of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty. In the area adjacent to the village tank, is an unpublished epigraph. Close to the bund of the tank is a big structure built in the Vijayanagara style. In the *navaranga* is an idol of Lord Keshava, about one metre tall, in the Vijayanagara style. In front of the temple is a stone Deepastambha, close to which may be seen an inscription of the reign of Ramachandra of the Yadava dynasty which makes mention of Byranayaka, but is otherwise unclear. A *mahasati* stone here, records the self-immolation of a widow in A.D. 1520. In the precincts of the Hanumantha temple are lying broken images of Brahma's head, head of a goddess, Vishnu etc. In the same lane in which the temple of Hanumantha stands, is another Ishwara temple whose *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* are only intact. A broken piece of a Veeragal, a broken pillar with a bas-relief of a Tirthankara, etc are seen outside this temple. The Mailaralingeshwara temple has only an open *garbhagriha*, and a few relics of Vijayanagara period along with images of Bhairava and Uma-Maheshwara in Chalukyan style are placed inside it.

Remains of an old fortification are seen about a kilometer from this village and only the bastions are recognizable. Natural mounds are sought to be converted into bastions, one of which is a tomb presently called Baba Kalandar *dargah*. An *urus* is held here every year; and it is said that a few miracles are performed on that occasion. Behind this *dargah* is a large pit containing a cave. The fort is encircled by small mounds. The southern enclosure covers an area of about 7-8 acres which also has a pit with a cave. At the rear are valleys and an abandoned mine, from which gold used to be extracted. To the south of the fort, at a distance of a kilometer from it, is yet another cave in which the Siddheshwara shrine is built. Beyond it lie the Karadigudda (Bear hill), several artificial mounds,



pits, etc. moving to the left of the Siddeshwara shrine, is an underground structure reached by a staircase, once probably occupied by mendicants and sages. Inside the fort is a shrine of Veerabhadra with a broken idol of that fierce god. Only the *garbhagriha* of this shrine still stands, the *mukhamantapa* has all but collapsed. An extensive view of the landscape around consisting of hills, big and small, may be obtained from the fort. Prospective work to find gold deposits is proceeding briskly here. As a result of this, several cave-like formations have appeared in the area which, some people believe, has been the reason for prefixing 'Chinna' (gold) to the name of this village.

**Dambal:** The historic place of Dambal (Pop: 8,998) in the Mundargi taluk was an important Buddhist centre. In the inscriptions the place was, therefore, called as 'Dharma Volalu' or 'Dharmapura'. In ancient times it was included in Masawadi nadu - 140. H.R. Raghunath Bhat opines that "it has, one among the very few Tarabhagavati Viharas in Karnataka". According to an A.D. 1095 inscription, when the eldest Queen of Vikramaditya VI named Lakshmidēvi, was ruling over Dhammapura region, a Tarabhagavati Vihara (monastery) was built at Dharmavolalu by the 16 merchants of that place. Another inscription found at this place, and also in an A.D. 1283 inscription, references are made to grants made to the Buddhist monastery. H.R. Raghunath Bhat, who carried out exploration works at that place, has identified the said Buddhist monastery as the collapsed structure on a mound outside Dambal (vide. Itihasa Darshana, 1992, Vol.)

The principal temples at Dambal are those of Dodda Basappa, Kalleshwara or Siddheshwara and Someshwara. The Dodda Basappa temple at the outskirts of this place, represents a more matured and different style, than that noticeable in the Chalukyan temples at Lakkundi or Gadag. Its star-shaped ground plan brings this temple closer to the Hoysala architecture, feel some experts. An A.D. 1184 inscription in this temple calls it as Swayambhu Shiva temple. The name Dodda Basappa could have gained currency from the huge monolithic Basava statue in the open *mukhamantapa*. The temple, in good condition, consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a spacious *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha*, with a somewhat star-shaped ground plan, has a Shivalinga upon a high pedestal. The spacious *navaranga*, has two entrances, on the east and the south. In front of the eastern entrance is an open *mukhamantapa*. At the centre of the *navaranga* is a raised circular platform for performing dance; and, the ceiling is decorated with a beautiful eight petalled lotus flower in relief. The Chalukyan pillars in the *navaranga* are lathe-turned. The principal entrance gate on the east is highly ornated and has Gajalakshmi in the *lalata*. There are two ornate pillars in front of the principal entrance gate and *mukhamantapa* before it. The pillars are decorated with several carved figures and around their base -miniature figure of elephants are carved. At the exterior angles of the walls, which are star-shaped, miniature *shikaras* and dancing figures are carved. Around the plinth are friezes of elephants, lions and *Yalis*. The *kadamba nagara shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in good condition even now. The *sukhanasa* in the front has an ornate *kirthimukha*. Opposite this temple are ruins of another temple where a lithic record is also to be seen. This, A.D. 1184, record speaks of few gifts made by Tejimayya, Bankana Dandanayaka and others to the Mailabeshwara (Someshwara) temple at Dharmavolalu during the reign of Someshwara IV of the Kalyana Chalukyan dynasty. It is also said that they caused the Gonasamudra tank at that place to be restored to good condition. This is identified with the existing tank at Dambal.

Behind the Dodda Basappa temple, stands the Someshwara temple which is built in the Chalukyan style. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious open *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a square plan and, in it a Shivalinga is installed on a *panipeetha*. The temple of Mailabeshwara

referred to above, could be none other than this Someshwara temple. Speaking about the measuring rod of the Chalukyan period, found drawn on the Panchanga of this temple, the term "*Mailabheshwara holada gadimba*" or the '*gadimba*' belonging to Mailabheshwara temple, refers to a measuring rod probably was in use during that period surmises S. Rajendrappa. He also opines on the basis of information available in other inscriptions found at this place that the temple of Mailabheshwara was constructed in memory of Mailadevi, the Queen of Chalukya emperor Someshwara I; and, that subsequently it came to be called by the name of Someshwara. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is covered with rich carvings. The open *mantapa* in the front has three entrances. The *mukhamantapa* has *kakshasana* all around and is decorated with miniature Chalukyan columns.

In a private garden near Someshwara temple is a dilapidated temple of Kalleshwara or Siddeshwara. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga*, with Chalukyan pillars; and the roof, particularly of this temple has collapsed. Its door jamb is adorned with rich carvings and to the left of which is an indistinct inscription of the 12th century A.D. Opposite this garden is a well, known as Jappalabavi, built in the Chalukyan style. This well, situated in a large site is an extremely well conceived and executed stone structure resembling a similar well, of the Chalukyan period, at Lakkundi and small mantapas are built around this. An inscription in 12th century characters, forbids any talara from appropriating the produce from this garden.

The Tontadarya Siddhalinga Mutt of Gadag has a branch from the beginning at Dambal. This Mutt is built within a large enclosure by utilizing stones. The gateway, situated on a raised platform, is a post-Vijayanagara pillared square structure built in imitation of the Chalukyan style. Near the entrance is a *nagarkhana* and, in the middle of the enclosed area is a gaddige of the ninth pontiff called as Ardhanareeshwara Shivayogi; A collection of various kinds of brass utensils in the Mutt are said by an epigraph to have come as a gift through Basavappa Nayaka, the ruler of Keladi. The Mutt also possesses a tall gold-plated Kalasha gifted by the same ruler in the name of his wife. A *jathra* is held here from full moon day in the month of *magha* which attracts a huge gathering of devotees and continues for three days. There are at Dambal recently constructed temples for Basavanna, Hanumantha, Mailara, Veerabhadra, Dyamavva and Durgavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are here.

**Devagiri :** Situated at a distance of 11 Km. from the present district headquarters town of Haveri, (Pop: 7,470) is variously named as Devingere, Devageri, and Devagiri in ancient epigraphs. There is a view that a branch of the Kadamba dynasty was ruling from 'Tripurvata' which was another name of Devagiri. The circumstance that the three copper-plate records of the Kadambas were discovered in Devagiri strengthens this view further. Two of these are of the reign of Vijayasri Mrigeshavarma (A.D. 455) and the remaining one was issued by the crown prince Devavarma, son of Krishnavarma I (A.D. 430-460). The latter informs that the crown prince Devavarma made a land grant for meeting the expenses of repairs to the Arhat Bhagavata Chaityalaya at Tripurvata and for conducting worship there. The first two records speak respectively about a land grant made by Mrigeshavarma to the *Arhat* (Jinendra) of Brihat Peraluru and the Kalavanga village was divided into three portions and were given to Jinendra, *Shweta* and Nigranthi *sects*. A ninth century Rashtrakuta record states that Govindabbe was ruling Peraluru. The Bruhath Peraluru referred to in the Kadamba records is to be compared with this Peralur. Besides this it is believed that there existed a place by name pura to the east of existing Peraluru and there is a puradhammanakallu and a mutilated idol of Parshwanatha is lying near it. Though, behind a Mosque is found an image of Tirthankara seated in a padmasana posture in a private land there, however it is a strange thing to find that there is no Jaina Basadis in this place. In addition



there are twenty stone inscriptions scattered around this place. A lithic record of AD 600 states that a feudatory was ruling over Banavasi 12,000. Grant of Land at the request of Kalisindha is mentioned in a record of A.D 7th century of the Badami Chalukyan emperor Vikramaditya II. Gift of a thousand cows made by Amarakeerthy is recorded in an inscription of A.D 7th-8th Century. It appears among the records of the early period that Devagiri was comprised in Basavur-140 and was the capital city.

A grant of 18 *mattaru* extent of land made by the great feudatory chief Rajaditya of Basavuru - 140 to Govindeshwara and Chatteshwara of Devangeri is recorded in an inscription of A.D. 1065, when Someshwara II was the reigning monarch. An A.D. 1075 record of the same ruler is concerned with a gift of tax by some officers to Kankaleshwara of Devangeri. The construction of Tribhuvaneshwara temple and a reservoir by Tribhuvanasingi Pandita is the subject of an A.D. 1102 inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI. He is said to have made a land grant also on that occasion. An A.D. 1134 record of Someshwara III mentions a grant made to Kankaleshwara; another record of A.D. 1161 of Bijjala mentions a grant made to the village deity by 504, the Eleya Bhujanga; ( a guild of betel leaf sellers) and the Totigas of the place. An A.D. 1539 record says that the door-frame of the Devi temple was got done by Veeraiah, son of Dandige Mallaiah of Devagiri. A hero stone involving a tiger-hunt, standing near the village Chavadi is of interest. The epigraphical records of this place have named several temples such as Chaityalaya, Kankaleshwara, Govindeshwara, Chatmeshwara, Grameshwara, Tribhuvaneshwara, etc. but most have not survived in their original form or condition. The chief attractions of this place are the Basavanna and Ishwara temples, both located within the same enclosure and both consist of a *garbhagriha*, an open ardhmantapa and a spacious *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* of the Ishwara temple has a Shivalinga and is surmounted by a *shikhara* in the *kadamba nagara* style. The door-frames of both the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* are decorated with *trishakas* and the pillars in the hall are circular shaped. A carved lotus appears to be hanging from its ceiling. Its eastern door-frame has the *panchashaka* decoration and the *makaratorana* begins its upward ascent from the bottom part (Hostilu) of the door. The images of the dwarapalas on both sides are tall and exhibit fine appearance. The exterior walls of the temple are plain, adorned with diamond design friezes. The Basavanna temple was originally the Nandi attached to the Ishwara Temple; but, at some later date a separate temple appears to have been erected for it. The Peshwas have gifted silver ornaments to this temple. On the basis of circumstantial evidence this temple may be identified as that of the Tribhuvaneshwara mentioned in inscriptions.

The shrine of Narasimha in the Hospet Lane comprises of a *garbhagriha* with an image of Narasimha of two feet tall and this *garbhagriha* is built on a raised plinth. The structure appears to have been rebuilt at sometime in the past. The door-frame of the enclosure is rendered attractive with *panchashakha* decoration. The Hanumantha temple at the centre of the town is believed to have been constructed by a brahmin dewan in the Court of the *Nawab* of Savanur. The eight-feet tall image of Hanumantha is very pleasing. The wooden pillars of its assembly hall are captivating.

The Grameshwara Temple mentioned in the inscriptions is identified with the existing temple of Yellamma. Built within a large enclosure, this renovated temple comprises of a *garbhagriha* and a *sabhamantapa*. The annual fair of this goddess is held on the *hostila hunnime* day. The devotees of this Goddess here are largely drawn from the fishermen caste in whose lane the shrine is situated. Outside this temple in the open space stands a *uyyale mantapa* on which goddess Yellamma is brought and seated during fair or procession. Opposite this temple is a huge *makaratorana* with carved miniature figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara in between.

Atop the Mallesha Hill close to the town is the Mallikarjuna temple. This renovated temple consists of a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala*. To its north, on the side of a small stream called Gaurihalla is a simple shrine of Areshankara. Other shrines at Devagiri are of Durgavva in the Vaddar's lane, Beerappa in the Kuruba's lane, Mailara in the Puradavara lane, Kenchavva in the Kenchavva lane, Ramalinga in the Channapur lane, Basavanna and Ganapathi at the market-place, Hanumappa near the entrance gate, Dyamavva near the square and Mayavva in the scheduled caste colony and on the *banada hunnime* day, fairs of Durgavva and Banashankari are celebrated. The fair of Girimallesha is held on the *Bharata hunnime* day and that of Basavanna on the *Basava Jayanthi* day. It was at Devagiri that one of the noted exponents of Hindusthani music from Karnataka, Puttaraja Gavayi was born. Near the entrance gate is a big Mosque. Ahal Sunnamal Jamait Jamia Mosque and *dargah* of two Muslim saints are also in the town where *urus* is held in the month of Dastagir.

**Devar Hubli:** Situated (Pop: 1696) in the Dharwad taluk is on the road to Alnavar at a distance of 12 Km to the south - west of Dharwad city. The place is named as 'Huppavalli' in early inscriptions. Formerly, it was a great *agrahara* comprised in Kampana Muguda - 30 within the Maharajawadi Nadu of Halasige - 12,000 country. So far two inscriptions are reported from here; the first one (A.D. 1216), near the Kodi Basavanna shrine, belongs to the reign of Veera Jayakeshideva of the Kadamba family of Goa and gives details of the consecration ceremony of Mahalakshmidēvi by the *mahajanas* of Huppavalli who also made a gift of wet land measuring 400 *kambas* in extent, besides a shop site, to facilitate the daily offerings to the goddess; an A.D. 1547 inscription of Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara, found near the entrance gate, gives particulars of concessions extended to barbers. The place has a temple of Lakshmi Venkateshwara built during the Kalyana Chalukya period. This temple has been restored recently and it consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. A life size image of Ranganatha, called by the local people as Rangappa, is worshiped in the *garbhagriha*. An annual fair is held here in the month of *aswayuja*. The Kodi Basavanna temple in the centre of the village too is renovated. A dilapidated shrine of Basavanna is found outside the village limits. The Naganandaswamy Mutt at Devar Hubli is spacious and houses, within its premises two gaddiges - one of Nagananda Swamy and another of Huchamma. Near the village entrance may be seen two Veeragals pertaining to *gograhana* or cattle theft, one Mastikallu, and an idol of Ganapathi. The place also has shrines of Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Marikamba and Bharatamatha. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Devi Hosur:** Situated to the west of the taluk headquarters town of Haveri at a distance of eight Km. (Pop: 7,309). Ancient epigraphical records have referred to it as Janamejayadatti *sarvanamasyada aghara*, 'Deyvada Posavuru', 'Deviya Hosavuru'. It was an *agrahara* with a thousand *mahajanas* comprised formerly in Basavuru - 140. Ten inscriptions have been reported so far. Six *gosasa* stones of the Rashtrakuta times have been discovered recently. These *gosasa* stones are also locally called Jeenagallu, two of which have inscriptions on them. Another place where these *gosasa* stones are found is called Bananthavvanagudi. These stones have representations of plough and *kalasha* carved in relief. That it was an important human settlement in those days is borne out by the ten inscriptions ranging from Rashtrakuta to Vijayanagar times. An inscription of A.D. 1063 says that the *makaratorana* of Malachidevi was got done by Indrapaiah. An endowment (A.D. 1149) made by Recharasa who was ruling over Banavase *nadu*. A grant of land made collectively by the thousand *mahajanas* of the *agrahara* to the *Moolasthan* Bhogeshwara is mentioned in the inscription of 1161 A.D. The same record says that a guild of oil - extractors (*Telligairavattokkalu*) and another guild of merchants (Sriman Ailole Ainurvaru) respectively made grants of oil and shops, etc. to the Bhogeshwara temple.

An inscription, issued in the 27th regnal year of Yadava Singhana II (A.D. 1200-1247) gives details of taxes granted to the temple of Gavareshwara. Lastly, a record of A.D. 1407 of the reign of Harihara II commemorates the death of both Nagayi and Demayi, wives of Devanayaka by committing Sati. The temples of Bhogeshwara, Gavareshwara and Malachidevi mentioned in early inscriptions of the place are all in dilapidated condition.

The temple of Malachidevi, now known as Banashankari, is outside the village. This brick structure of Circa A.D. 9th century has been recently renovated. Inscriptions describes it as the Devi temple of Mallari Marthanda, and claims that this Malajapeetha is holier than Yogapeetha. Comprising of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*, it houses principal deity of Ganapathi. The devi idol that was once installed in the *garbhagriha* of this temple is believed to have been shifted to a different temple inside the village known as Banashankari. There are two small shrines within the precincts of the Malachidevi temple; but on account of their ruined condition, identification of the deities they might have accommodated formerly, is rendered impossible. Within the same precincts may be seen the hero-stone inscription of the Rashtrakutas and other lithic records of the Kalyana Chalukyas and the Yadavas. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is plain, but, has a fascinating *makaratorana*, got done by Indrapaiah for Malajadevi, may be seen in front of the temple upon which beautifully carved relief figures of Lakshmi, Saraswathi and Maheshwari are interspaced.

The Bhogeshwara temple in the middle of the village is the *Moolasthan* Bhogeshwara mentioned in inscriptions. This temple having a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*, exhibits a peculiar characteristic feature. Inside the *garbhagriha* is found a Shivalinga and a Nandi. A three feet high, now mutilated image of Durga may be seen in this temple. The four pillars in the hall are in the Kalyana Chalukyan Style. Outside the shrine stands a 3.5 ft Surya image upon a Vishnu peetha. In the Basavanna temple are two hero-stones and one *masti* stone. The other shrines here are of Kallinatha, Hanumantha, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Dyamavva, Banashankari, Durgavva and Mariavva. An image of Vishnu of the Kalyana Chalukyan period is kept at the Hanumantha shrine on whose *prabhavali* the ten incarnations of the Lord are carved in relief. Two Mosques and two *dargahs* are also at Devihosur.

**Dharwad :** (Dharwad - Hubli Corporation, (Pop: 6,48,298) District Head-Quarters situated at a distance of 426 Km. from Bangalore it is called as Darawada in inscriptions. It formed a part of Kunduru - 500 comprised in the Halasige - 12,000 country in early times. At present the place is reputed as a great cultural and educational centre in Karnataka. It has a salubrious climate on account of being a continuation of the Sahyadri chain of the western ghats and possessing uneven and sometimes preceptious landscape. The Bangalore-Pune- Mumbai National Highway runs through this place which is also connected by railway. Different opinions are expressed regarding its name. An inscription (A.D. 1117) of the reign of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI at the Durgadevi temple in the Dharwad Fort area mentions that an officer named Bhaskaradeva, who was administering 'Dharawada' gave several grants to the temple which was then called Dharmeshwaradeva. In the Narendra inscription (A.D. 1117) of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI, the place is mentioned by the name 'Bada Dharawada'. There is a view that as the place served as a point of transit ('dwara') trade between the *malnad* and the *maidan* tracts from very early times, it was called by the name Dharawada. Some epigraphs, refer to this place as *kampanasthan* (head quarters of a kampana). During the reign of Seuna Ramachandra there was an officer named Damodaradeva Raneya at Dharwad. Under Vijayanagara, it is said that an officer named Dharava was administering Dharwad (A.D. 1403). The presumption that the name Dharawada is derived from Dharava stands rejected in the light of evidences furnished by the above-

mentioned Chalukyan inscriptions. The Dharwad fort, probably, was built during Vijayanagara times. In A.D. 1573, the place was occupied by Ali Adil Shah of the Adilshahi dynasty of Bijapur. The mud fort built at the place by the Adilshahis was latter called by them as Nazaratabad. From then on the importance of Dharwad started increasing. Abdul Karim Khan was administering the place. It was subsequently occupied by Shivaji. Muazam, son of Aurangzeb conquered it and appointed Mirza Saifulla as its *Khilledar* in 1685.

Peshwa Baji Rao wrested Dharwad in 1753 and gave it to his paternal aunt Anutai Ghorpade as a *jahgir*. Upto that time the fort appears to have continued under Mughal occupation. Later, it passed under the control of the Mysore rulers, namely, Haider Ali, and his son Tipu sultan. In the year 1788, Dharwad again passed into Maratha control. In the year 1817, the British occupied Dharwad and made it the headquarters of the district. To begin with, European officers administered it, but gradually natives were appointed to subordinate posts. In 1848, a Government English School was opened here. It was declared a Town Municipality in the year 1856. An High School was opened here by the Basel Mission in 1863. Men like Deputy Chennabasappa, Gangadhara Turamuri, Venkata Rango Katti and others endeavoured to popularise Kannada in the area. Saidapur, Lakamana halli, Haveripet, Baghtalan, Madihal, Gulaganji kop, Mallapur, Kamalapur, Narayanapur, Saptapur, Attikola, and Hosa Yellapur were constituted into a municipality in 1883. When in 1888 the Central Railway Offices were opened at Dharwad by the British Government, in addition to the people of the *maidan* tracts, numerous Saraswats from the coastal area found employment there. The Normal School, founded in 1867, developed into a Training College later. The Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha, founded in 1890, attracted every intellectual of Dharwad, including the German missionaries and became a rallying point not only for patriotic and nationalistic feelings but also for all kinds of literary, cultural and artistic activities in Dharwad. The Murugha Mutt and the Veerashaiva Vidyabhivridhi Sangha too endeavoured to awaken the people. In the struggle for Indian independence, Dharwad played a notable part. During the difficult days of the Non-Co-Operation Movement firing had to be resorted to here in 1921. This incident brought the city into the forefront of the country's political history. Following this, the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee made Dharwad its headquarters. Nationalist leaders like Aluru Venkata Rao, Muduvudu Krishna Rao, Hukkerikar and Karmarkar were residents of Dharwad. R.R. Diwakar was born here and this place served as his field of activities. S.S. Basavanal laboured here for the progress of education. Dharwad has grown into a big city now. Educational institutions and Government offices have made it so. In 1926, it was made a Borough Municipality, and, from 1962 its administration is comprised in the Hubli - Dharwad Corporation.

Among the principal temples at Dharwad are included the Durgadevi temple in the Maratha Colony or the fort area and the Mailaralinga temple in Vidyagiri. The former has now been fully renovated and Dr. A. Sundara is of the view that only the *garbhagriha* of this temple is of the 12th Century A.D. Srimad Acharya Someshwara Pandita, mentioned in an inscription (A.D. 1117) of the reign of Chalukya emperor Vikramaditya VI, was supervising its affairs. The inscription refers to the temple of Dharmeshwara at Dharwad. There are images of Saptamatrikas and other deities with Chalukyan features within its precincts. The Mailaralinga temple (12th century A.D) is built upon a mound behind the J.S.S. First Grade College at Vidyagiri. A flight of steps lead to the temple. This temple is built in the Chalukyan style. A published Persian inscription refers to the conversion of this temple into a Mosque by the Adilshahis, the inscription itself has now disappeared. The Peshwas reconverted it into a temple again. The mound on which it is built was in former times called after Mailaralinga. A broken Shivalinga in the Chalukyan style is found in front of this temple. The Chalukyan

columns of the *garbhagriha* and the *navaranga* are interesting, the image of Mailara in the *garbhagriha* is depicted as in his four hands holding a drum, trident, sword, and a skull. Upon the pedestal are carved figures of dog, horse, etc. The ceiling of the four columned *navaranga* is decorated with a lotus; there are individual figures of Lakshmi, Vishnu reclining upon serpent Shesha, etc. The temple is in an inner courtyard with high walls. In front of it is a large open field; and, on the foothills are two recently erected *dargahs* known after peer Anwar Shah and Munawar Shah. Annual *urus* is held here during the Muslim month of Rajab.

On the Dharwad - Malamaradi (Malamaddi) road is the Ulavi Basaveshwara temple. Channabasavanna, a Veerashaiva saint, is believed to have camped at this place, while proceeding to Ulavi from Kalyana after the revolution at the latter place. This is an enormous structure consisting of 63 *mantapas* and a tall arched entrance. A large fair (jatra) is held here on a Monday in the month of *shravana*. A folk dance named *karadi majalu* is a major attraction on this occasion.

On the road to Kalghatgi, near the Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Dental College ( six Km.) is the Someshwara Temple. The river Shalmala takes its birth from the *Kalyani* (tank) of this temple. This place is a good picnic spot. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a spacious *navaranga* and is east-facing. On a low pedestal in the *garbhagriha* of this renovated temple is a Shiva linga showing Chalukyan features. The four columns in the centre of the *navaranga* are interesting. Its ceiling is decorated with a multy petalled lotus. Mahishamardhini (Chalukya) and a four-armed Ganapathi's beautiful images are kept in the *navaranga*. The *lalatas* of the *navaranga* and the *garbhagriha* are plain; but, on the *lalata* of the principal entrance of the *navaranga*, a *Ganesha* figure is seen. There is a large *kalyani* in front of the temple and sculpted figures of Saptamatikas (Chalukyan) and Hanumantha ( of a later period) are found in a *mantapa* to the left of the Kalyani. Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre, who had the opportunity of frequenting this temple in his boyhood days has praised its importance by composing the popular poem "*Bantanna Sanna Somawara, Kanabekanna Someshwara*". Two Veeragals have been found at Dharwad. The first one is of *circa* 9th century A.D. and records the death of a hero named Devanna and the details of a land grant made to a Shiva temple at the *agrahara* of Naviluru; and the second one is of the 14th century and records the death of a hero named Mallideva as opined by Dr. A. Sundara.

On the left side of the road to Haveripet may be found the principal entrance of the fort erected by the Adilshahis of Bijapur. Upon its door is a persian inscription. The entrance leading into the fort from the side of the Besant R.L.S. High School no longer remains. The fortifications were destroyed by the British during the rebellion of 1857, to prevent the rebels from capturing the fort. But remains of its bastions are still visible.

The other temples in the City are Dattatreya, Kamma, Harimandira, Narasimha, and Nandikolu Basaveshwara in the Mangalvarpet; three Ramamandiras, one each at station road, Lane Bazar and Jogalekar; two Vittobha shrines, one each at Mangalvarpet and Saptapur; Karevva at Totageri lane; Lakshmidēvi at Basaveshwara Nagar; Ganapathi, near Vidyaranya High School; Ishwara and Lakshmi Narayana (Javalipet). Two Venkatesha shrines, one each at Desai Lane and Sahukarpet; Nageshwara (Ravivarpet). Basaveshwara (Haveripet); and, Veerabhadra shrines at Kamanakatti, Vidyagiri and Mangalvarpet. There are , besides, twelve shrines of Hanumantha at Dharwad. The old Raghavendra Mutt and Uttaradi Mutt are here, the latter has a *Mrithika Brindavana* of saint Raghottama tirtha; and, there are two *Rayara* Mutts, one each at Sukravapet and Desai Lane. The chief centre of religious



activities of the Veerashaivas is the Murugha Mutt in the Haveripet. This Mutt is built on a spacious site granted during the Peshwa period. The Mutt has constructed a hostel for poor students on the same site. There are two Jaina *Basadis* in Dharwad, namely the Jaina Shwetambara *Basadi* at Javalipet and the Mahaveera Jaina *Basadi* at Basadi Lane. Since the Adilshahis of Bijapur had occupied Dharwad in the past, the city has been the home of Muslim for long. The oldest Mosque here is the *Jumma Masjid* at the Pendar Lane standing now on a spacious field, it has been fully renovated. Its central dome and two tall minarets are attractive. Within its enclosure is the Kaleemullah Shah *Khadri's dargah* whose *urus* is celebrated in the month of Jilhaj. Other Mosques in the city include the Madani Mosque (Tekare Road), Ronakpur Mosque (Rusulpur extension), Saudhagar Mosque (Malapura lane), Saidapur Mosque (Saidapur Lane), Four Mosques (Haveripet) Chapparbund Mosque (Chappar bund Colony), Bilal Mosque (Jannat Nagar), Surani Mosque (Azad Nagar), Madeena Mosque (P.B. Road) Tejaswi Nagar Mosque, Ramnagar Mosque, and Jayanagar Mosque, etc. The *dargahs* in the city are Dullah Baksh *dargah* in the Kanthi Lane ( *urus*, Rabeel Akr) Hazrath Sher Khan Wali *dargah* at the Cotton Market ( *urus*, Rabeel Avval), Ismail Shah Khadri *dargah* near the Fort ( *urus*, Rabeel Akr), Anwar Shah Munawar Shah, Syed Sadath *dargah*, ( *urus*, Tilhaj), Peer Sher Khan Wali *dargah* at the A.P.M.C. Yard (Urus, Rabeel Akr) and Madan Shah Wali *dargah* near the bus station ( *urus*, Rajjab), etc.

Christians have settled in Dharwad city since the beginning of the British rule. They include Goan Christian and Tamil Christians. They began their activities when the Basel Mission built the Hebik Memorial Church in the year 1844. This large structure in the European style of architecture is 76 ft. long and 42 ft wide; and , has a 24 ft. tall angular gothic tower. The first Roman Catholic Church of Dharwad was built in 1894 and its facade is said to have been designed by an architect named H. Korpalais. Its ground plan is T- shaped and the main structure is solidly built of burnt bricks and mortar; the roof, however, is covered with Mangalore tiles, artistically arranged. It has two spacious verandahs with a capacity to accommodate 200 persons. Within its spacious enclosure, also stands the St. Joseph's English School. The All saints Church, located in Dharwad - Haliyal road, opened on 27th October 1888, is an architecturally significant building. Its floor is made of polished chinese tiles and its roof is constructed of strong iron girders of various designs. The memorials of Thackery and Munroe are among other notable remains at the city. It is believed to have been raised in memory of the two officers who died during the siege of Kittur in 1824. It stands in the Park on the Belgaum road called after Queen Channamma of Kittur. A multi-lingual inscription is found upon this memorial. The tombs of St. John Thackery and other British Officers who died at Kittur, like Captain Back, Lieutenant Sewell and Daighwin are located in the Mutton Market.

The gigantic building of the Karnatak College is a major landmark of Dhrawad. With the T-shaped ground plan and angular and arched little tower, the structure is in the Indo-European style of architecture. Its floor is covered with stone slabs from Italy and Yerraguntla; Mangalore tiles have been used to cover the roof. The building proper measures 23,070 sq. ft. in area while the whole ground is six acres and 29 guntas in extent. This building was constructed in 1889 to accommodate the Southern Maratha Railway Company's offices. The Government purchased this building during 1920-21 at a cost of Rs. 3,26,956 in order to establish the Karnatak College . This imposing building was designed after the European Style .

The Karnatak University and the Agricultural Science University are located at Dharwad. The Pile of buildings of the Karnataka University present an attractive sight. The different departments, the library and research departments have separate buildings. The University administrative office functions

from an imposing building. This building in the Indo-Sarassenic style of architecture is provided with a clock tower. The Kannada Research Institute has a museum with a comprehensive collection of objects of antiquarian interest. The Department of Archaeology and History also functions from the same building. The city has a museum maintained by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka, which is located near Yammikeri. The other public buildings in the city include the Town Hall, Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha (1890), Sanskrit College, Corporation Offices, Mental Hospital (1845-46), Karnataka Shikshana Samiti College, Deputy Commissioner's Offices (1820-21), Civil Court (1820-21), District Court (1861-62), General Hospital (1881) etc.

Drinking water to the City of Dharwad is drawn from Neerasagara Anicut, about 22Km. on the Kalghatgi Road. Several reservoirs have been built for the treatment and distribution of water through taps. The Neerasagara is also a good picnic spot. There have sprung up in the recent past, several industrial units around the city. The most important of them the TAIWAK, a subsidiary of the Kirloskar group. A plywood industry is located at Attikolla. Dharwad is served by an All India Radio broadcasting centre and a Doordarshan Relay Centre. Besides being a cultural and literary centre, Dharwad is noted as a centre of book trade and journalism. The 'Dharwad Pedha', a sweet-meat, is well known throughout the country. No visitor to the city, it is said, returns without buying it.

**Doni:** Situated in Mundargi taluk, at a distance of 28 Km north west of the taluk town and 17 Km to the south - east of Gadag (Pop: 6091). Early inscriptions refer to it variously as 'Dronapura', 'Dronipura', 'Donikagrama', 'Doni', etc. It was, in ancient times, an *agrahara* with 60 *mahajanas* and included in Masawadi - 140. Ten epigraphs are so far brought to light from here. According to an A.D. 1080 inscription of Vikramaditya VI, when his eldest queen Lakshmi Mahadevi was ruling over Dronapura (Doni), the 60 *mahajanas* and merchants of the place, made grants to Siddeshwara temple; the inscription refers also to the Gavareshwara temple. Another inscription in the same temple, of A.D. 1094, records a cash grant and surrendering of an excise duty to the same deity by Barmarasa to *Ugura munnurvar*. An inscription of A.D. 1097 refers to the construction of a Basadi by Sovisetty who also made a land grant during the time when Queen Lakshmi Mahadevi was ruling the place. Another grant made by the *mahajanas* of the village to Lord Siddeshwara is recorded by an inscription of A.D. 1098. It mentions about the construction of a *shibara* by one Madavari Basavaiah, which is not there for almost 770 years earlier to it, as described in the inscription of A.D. 1227. A record inscribed on a *jina pada peetha* opposite the Hanumantha temple dated A.D. 1269, states that when Tipparaja was the ruler, an image of Parshwanatha was presented to the Basadi by Boppanna. It is thus clear from the epigraphical sources that at Doni there were two Basadis, besides the temples of Siddeshwara, Gavareshwara, Malligeshwara, Sripathi, Mailara etc. But no Jain Basadi, however, is found existing now. At present only some relics are seen. There is a shibara near the shrine of Donikavva outside the village.

At the entrance to the village, on the banks of a stream, is the Siddeshwara temple. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, and a *navaranga*. The temple has a side entrance. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and the *lalata* of its door-frame has Gajalakshmi motif. There are four lathe-turned Chalukyan pillars in the *navaranga*, the ceiling of which has a beautiful lotus flower in relief sculpture. There are several lithic records and hero-stones both inside and outside this temple, among which a 12th century A.D. hero stone, depicting a tiger-hunt is particularly attractive. There are also shrines of Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Mailara, Lakshmamma, Dyamavva, and Durgamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.



**Gabbur :** Situated to the south of Hubli at a distance of five Km. on the Bangalore - Pune road, a little to the interior, is (P. 27) mentioned as 'Gobbanuru' in early inscriptions. The place has so far yielded four inscriptions, the oldest of which dates back to A.D.909, when the Rashtrakutas were the reigning monarchs. It is a hero-stone inscription which mentions the death of Kontada Naga of Gobbanur. Another hero-stone inscription at the same place belongs to the reign of Rashtrakuta emperor Krishna III, and, it records the death of one Sirivege during a clash connected with cattle-theft. The sculpted figures on both these hero-stones are rather attractive. The lowest band of the first hero-stone shows the hero, having speared the enemy soldier, ready to throw him towards the sky; at the top band is the figure of a goddess Kali holding a sword and a skull. The second hero-stone shows some she-buffaloes and soldiers, a peculiarity being the depiction of the enemy soldiers as Sowthpaw(left handers). Such depiction of the enemy soldiers as Sowthpaw are rarely found. The explanation probably being the incompetence of the sculptors. Outside the village near the Hanumantha shrine, several such hero-stones are seen. An interesting Saptamatrika sculpture is also found at this spot. Near the dilapidated temples of Kalmeshwara and Basavanna are sculpted figures of Shivalinga and Nandi of the Kalyana Chalukya period. Behind the Hanumantha temple, in a field under a neem tree, a somewhat unusual sculpture of a four-armed goddess Banashankari is rather expertly represented, as taking a well-earned rest after killing the demon. There are Ishwara and Dyamavva temples; besides, a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Gadag-Betgeri :** The twin-town of Gadag -Betgeri (Pop: 1,34,051) is the head quarters of a revenue sub-division(presently a district headquarters) in the Dharwad district, about 76 Km. from Dharwad. It constitutes a single municipality. This ancient town is qualified in every respect to be developed as a tourist destination. Tradition has it, that Narayanappa of Gadag, also known as Kumaravyasa, composed his most celebrated work '*Karnataka Bharata Kathamanjari*'. or '*Kumaravyasa Bharatha*'. Huyilagola Narayana Rao, composer of the famous song 'Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Nadu' which was a great source of inspiration during the Movement for the Unification of Karnataka, hailed from this place. The place name Gadag is variously analysed. Inscriptions refer to it as 'Galaduga', 'Kaldugu', 'Garaduga', 'Karaduga', 'Kartuga', 'Krutapura', 'Karadugu' and 'Gadugu'. An A.D. 1002 inscription of Ahavamalla, found in the Trikuteshwara temple uses the term 'Kardugu' with reference to Gadag. The place appears to have already come into prominence by the time of the Chalukyas of Badami. An A.D. 918 epigraph of Rashtrakuta emperor Indra III refers to Betageri, presently a part of Gadag town, as 'Battakere' (a prakrit author named Vattakera is believed to have belonged to Betageri). This epigraph is now seen fixed in the northern *prakara* wall of the Veeranarayana temple at Gadag. In an inscription of the Chalukya king Iriva Bedanga Satyashraya, dated A.D. 1008, the place is named as 'Kaladugu' *agrahara*. According to Dr. A. Sundara, the Trikuteshwara temple here was originally built during the Rashtrakuta period and extended during the Kalyana Chalukya period. Gadag was an important town comprised in the Belvola-300 country as attested by early inscriptions. During the period of the contest between the Seunas of Devagiri (Daulatabad) and the Hoysalas, Belvola-300 occupied a strategic position. Traditional accounts attribute the establishment of this *maha agrahara* to the legendary emperor janamejaya. As many as 34 epigraphs have come to light from this place, a large number of which are found in the Trikuteshwara and Veeranarayana temples; a few of these have been brought from Betageri and Lakkundi.

Betgeri, generally suffixed to Gadag, is called by the name of 'Battakere' in an inscription of the reign of Rashtrakuta Krishna II; the word Battakere denoting a circular tank. Several inscription say

that Betageri was an *agrahara* with 200 *mahajanas*, and Gadag was an *agrahara* with 72 *mahajanas*. An inscription located in the outskirts of the town, dated A.D. 1072, informs that this area was administered from Mulagunda by Kanchaladevi, queen of the Kalyana Chalukya King Someshwara II. Under the Chalukyas of Kalyana, Gadag was an important cultural centre. Someshwara IV of the Kalyana Chalukyan dynasty successfully foiled (A.D. 1185) the efforts of Yadava Bhillama V and Hoysala Ballala II to wrest control of Kalachuri territories. A copper-plate inscription of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, of A.D. 1379, registers the grant of 66 villages to the Trikuteshwara and Veeranarayana temples of Gadag which was then comprised in Toragallu Nadu. An inscription of the reign of Krishnadevaraya (A.D. 1519) also mentions several gifts made to Lord Veeranarayana. Another Vijayanagara inscription (A.D. 1539) claims that Kumaravyasa became a favourite of Lord Veeranarayana and that here emperor Achyutaraya performed a ritual called '*Anandanidhi*'. This is the first known epigraphical reference to Kumaravyasa. Gadag was occupied by Bijapur in A.D. 1763. It was governed by an officer named Abdul Kasim Khan; Dharwad and Bankapur too were under his control. In A.D. 1799, the fort of Dambal was wrested from Dhondia Wagh by Col. Arthur Wellesley who made it over to an officer of the Peshwa along with Gadag. During the last Anglo-Maratha war, Sir Thomas Munroe captured Gadag (A.D. 1818). Thereafter this area came under the British.

The principal temples at Gadag are those of Trikuteshwara and Saraswathi. The Trikuteshwara consists of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*, both in the Rashtrakuta style; and, the later additions of *navaranga* and other *mantapas* in the Kalyana Chalukyan style. The temple is believed to have been under some restoration during the Vijayanagara period. The *garbhagriha*, on the western side, has a squarish ground plan and upon a high *panipeetha* three Shiva lingas are placed, from which circumstance it is called Trikuteshwara. A reference to Traipurusha temple is made in an A.D. 1037 inscription at the Veeranarayana temple. Dr. A. Sundara opines that the present Trikuteshwara temple, with Shiva, Suryanarayana and Brahma, may perhaps be the Traipurusha temple mentioned in the inscription. He further thinks that the damaged Brahma image now in Betageri was originally in the Trikuteshwara temple. A large *rangamantapa*, supported by 42 pillars, is built in front of the *navaranga*. Between these two halls, at a narrow point, open out two doors on the north and south. The northern door leads to a small *garbhagriha* where, upon a single pedestal three Shivalingas are placed in a row. Clearly, this *garbhagriha* has been a later addition. On the eastern end of the spacious *navaranga* is another *garbhagriha* containing a pedestal showing seven horses but without any image. It is this shrine which Dr. Sundara has identified as that of Suryanarayana. In a *mantapa* on the eastern side, several beautiful stone sculptures are found. The *mantapa* edges have *kakshasanas* and in the niches on the exterior walls are attractively designed relief sculptures representing gods and goddesses drawn from the mythological stories. The upper portion of the *kakshasanas* show miniature *shikharas* in the Chalukyan style. The door-frame on the southern side is decorated with fine carvings. Along the eaves overhanging from the lower edge of the roof are seen a variety of sculpted figures like Shiva and Parvathi, Ravana lifting the mountain Kailasa, Gajalakshmi, Surya, Parvathi, Bhairavi, Vishnu, a dancing girl, a woman holding a mango fruit, couples taking intoxicating drinks, a royal officer surrounded by body guards, a lady holding a mirror, a lady with a pet parrot, and so on. On the exterior wall of the *garbhagriha*, relief sculptures of the *dikpalas* and a Vishnu image in a niche are found. The attractive individual sculpted figures stand out as proof of the high standard of Chalukyan style of art. After viewing the Trikuteshwara temple at Gadag in 1870, the renowned art critic James Fergusson observes that "The carving has been exceedingly good, but the figures have been much defaced by violence and the whole, overlaid by successive coats of whitewash." Epigraphs which refer to several grants

made to the Triketeshwara temple, also make references to repair works carried out between the 11th and 16th centuries A.D.(upto Vijayanagara times).

The Saraswathi temple closeby is a fine example of Chalukyan style of art. Both the principal temples are located within the *agrahara* fort. It is pointed out that as the chief deity of traditional learning, a temple to the goddess Saraswathi was raised. The Traipurusha temple probably also served as a centre of higher education or *ghatikasthan*, which, further strengthen the above presumption. The Saraswathi temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* with the main entrance on the northern side. The *navaranga* in somewhat unusual design resembles an open *mantapa* with pillars. On the western side of it are two spacious halls which were probably used for purposes of teaching. According to Ferguson "The sculptures executed with par artistic excellance here are the best examples of their arististic splendour." The finely polished columns employed in this temple are the best specimens of the Chalukyan sculptural art and are known for their minute and gently carved figures.

The pilasters on the exterior walls with *architraves*, and miniature *shikharas* of varied patterns in the background captivate the visitors. A special feature of this temple are the fascinatingly engraved circular medallions interspaced on the exterior walls. The *bhuvaneshwari* overlooking the dancing dias in the centre of the *navaranga* is covered with beautifully carved figures. The bracket figures projecting from the capitals of squarish columns supporting the ceiling of the *navaranga* are very charming. Such display of skill on the part of the sculptors in this part is considered to be rare as observed by Campbell. The surface of the columns and the detached miniature pillars of the niches are filled with beautifully carved relief figures. These figures, of 8 to 10 cms high, have been executed very skillfully by expert Chalukyan sculptors. On the upper part of these columns different models of miniature *shikharas* have been carved. The floral designs decorated on the lintel are attractive. Its exterior walls adorned with pilasters and *devakoshtas*, decorated with beautifully carved figures of dancing damsels, flying horses etc. The Saraswathi image housed inside the *garbhagriha* is an outstanding art piece of Chalukyan period. Although the image is mutilated, its facial expression is eye striking. Scholars opine that this goddess, seated in *padmasana* posture, wearing a richly designed saree with minute details, perhaps is a rare feature not found in other sculptures of the period. The Goddess having curly and smooth hairs, wearing armlets, wristlets, richly ornated crown and other ornaments, gives her a majestic appearance. Its pedestal has miniature carvings of dancers in vivid postures. Commenting on this, further Campbell observes thus: "perhaps of all Dharwad Buildings, the little temple of Saraswathi takes the first place for delicacy and beauty of detail. The richness and grace of some of its columns are not surpassed. The whole temple, even to the figure of Saraswathi in the shrine has been wrought with immense care and elaboration." As the old image of Saraswathi is damaged, it is being replaced by a new sculpture of the goddess Saraswathi in *padmasana* and *Dhyanamudra*, sculpted by one Somanna Shilpi, a famous sculptor of Gadag.

Notable among the other temples at Gadag is the Someshwara temple in the Chalukyan style which comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a south facing *mukhamantapa* and on the eastern side too formerly there was a *mukhamantapa* but which no longer exists. The two door-frames of the *navaranga* are covered with a variety of carved figures and *dwarapalas*. Along the plinth are a few friezes of elephants, *yalis* and floral designs of various kinds. In the exterior walls are bas-reliefs of Varaha, Surya, Kali, Shiva, Natya Ganapathi, Parvathi, Veerabhadra, Bhairava, Venugopala and others. In the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* is Shiva in *dhyanamudra*. According to Dr. A. Sundara, such

a *lalatabimba* of Shiva is hardly to be met with in any other temple. He further observes that this temple must have belonged to the Kalamukha sect.

To the south of the Someshwara is another temple in the Chalukyan style, namely, Rameshwara. It comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a dome-shaped *bhuvaneshwari* with an inverted lotus medallion in the centre. There are four central pillars in the *navaranga* which are in the Chalukyan style, upon one of which may be seen four slender line drawings. This temple is in a ruined condition; but, some of the stone sculptures and other relics brought from different places to Gadag are stored in a room of this temple.

According to Dr. A. Sundara the temple of Veeranarayana at Gadag was built approximately during the 10th century A.D. Reference to the construction of a Bara Narayana temple is made in an A.D. 1037 lithic record which says that, this temple was constructed by an officer named Doyiyappa Pergade. Dr. A. Sundara observes that Bara Narayana temple mentioned in the record is the same as the existing Veera Narayana temple, and, he further holds that the original 10th century structure was extended during the Vijayanagara period by the addition of a *Rangamantapa* in the front, an enclosure and a *Rayagopura*. As recently as in 1962, the *Rayagopura* has been renovated by using brick and mortar. On that occasion a replica of India's national emblem was inserted among the images mounted on the gateway. As commonly seen, the erotic sculptures are present upon the gateway even now. While the traditional view is that Hoysala Vishnuvardhana built this temple, A.M. Annigeri holds that Ballala II was its real builder. Dr. A. Sundara is of the opinion that the structure was not only extended during the Vijayanagara period but a new image of the principal deity was also installed. The renovated *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in the *kadamba nagara* style, with a *sukhanasa* projection in the front. This temple also has an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *rangamantapa*. The four central pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style, while the pillars of the *rangamantapa* are in the Vijayanagara style. Epigraphical sources elude that the *rangamantapa*, the high walls of the outer enclosure and the *rayagopura* over the principal entrance were the additions incorporated during the Vijayanagara period. The pillars of the *rangamantapa* are covered with bas-relief sculptures representing *dashavatara*. It is believed that Narayanappa (better known as Kumaravyasa) composed his celebrated version of the Mahabharata '*Karnataka Bharata Katha Manjari*' also known as '*Gadugina Bharata*', sitting in front of a pillar of the *navaranga* of this temple. Within the precincts of this temple are shrines like the Raghavendrab *Brindavana*, Anjaneya etc.

The Tontadarya Siddhalingeswara Mutt is an old and reputed Veerashaiva Mutt at Gadag. The original headquarters of this Mutt is at Dambal. On a large site at Gadag the Mutt has erected its original structure with huge doors, and recently a spacious *kalyana mantapa* is added to it. The Tontadarya Mutt is actively engaged in editing and publishing the literature on the varied aspects of Veerashaivism. Presently, a programme of study and publication of the ancient manuscripts in the Mutt is making progress. The Mutt also manages some educational institutions. a programme called 'Shivanubhava', conducted every monday here is very popular and has been attracting huge gatherings.

The place has several Mosques and *dargahs* of which the most outstanding is an attractive Mosque built of black stone by a General under the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb named Dilerkhan. The place has a Jumma Mosque also. The Basel Mission and the Catholic Church are also found here. Gadag is a famous centre of cultural activities besides being a centre of trade and commerce. Noted personalities like Bhimasena Joshi, N. Kulkarni (Enkay), Huyilagola Narayana Rao, Panchakshari Gavai,

T.P. Akki, M.A. Chetty and several others have enriched this place by settling down here. Moreover it is also a famous centre of cotton trade. **Betgeri.** This was the headquarters of Belvolanadu and is referred to as "Battakere" in inscriptions. During the reign of Rashtrakuta Krishna II, when an officer named Tungatorana was administering the area, a hero named Kalegalla was killed (A.D. 893) while fighting an enemy named Nagadhora. There are several hero-stones at a spot known as Mallayyana Katte. Of the 15 Veeragals found in this spot, 14 are of interesting dimensions between 12-13 ft. high, 4 ft. broad and 6" thick. The upper portion of these are shaped like *dravida shikharas* and terrible battle scenes are depicted upon them. Some of the Veeragals belong to the Shaiva and some other to the Vaishnava persuasion. A particularly striking feature of these hero-stones is the vigorous depiction of an elephant and a bull being conveyed. It is noteworthy that since the Rashtrakuta times Gadag and Betgeri had a separate and independent existence. Now, however, there is a joint municipality here. At Betgeri is a Church of the Basel Mission and educational institutions run by them. Betgeri is a reputed centre of the weaving industry. **Binkadakatti:** Situated four km west of the taluk headquarters town of Gadag, on the Gadag - Hubli Road, has a Zoo garden spread over an area of 12 hectares, although in its beginning stage is suitable for week end picnic.

**Gajendragad :** Situated at a distance of 29 Km from Ron, the taluk headquarters, (Pop. 24, 154) is so named from its fort which was comparable to the king among elephants. It is an important border town of the district. A 17th century inscription refers to its construction by Chatrapati Shivaji. Later, it passed into the possession of Hindu Rao Daulat Rao Ghorpade, a descendant of a celebrated Maratha Commander named Santaji Ghorpade. It continued to remain as an hereditary Jahgir of the Ghorpade family upto 1947 except for a short interval (A.D. 1775) during which, the Nizam of Hyderabad occupied it. Following the treaty of Gajendragad it passed into the hands of the Peshwas who bestowed it on the Ghorpade family. According to a legend, the place got its name from the circumstances of Mahishasura's son named Gajasura's residence in it. The eastern hillock at the place, when viewed from atop the fort, appears like the head of an elephant with its front portion resembling an elephant trunk. The name Gajendragad is said to have been on account of this fact.

Gajendragad has a temple of Virupaksha which is not only incomplete but is also in a dilapidated condition. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, and a *navaranga*. The *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* rather unusually, has a Saraswathi motif. the door-jamb, however, shows but simple decoration. Outside the village, is a temple of Durgadevi noted for its circular pillars and its dome-shaped *shikhara*. In a field adjacent to the burial ground is a temple of Ramalinga, whose *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* only are intact. It is noted for its weaving industry. Close to the houses of the local weavers is a small shrine of Lord Rama which has images of Rama and Sita. The *lalata* of its door-frame shows a Ganapathi motif. Except the temple of Lord Panduranga, all the temples here depict Post-Vijayanagara style of architecture. There is a recently built Mosque here. **Kalakaleshwar :** This place is located at a distance of only five Km from Gajendragad. Atop a 300 ft. high hill is a cave temple of Kalakaleshwara. This hillock is also known as 'Jalendra Parvata'. A descriptive account of Kalakaleshwara may be found in the sections as Maheshwara and Kumariya in the *Skanda Purana*. It is a firm belief that as God Mahavishnu had ten Avataras (*dashavatara*), similarly Lord Ishwara (Shambhu Shankara) too had *dashavatara*s representing the forms of Kalakalesha, Tarabala bhuvanesha, Shodasha, Srividyesha, Bhairava, etc. Among these, the first *avatara* is believed to be Mahakala or the Kalatita Kalakaleshwar incarnation as mentioned in the Shivapurana. The temple has epigraphs of the later Chalukyas of Kalyana, of Yadava Singhana and Harihara II of the Vijayanagara empire. A large space inside the cave has been converted into a *garbhagriha*. There are two artificial tanks which contain water throughout



the year. To the north of this cave is another cave inside which are two *tirthas* or holy springs known as *antaragange*; one of these is named as Ennegonda (Kunda) and the other as Arasaragonda (Kunda) by the local people. The linga of Kalakaleshwar as well as the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* door are covered with silver sheets. Opposite this temple stands a Nandi which is supposed to be growing. There is a belief that barren women worship it with great reverence in the hope of being able to conceive. A lithic record (A.D. 1194) of the reign of Someshwara IV records a land-grant made by Achidevarasa of the Sinda family of Yelaburga - on the backside of the same record is an epigraph of Yadava Singhana II which records a land grant made to Kalakaleshwar by Sayimagavunda of Rajura and *Ugura Munnurvaru*. Upon the *prabhavali* of the original Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* is an undated inscription mentioning the gift of a *Prabhavali* to Lord Kalakaleshwar by Narayanadateya, son of Mahadeva.

**Galaganath :** Located at a distance of 40 km from the taluk headquarters town of Haveri (now a district headquarters Town, is (Pop: 1,044), at the confluence of the Varada and Tungabhadra rivers, and early inscriptions have called it by the name of 'pulluni'. The temple of Galaganatha, located outside the village on the river bank, is a complex structure. This large, grand and beautiful temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga*. The plinth part is rather high with a star shaped ground plan that assumes a pyramidal form as the structure moves up. The wall portion is entirely taken up by the plinth or adhistana and from the Vallabhi portion the Kalyana Chalukyan temple style is followed. The necessity of protecting the temple against floods in the river appears to have influenced its ground plan. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha*, 12 ft in height, is decorated with rich carvings and a big sized Shivalinga is placed inside. Besides the object of worship, i.e. the Shivalinga, some images, of 1.5 ft. high, such as Indrani, Vaishnavi, Maheswari, and Varahi are also placed inside the *garbhagriha*. There are, besides Vishnu, Bhairava, Shiva-Parvathi, eight armed Kali and other images in it. In the *ardhamantapa* adjoining the *garbhagriha* are placed images of Janardhana and Saraswathi. In the niches of the *navaranga* are placed sculpted figures of, about five ft. high, Vishnu, Mahishamardhini, Ganapathi and Surya in the Chalukyan style. In the centre of the *navaranga* are four huge Chalukyan columns in the middle of which sits a huge Nandi. A few of the lithic records here show, carved representation of the river. On the whole, this 11th century A.D. temple may be regarded as an excellent specimen of Chalukyan architecture. An inscription of A.D. 1056 of Someshwara I of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty is rather obscure; it mentions a feudatory with the title of Banavasi Puravaradheeshwara (Lord of the town of Banavasi). A second epigraph (A.D. 1079) of Vikramaditya VI furnishes details of a gift of gold made by Mokari Bommaiah for the construction of the mantapa of Galageshwara temple. A third inscription (A.D. 1080) also of the same ruler, gives details of renewal of an earlier grant of pulluni village to the Galagagatha temple by Channarasa, a great feudatory who was controlled by the crown prince Jayasimhaddeva.

To the left of the Galageshwara temple is a temple of Malleshwara, built of bricks, which has a beautiful door frame of the Rashtrakuta period. Behind this temple stands a damaged hero-stone of the same period. Nearby stands the Honneshwara temple which is a simple structure consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*, the last named containing two images of Ganapathi. Behind the Galageshwara temple, towards the right is the Dattatreya temple, built during the latter part of the Rashtrakuta rule. The ceiling of the *navaranga* of this temple contains beautifully sculpted figures of *astadikpalas* moving with their attendant deities. In the precincts of this temple, a few individual Shivalingas and other sculpted figures have been preserved. The Anjaneya temple at

Galaganatha is built with materials drawn out of a ruined Kalyana Chalukya temple of the place. On account of the destruction caused by periodic floods a new settlement is coming up at a distance from the old village. Several stone burial chambers of the Megalithic Age have come to light in the neighbourhood of Galaganatha. In the middle of the river, at a distance of one kilometer from Galaganatha, but still nearer to Mevundi, is a temple of Panchalingeshwara in which five Shivalingas are placed on a single pedestal. An annual fair common to both these villages is held here during the month of January, when the passage of the sun from Sagittarius into capricornus (*makara sankramana*) occurs.

**Ganjigatti :** Included in the taluk of Shiggaon, is at a distance of two Km from its town has (Pop: 1,334) several historical relics. The principal temples of this village are those of Veerabhadra, Kalleshwara, Maruti, and Karevva. In the premises of the recently built Maruti temple, several Chalukyan relics are found. At the rear of this temple is a monolithic statute, said to have been of the Kalmeshwara temple, which is placed in an 8 x 8 ft. square structure whose roof is now missing. It also contains relief sculptures of Nataraja, wearing elephant skins, and *ashtadikpalas*. The sculpture on the ceiling of this structure is a good piece of Chalukyan art. Another broken sculpture of the ceiling shows six lotus flowers. Near this temple is a *mahasati* stone and a Veeragal with two heroes standing with a bow each in their hands. Next to it, lies a piece of pillar in the Chalukyan style. Of the original structure, only the *garbhagriha* of the Kalmeshwara temple still survives and in it is found a Shivalinga. The temple is now fully renovated. A car festival of Lord Kalmeshwara is held annually on the *davanada hunnime* day. The Charamurthishwara Mutt of Veerashaiva tradition found here has been built by utilizing the Chalukyan pillars of an old ruined temple. A *gaddige* of Shambulinga Charamurthishwara (A.D. 1927) is found in it. This *gaddige* has recently been renovated. The present pontiff of this Mutt is Shivalinga Charamurthi Swamy. A car festival is held here during Shivaratri and a *deeparadhana* is conducted in the month of Karthika.

**Ganjigatti:** Situated at a distance of 12 km from the taluk headquarters town of Kalghatgi (Pop: 3,107), it is in the neighbourhood of Misrikote Village. It consists of a 12th century A.D. temple of Nagalingeshwara, which is located on a high mound outside the village, where an inscription of about the same period has been found, which, from its much damaged condition, remains obscure. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga and has a simple door-frame, but the *dwarabandha* of the *ardhamantapa* has *Jalandhras*. Besides an image of Nandi, the two niches in the *navaranga* respectively contain Ganapathi and Aditya sculptures. The front portion of the *navaranga* is dilapidated. There is a *kadamba nagara shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*. The walls are covered with a variety of miniature *shikharas* and columns interspersed with figures of gods and goddesses. Nearby is a temple of Veerabhadra, which, though is a recent construction has a Veerabhadra image of the Vijayanagara period. Near the entrance to the village is a temple of Ramalinga, recently renovated, containing a Shivalinga and a Nandi of the Kalyana Chalukya period. Within the precincts of the Durga temple are images 1.5 ft high, of Uma-Maheshwara and Kalikadevi. The place has a Mosque and a *dargah* too, and is known for its lime-kiln and brick kiln.

**Garag :** Located to the north-west of Dharwad, at a distance of 14 Km from the taluk headquarters of the same name (Pop: 7,916), about four epigraphs of the 13th century have been reported from here. An inscription of A.D. 1230 ,describes the *samadhi-marana* of Shantiveeradeva, a preceptor of Kummadi Gana of Yapaniya Sangha . An inscription of A.D. 1287 records an instance of a gift received from a feudatory chief by Mahaprabhu of Bellittage, being given away as a gift to another. Probably



Garaga must have been a Jaina centre in ancient times, though no monuments associated with that faith exists today. A Jaina Basadi has been built by that community behind the local college on the road to Dharwad. A special attraction of Garag is the gaddige of Kadakola Madivalappajja, which is a large and pleasant building. Nearby is a Mutt named after him, which is quite large and houses a Vidyapeetha. On every *magha bahula tadige*, a car festival in honour of Madivalajja is held in which thousands of devotees take part. The place played a glorious role during India's freedom struggle; and it continues to remain as an important production centre for khadi cloth, particularly for its national flags.

**Gavarawad:** Situated (Pop: 1,273) in the Gadag taluk (now a district head quarters Town) is at a distance of 15 Km to the north-west of Gadag. The two epigraphs discovered here so far, refer to the place as 'Gavativada'. An inscription (A.D. 869) of the reign of Amoghavarsha I, which stands on a vacant site of the ruined Narayana temple, describes the grant of *tuppadere* (Ghee tax) to the 50 *mahajanas* of the place by Baladeva and others, when Devannayya was governing Belvola-300. Another, inscription on the rear face of the same slab dated A.D. 1071, records the renewal of a previous grant to the Jinalaya at Annigere by a great feudatory Chief named Lakshmarasa. The temple of Narayana is in ruins. The foot-prints of a Jaina Tirthankara is found here. Other shrines at Gavarawad include those of Kalmeshwara, Ramalinga, Basavanna, Lingadeva, Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Hudedda Lakshmavva (probably the guardian deity of the local fort) and Kariamamma. A Mutt known after Maleyajja and a Mosque are also located here.

**Gudda Guddapur (Devaragudda) :** This palce of pilgrimage is located at a distance of 10 Km from the taluk headquarters town of Ranibennur. As it is situated amidst hillocks, the place has got its name Guddada Guddapura (Pop: 3,619). The other name Devaragudda is derived from the circumstances of a temple of Malatesha being located upon a hillock here. This is a very popular folk god in the north Karnataka region and is variously called as Mallaiah, Mallari, Mailara, Martanda, Khandoba, Khanderaya and Malatesha. This folk God is the family deity of innumerable households settled in north Karnataka. An equally famous deity is 'Mailara' in the taluk of Hadagali in the neighbouring district of Bellary.

The temple of Malatesha or Mailara( popularly revered as 'Elu Koti' by the devotees) is built within a large enclosure with an immense gateway. Within the enclosure are several small temples or shrines viz., Malatesha, Kenchappa, Marikamba, Tuppada Maramma and Uppina Malavva. The large temple of Malatesha consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *sabhamantapa*. Malatesha is worshipped here in the form of a Swayambhu linga by his devotees. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is decorated with *panchashakhas* and is very attractive. the four central pillars in the *navaranga* are simple Chalukyan pillars. There are two niches in the *navaranga* containing images of Kartikeya (Chikkaiah) and Ganapathi (Doddaiiah). The ceiling of the *navaranga* is decorated with a beautiful *nagabandha*. The eastern door-jamb of the *navaranga* has *trishaka* decoration with the Gajalakshmi motif on its *lalata*. The *navaranga* has two additional entrances from both south and north. The *sabhamantapa* can be entered from three sides, the northern gateway, provided with an adjacent verandah being the principal entrance. There are two platforms in the *sabha mantapa* called as pallakki kotte and Kudureppana kotte. The former as its name implies, accommodates the *pallakki*, processional deity and wooden footwear or paduke of mailara; and, the latter accommodates Mailara's horses etc. A bow used to tell '*karana*' in the *karanikotsava* (a procession) is also kept here. Though no epigraphical evidence exists, it is surmised that this temple dates back to the Kalyana Chalukyan period.

Within the precincts of this temple are the shrines of Marikamba, Kenchappa ( a lose sculpture of Durga is seen), Tuppada Malavva and Uppina Malavva (to whom the devotees offer ghee and salt). The Marikamba temple has a *garbhagriha* and a *sabhamantapa* and its attractive Chalukyan door jamb has a *panchasakha* decoration with a beautifully projected *lalata*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* contains figures of various divinities, besides erotic sculptures. Behind the Malatesha temple is a temple of Billeshwara, in which a 25ft long bow, made from the *tavarike* root is placed, which is an object of great reverence to the devotees.

On every Sunday and fullmoon day, a procession of Mailara's Palanquin is held. During the *hunnime* in the month of *Jyestha*, a three day fair is held, followed by a four day fair during the *Bharata hunnime* in the month of *aswayuja*. During the Bharat hunnime fair, a month long cattle fair is also organised. On this occasion, thousands of people congregate here to listen to Vaggaiyah's message and 'karana' uttered by him, while standing on an 18ft long bow placed near Dyamavva's platform. The joy and activity of the people gathered for the fair, the decorated bullocks and carts, and the business activities are fascinating spectacles. The devotees of Mailara render various services and fulfill vows previously resolved upon; such as deevatige seve (waving lighted torches before the deity as a mark of respect) neighing like a horse, barking like a dog, striking one's own legs with a lash, etc. The Vaggaiyah perform miracles like breaking the chains, piercing their own foot with iron lancers etc. To the left of main temple is a shrine of Heggappa (Heggade). At some distance from it on the left side is a *mantapa* called as *sibara katte*. This mantapa supported by circular lathe-turned pillars of Kalyana Chalukya period contains Mailara's *sibara*. Such platforms are to be met with wherever the devotees of Mailara are in considerable numbers. In this part it is quite common and indicates the popularity of Mailara. This temple at Devaragudda was richly endowed with grants of whole villages by the Nizam of Hyderabad, and Hanumantha Gowda Bahadur Desais of Havanur. In the year A.D. 1864 this temple owned 635 acres of Inam lands. Today a trust is running the affairs of the temple systematically. The pilgrims arriving here are provided with lodging facility.

**Guddadanveri** : Situated (Pop 1,110) in Ranibennur taluk, is located to the north of Ranibennur, at a distance of two kilometers has two donative epigraphs of Ahavamalla of the Kalachuri dynasty and a hero-stone record of Yadava Singhana. In the epigraphical records it is called as 'Badadaluru' or 'Aluru' which however are no longer in vogue. The present name Guddadanveri could have been derived from the proximity of the village to a hillock; but it is difficult to guess how 'Aluru' came to be known as 'Anaveri'. An inscription of A.D. 1183, standing opposite the Kalleshwara temple, throws light on the grant of Alur village, included in Binnvaru-12 (Ranibennur) to the Mallikarjuna temple of that place, by Joyidevarasa and Vikramaditya of Gutta family; further, it records a land grant made to the original local deity named Kalideva and to Keshava by the same persons. Another epigraph (A.D. 1183) found upon the door-frame of the *antarala* of the Kalleshwara temple, records various gifts made by different officers to Lord Mallikarjuna of Alur and also to lord Yogeshwara of Brahmapuri. It thus becomes clear that the Mallikarjuna temple mentioned in the epigraphs is none other than the present Kalleshwara temple. Another ruined temple here is the Yogeshwara temple most likely the Yogeshwara of Brahmapuri mentioned in the epigraphs. At an elevated spot near the entrance to the village is the *trikutachala* Kalleshwara temple. This east facing temple has three *garbhagrihas*; only the principal *garbhagriha* has an *antarala* and others facing north and south do not possess them. But, there is a common *navaranga*. The *navaranga* is supported by circular lathe-turned or polished pillars in the Chalukyan style and has a lotus flower design in the ceiling. A Nandi sits in the *navaranga* facing the Shivalinga. The remaining two *garbhagrihas* are vacant. Possibly, they originally housed the

Kalideva and Keshavadeva deities mentioned in the inscription. There is a Garuda peetha within the precincts of this temple. Of the six niches in the *navaranga*, three are empty; the remaining three contain images of Ganapathi, Mahishamardhini and Saptamatikas. The principal *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara* and the *shikharas* of the other *garbhagrihas* have collapsed. Opposite the temple is a stone slab containing a beautiful figure of a He-buffalo in relief. Possibly, it was a part of the Balipeetha connected with the worship of Durga. In front of this temple are four hero-stones, one of which commemorates the death, in a conflict (A.D. 1246) involving cattle, of a horseman named Keshava and his servant named lenka Gangeya. The remaining hero-stones too are of the same period. The temple of Hanumantha here though dilapidated, has a *garbhagriha* in sufficiently good condition, whose wooden door frame is decorated with carved figures of lotus, lions and swans with the usual Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. Guddadanveri has shrines also of Basavanna, Bharamappa, Matangyavva and Mastiyamma, the last of which contains a *mahasati* stone of 13th century A.D. Muslim monuments at the place include a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Gudgeri** : Situated at a distance of 26 Km to the south-east of the taluk headquarters town of Kundgol and (Pop: 8,828) 12Km from Lakshmeshwara, it is called as 'Guddigere' in early epigraphs. It is referred to as 'Guddatataka' in later records, perhaps an instance of Sanskritization of place names. So far eight epigraphs have been reported from here. An inscription of A.D. 1072, furnishes information regarding the renewal of an earlier grant made to the Anesejje Basadi of Puligere (Lakshmeshwara) by Kumkuma Mahadevi, younger sister of the Chalukyan ruler Vijayaditya. Thus, the antiquity of Gudigere is pushed back to the Badami Chalukyan period. The Shiggaon Copper Plate record refers to the grant of Gudigeri to the Basadi at Lakshmeshwara and incidentally says that there were 14 tanks at Gudigeri at that time. Another epigraph throws light on the gift of a thousand cows made by the Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha. Yet another epigraph, of A.D. 1139, records a land grant made to God Nageshwara, which was duly measured by a rod of the length of 32 spans. In the Kalmutt at this place is a 12th century inscription which gives information regarding the consecration of Kalidevalinga by Kendeyara Kallimaiah in his name who also gave grants of land and cash to them and also to the Kaleshwara temple. An inscription (A.D. 1217) of Yadava Singhana tells about a gift of oil made by Telliga - 50 for the perennial burning of a sacred lamp in the temple of Kaleshwara. Another inscription of 13th Century A.D. lying opposite the Jaina Basadi informs that, Kempaiah made available a supply of oil from all the oil pressers in the village to the Mureya Basadi at Gudagere.

With the single exception of Mureya Basadi, all the other temples found mentioned in the inscriptions are in ruins. The Basadi consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. In the *garbhagriha* is an image, seated in the padmasana posture, of Mahaveera Tirthankara. Its door frame has *chaturshaka* decorations. In a corner of the *garbhagriha* are beautifully sculpted figures of Padmavati Yakshi and Nagayakshi and Kshetrapala (Bhairava). The four pillars of the *navaranga* betray Kalyana Chalukyan characteristics; and, its ceiling has a plain lotus flower design. The *navaranga* door jamb has *trishakha* decoration, with *dwarapalas* on either side. and the *lalata* has a Gajalakshmi motif. This temple of about A.D.10-11th century, is fully renovated. At Gudageri are also found shrines of Basavanna, Ishwara, Kallappa, Mailara, Beeranna, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Kariavva. A Kalmutt stands upon a mound. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani are here. The Drama Company of Gudageri is well known. Prior to independence, this place belonged to Junior Mirji ( Budhgaon) a princely state.

**Gudagur:** Situated to the north of Ranibennur, at a distance of 18 Km from the taluk town of the same name has (Pop: 1,800) two 9th century epigraphs. One records the death of Anesetty and another is concerned with the erection of a *gosasa* stone, when Rajasingha was ruling over Punnamanti province. It may be surmised from this that Gudagur was included in Honnatti-12. As the inscriptions at the place happen to be *gosasa* stones, Gudagur was probably an important settlement by the time of the Rashtrakutas. In a field (survey no.39) are a few *gosasa* stones in two rows which the local people call as 'horse stones' and believe that the Pandavas were tying their horses to these stones. This *gosasa* grant indirectly encouraged dairy farming during those days.

This place has ancient temples of Kalleshwara, Somalingeshwara, Basavanna and Hanumantha. The temple of Kalleshwara is a *trikutachala*, built around 11th century A.D. It has been renovated without affecting the original structural characteristics. This east facing temple has three *garbhagrihas* with separate *ardhamantapas* but a common *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. One of the *garbhagrihas* is vacant, but, the other two contain a Shivalinga each and have simple door-frames. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a lotus motif. The edges of the *mukhamantapa* are provided with *kakshasanas*, and its ceiling has intricately carved floral designs. The exterior wall of this temple is rather plain and the *garbhagrihas* have recently built *shikharas* over them. Within the precincts of this temple is a *gosasa* stone and a 13th century A.D. hero stone sans writing. Behind this temple may be seen decorated head of a He-buffalo. To the south-west of the Kalleshwara temple is the temple of Somalingeshwara of the Kalyana Chalukyan period consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*; the *navaranga* is now in ruins and even the other parts have been damaged. The Basavanna temple at the centre of the village is recently renovated. A recently built temple of Hanumantha has a fine image of the god in *abhayamudra*, wearing a variety of ornaments and holds a *gada*(mase) in the left hand. Gudageri also has shrines of goddesses like Mastamma, Dyamavva, Durgavva and Choudavva.

**Gumgol :** Situated (Pop: 509) in the taluk of Mundargi, it is located at a distance of 33 Km to the north east of Mundargi and 18 Km to the west of Singatapur. Perhaps the place derives its fame from the Goni Basaveshwara Mutt located here. The Mutt covers an area which is approximately 50 metre long and 8 metre wide and is built of mortar. It has a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala*, an *ardhamantapa*, and a *sabhamantapa*. There is a kalyani also here. The Mutt's gateway has a *gopura* over it. The pillars in the interior, made of brick and mortar, are of varied pattern and shows attractively moulded figures of animals, some among the 63 *purathanaru* are represented here. The *garbhagriha* accommodates Ajja's gaddige and has a fine *shikhara*. An adjacent temple of Ishwara has images of Shivalinga and a Nandi. Goni Basaveshwara is believed to have come from Kolahalli in the Harapanahalli taluk in the district of Bellary. On the 10th day of chaitra, every year a jatra is held here. Outside the village is the ruined shrine of Gummilingappa which contains a peetha of Mailaralinga of about 14-15th century A.D. Opposite to it is a hero-stone without any writings on it. Other shrines here are Kalmeshwara, Hanumantha, Durga and Dyamavva. A Mosque, which is a modern construction, is also here.

**Guttal :** Situated in the Haveri taluk, (Pop:12, 786) is located at a distance of 26 Km from the headquarters town. In early times, it was the administrative headquarters of Belahuge -70 under the Gutta family. Ancient inscriptions refer to it variously as 'Guttavolalu', 'Guttarapolalu', 'Guttapolalu' and 'Guttala'. This one-time capital of the Gutta family no longer retains its fortifications. Inscriptions from here belong to the period from 12th to 18th century A.D. issued chiefly by Chieftains of Gutta, Vijayanagara emperors and Havanur desais. An inscription of 1163 A.D. gives details of a land grant made by Vikramaditya I of the Gutta family to the Parshwanatha Basadi erected by Mahavadda Vyavahari

Ketisetty at Guttala. Another inscription of A.D. 1193 tells that Vikramaditya II of Guttala built a temple of Parameshwara for the sake of his mother Padmaladevi and made a land grant to the same. A hero-stone inscription of A.D. 1192 commemorates the death of Bommaiah Naika while fighting the enemies to save the village; and, another hero-stone of the 12th century A.D. commemorates Holeyanyaka. The Vijayanagara emperor Sadashivaraya's inscription of A.D. 1542 is a record of concessions, granted to the Barbers throughout his dominion; particularly an interesting aspect in this inscription are the drawings of the various instruments employed by Barbers in connection with their profession. A sculpture placed opposite the Chandrashekhara temple is interesting; and, it depicts a man, holding a Chauri in his left hand, carrying a basket upon his head in which two corpses are kept in a crossed manner. The above has an unpublished epigraph of about the 17th century A.D. Another epigraph, engraved above the door frame of the *garbhagriha* of Hanumata temple, claims that in A.D. 1726, Lingappa Gauda built that temple. There were also temples of Gutteshwara, Kumbheshwara, and Vikrameshwara at Guttala as mentioned in inscriptions, which, however, have no longer survived. At the centre of Guttala, in a place called old fort is a temple of which only the *mukhamantapa* has escaped destruction. This is known to the local people as Kote Veerabhadra and the structural features confirm the fact that it is a Hindu temple; some Muslims, it is said, regard it to be a Mosque. In the Ajjanamutt lane is an Ishwara temple, recently renovated, in which the images of Nandi and Shivalinga of the original structure are kept. At the outskirts of Guttal, is a temple of Chandrashekhara consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* has *trishakha* decoration and a motif of Padmavati upon the *lalata*. This was probably the Padmeshwara temple of the inscriptions. The door of the *antarala* has network design. The *navaranga* has two niches both of which are empty. In the temple of Channabasavanna is a broken image of Parshwanatha, 3.5 ft high. It probably comes from the Parshwanatha Basadi built by Ketisetty. Around the shrine of Durgavva some Chalukyan pillars are found scattered. In front of it are the images of Karthika and Bhairava. At the rear side of this shrine are Veeragals showing soldiers carrying muskets. Guttal has a Mutt named Hemagiri Channabasaveshwara where two gaddiges of Shivasharanas are located. The Kalmutt of this place is a branch of Agadi Mutt. There are, besides the shrines of Hanumantha, Kariappa, Basavanna, Dyamavva and Banashankari, four Mosques and two *dargahs* - those of Mehaboob Subani and Hazrat Jamalwali, the latter is believed to have come from Adoni. Ten days after Muharram festival an *urus* is held here.

**Halageri:** Situated (Pop: 6,406) in the Ranibennur taluk, is at a distance of eight Km from Ranibennur. The place is strategically located and the roads from Kod, Masuru and Samasagi intersect each other here. A land grant made by Narasanayaka forms the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1404 here. The recently renovated temple of Hala Siddheshwara here was originally built during the 12-13th century A.D. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. A Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* is being faced by a Nandi placed in the *antarala*. The doorframes of the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* are plain and each have a Gajalakshmi motif at the centre of the *lalata*. In the only niche of the *navaranga* an image of Aditya is kept. Within the precincts of the Hanumantha temple are sculpted figures of Parvathi-Parameshwara and Gajalakshmi. In the Durgamma shrine, a recently made Mahishamardhini image is installed. Of the three Mosques at this place, the Jamia Mosque is bigger and beautiful. A *dargah* known after Jamal Shah is here. The founder of the Halageri Drama company and a noted theatre artiste Jattappa hails from Halageri.

**Hangal:** Taluk head-quarters town, Hangal (Pop: 6,50) is at a distance of 94 Km from Dharwad. Referred to as Panungal, Hanungal - 500 and Hangallu in the inscriptions, it was the capital of a



branch of the Kadamba dynasty, but, it is now only the head-quarters of a taluk and a noted tourist destination. Hangal is identified with Viratanagara of the Mahabharata fame and it has also been called as Pantipura. Ancient records identify it variously as Viratapura, Viratanakote, Viratanagara, Panungal and so on. As proof of its mythological association, the local people point out spots like Keechaka's gymnasium, where Bhima killed him, and mound of Kunti. In the same way a palace said to be of Hangal Kadamba's period is also shown. Relics like coloured tiles, pieces of pottery, and burnt clay etc, discovered at the place have led A.M. Annigeri to conclude that if an excavation is conducted in the neighbourhood of Hangal, there is a likelihood of ancient remains dating back to the second century A.D. may come into light. Hangal was the administrative headquarters of Hangal - 500 included in the Banavasi nadu in early times. From A.D. 1068 to 1203, the Hangal Kadamba family ruled from here as the feudatories of the Kalyana Chalukyas. In A.D. 1197, Hoysala Veera Ballal II is said to have attacked Hangal and escaped near the tank named Anekere. During the same time, Kadamba Kamadeva, a Kadamba Chieftain was ruling over this place. For some years thereafter Hangal was held by the Hoysalas. At this period, probably, they appear to have extended the Tarakeshwara temple as attested by sculpted figures depicting Hoysala characteristics there. The place might have suffered somewhat as a result of the Seuna - Hoysala contest for supremacy. Within the fort here is a temple of Veerabhadra. The present village has a fort and boasts of good roads. The fort is skirted by the river Dharma following whose indentation its walls are built. Notable temples at Hangal are of Hanuman, Ishwara, Billeshwara, Ramalinga, Virupaksha, Tarakeshwara, Veerabhadra, Ganapathi, Narayana, and Durga (two). Of all, the Tarakeshwara temple is the most ancient and majestic structure. This temple complex occupies a large space and is built in three stages. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a polygonal ground plan in which a tall Shivalinga of the Kadamba period is placed upon a *panipeetha*. Its door-frame has *panchashaka* decoration. The door - frame of the *antarala* with *jaalandhras* on both sides is richly decorated. The spacious *navaranga* has lustrous Hoysala pillars of circular shape and support huge stone beams at the top. There are four entrances to the *navaranga*, each of which is provided with stairs. The *kakshasanas* round the inner border of the *navaranga* are adorned with miniature pillars. Each of the four entrances has a miniature *mantapa* with decorated pillars. Its deepset ceiling has inverted large lotus petals which exhibit fine workmanship. The suspended like lotus bud at the centre of the *bhuvaneshwari* with a circumference of 30 ft is fascinating. At the corners of it and in several stages miniature figures have been carved. In front of the *navaranga* is another pavillion with *kakshasanas* and an entrance door. In the circular *bhuvaneshwari* of the *navaranga* and on the exterior of the *kakshasanas* in the *navaranga*, scenes of several themes drawn from the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Bhagavatha such as Krishna's birth and sportive childhood have been carved in miniature. On the three sides of the exterior walls of this temple, *shikhara* models have been carved along with carved figures of Brahma and Bhairava on the northern side and miniature *shikharas* and ornamental *simha lalata* on the southern side. Such decorations of the whole surface between the plinth and the roof on the exterior walls are unique and attractive. Two hero-stones of the period of Kadamba Kamadeva, standing within the precincts of this temple, are fine specimens of sculpted scenes depicting a fortified place under siege. One of these (Circa A.D. 12th century) records the death of a hero during the siege of Hangal by Hoysala Ballala II. The pillars standing opposite this temple are probably of the Rashtrakuta period. The *kadamba nagara shikharas* over the *garbhagriha* contains sculpted representations of incidents drawn from *Shaiva puranas*. This *shikhara* shows signs of earlier efforts of restoration. The front portion of the *shikhara* has a *sukhanasa* with a *kirtimukha* and a ornamental medallion. Adjacent to this temple is a separate

Ganapathi shrine which is a good specimen of the *bhumija (rekha nagara) shikhara* rarely met within the state. There are innumerable inscriptional evidences regarding this temple.

Among the major monuments showing the architectural style of the Chlukyas of Kalyana, the Billeshwara and Ishwara temples are noteworthy. Only the *garbhagriha* of the Billeshwara has survived which contains a five ft tall Shivalinga. Its *garbhagriha* is decorated with a four-petalled lotus sculpture. The *chandrashila* in front of this temple is fascinating. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* adorned with *panchashakha* is rather high and attractive. Its *lalata* has a large Gajalakshmi motif. The plan of the temple is in the *sarvatobhadra* pattern and in those parts of the *bhadra* highly ornate models of *shikharas* are seen. Opposite this temple is the temple of *Havali* Maruthi within whose precincts Saptamatrika, Nandi and sculpted figures of Jaina *yakshis* are lying on the ground. Upon a *gosasa* stone are inscribed the words 'gunagana *menne*' written in the characters of about the 8th century A.D.

The Banashankari temple located in the Bazar street consists of a single *ankana* and has an image of Banashankari (Parvathi), four ft. high, holding in her four hands respectively a sword, *damaru* ( a small drum), skull and a trident and has a terrible appearance. Images of Ganapathi, Kumaraswamy and Bhairava may be seen outside this temple. This renovated temple, however, has retained its Kalyana Chalukyan pillars. The Veerabhadra temple on the Kabbur Lane, was probably built in the 1940s. The head of Veerabhadra is protected by a seven- hooded serpent. Other shrines at Hangal are of Venkatesha, Anjaneya, Dyamavva and Durgavva. Within the precincts of the Horticulture Department's office in the fort is an Ishwara temple. Formerly a Jaina *Basadi*, this temple consists of a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga. The *antarala* door-frame is ornamented and is in *sarvatobhadra* style and its pillars are in the Hoysala style. Its ceiling shows *Jina bimbis*. The exterior walls contain figures of Yaksha - Yakshi. Outside the *garbhagriha* of *shikharas* three different models have been carved in place of *devakostas*. Near the old bus station is a tank on whose bank a dilapidated Shiva temple is located. There is a Shivalinga inside it. The *lalata* of the *antarala* doorframe and also the rear wall of the shrine contain sculpted figures. Around the eight-armed Nataraja on the *lalata*, creeper decoration is used to give good effect. Nearby is a Veeragal of the Kalyana Chlukyan period. Near the old municipal offices are two Veeragals. A temple of Panduranga is under construction. Here and there lose sculpted figures and relics from ruined temples may be noticed. Three great exponents of the Hindusthan music, namely, the late Panchakshari Gavayi, *Ganayogi* Puttaraja Gavayi, and *Sangeeta visharade* Gangubai Hangal, are from this taluk. The Virakta Mutt at Hangal is a noted spiritual centre. This Mutt of Sri Allama Prabhu Tradition, is known for a succession of untainted religious teachers. Kumara Tibhu, who occupied this *peetha* during the 18th century is credited with the authorship of 'Bhikshuka Mahesha Vilasa', a Champu Kavya and 'Kumareshwara Purana'.

**Harlahalli:** Known by the name of Vikramapura in ancient inscriptions, (Pop. 672) this place situated in Haveri taluk, is at a distance of 27Km from Ranibennur. A triple shrined Ishwara temple of the Kalyana Chalukya period, which in certain respects resembles the Hoysala style, is here. It consists of three *garbhagrihas*, three *antaralas* and a common *navaranga* in the centre. All the three *garbhagrihas* contain a Shivalinga each and their door-frames have several branched decorations. On both sides of the door-frames of the *antaralas*, *jaalandhras* are seen; and, their *lalatas* are adorned with carved figures of *trimurthi*, Ganapathi and Mahishamardhini inside the *makaratoranas* along with Chauri bearers. The four circular pillars of the *navaranga* support a ceiling which is decorated with a carved lotus flower. On the surface of the interior walls of the *navaranga* are niches and only one of



which is occupied by a *saptamatrika* panel. At the centre of the *navaranga* is an image of Nandi. The *kakshasanas* in the *navaranga* contain drawings of the Vijayanagara period. Finely carved figures of lions are seen along the plinths. On the exterior walls are carved figures of *salabhanjikas* of nine ft. in height. Of the niches on the exterior, only one is occupied by a Bhairava image and the rest are vacant. The main shrine is surmounted by a *shikhara* and the Hoysala insignia which might have once adorned the front *sukhanasa* has been kept inside the temple. The other two shrines too have *kadamba nagara shikharas* over them. Nearby this temple, two other dilapidated temples are seen. Near a private dwelling in the village was an A.D. 1181 inscription which has been removed to the Kannada Research Institute at Dharwad. It records a grant made to the temples of Vikrameshwara and Guttleshwara at the request of a saint named Kalyanashakti by Joyidevarasa who also built the Vikramapura village, on the bank of the river Tungabhadra. Another inscription (A.D. 1188) at the same spot records the construction by an officer named Mahapradhana Dandanayaka Dasiraja of the Daseshwara temple and a land grant made on that occasion. Another inscription lying closeby is also of the same period and records the construction of the Tuluvareshwara temple and the grant of a village by Vikramaditya of the Gutta family in memory of his daughter Tuluvaladevi. On the bank of the river, are temples of Hanumantha and Durga, where a big sculpted head of a He-buffalo is also lying. The village has recently been shifted to an elevated spot on account of frequently occurring floods.

**Hattimattur:** Located at a distance of 14 Km from Savanur, in the taluk of the same name (Pop: 5,751) which was probably noted for its cotton cultivation from early times as attested by its names like Paltiya Mathuvuru and Pattiya Matturu mentioned in inscriptions. The Rashtrakuta, Kalyana Chalukya and Yadava (Seuna) inscriptions numbering eleven in all, have come to light so far from here. An enormous tank, 400 acres in extent, is located at this place. On its northern bank is a Veeragal of the reign of Rashtrakuta Krishna I which commemorates the death of Dasama and Ereyya while defending the place. An A.D. 917 inscription, adjacent to the Honnamma shrine near the sluice gate, of the reign of Nityavarsha records gift of oil to the Bhogeshwara temple by the Telliga-50. Another record at the same spot records a gift of toll collections made by Makarasa *dandanayaka* under Vikramaditya VI and Others, for the purpose of restoration of Devingere. An inscription (A.D. 1270), of Yadava Mahadeva's period, mentions the death of the *Acharya* of the Hattiyamattur *Basadi*, while another inscription of A.D. 1266, mentions the death of Jakkaya's wife Madavve. Leaving out the Veeragals and lithic records scattered, Kodi Honnamma's shrine above demands our notice. The shrine has undergone modifications houses separate idols of each of the Saptamatrikas (seven mothers) of 4.5 ft. high, The Devingere mentioned in an inscription is clearly the tank located opposite the shrine of Honnamma devi here. Pillars from the Kalyana Chalukya period are found in this shrine. A *mahasati* stone may also be seen near the said tank. The Sangameshwara temple, after restoration, has almost lost its original appearance.

Among other places worthy of mention, are a Mosque and a *dargah* of Hazarath Syed Murthaka Shah Khadri. Hattimatturu is a noted centre for the cultivation of cotton, betel-leaf and plantain.

**Havanagi:** Called by the name of 'Havanige' in early inscriptions, Havanagi (Pop: 1,563) in the Hangal taluk is at a distance of 15 Km to the south west of Hangal. In former times it was included in the Banavasi - 12,000 country. So far eight inscriptions have been reported from here. A partially damaged inscription of Indra III of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, dated A.D. 918, records a land grant made in favour of Kalideva temple of Havanige. A Veeragal inscription of the same dynasty mentions the

reign of Shankaraganda. An inscription of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya emperor Vikramaditya VI makes mention of Lord Rameshwara. An A.D. 1131 inscription of the reign of Someshwara III, gives information regarding a grant made to Moolasthana Kalideva, by Somagavunda when Mayuravarma of the Hangal Kadamba family was ruling over Banavasi- 12,000. A 12th century hero-stone record, commemorates the death of Soveya Nayaka in a conflict arising out of an incident of seizing cattle. A record upon the pedestal of Aditya, dated A.D. 1119, says that the idol of Aditya was got done by Bammisetty of Sangi family. The Kalidava and the *Moolastana* Kalideva refer to one and the same deity which is now known as Kalleshwara. This east-facing temple, located outside the village consist of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* is a Rashtrakuta structure originally and built of brick. An idol of Shivalinga is installed inside it. The *antarala* is also a brick structure. The open-*navaranga* has idols of Saptamatikas, Vishnu, Ganapathi and Mahishamardhini. Though of smaller size these idols are beautifully made. At the centre of the *navaranga* is a Nandi and the ceiling shows a simple lotus flower. This temple, originally of the Rashtrakuta period, appears to have received additions like the *navaranga* during the rule of the Kalyana Chalukyas. The temple, however, is decaying at present. Other temples at this place are of Basavanna, Ishwara, Kote Siddheshwara, Hanumantha, Udachamma, Durga and Dyamavva. A fair of Kote Siddheshwara is held annually on the *davanada hunnime* day and attracts a large gathering. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Havanur:** An *agrahara* in ancient times and a place of pilgrimage now, this place (Pop: 7,085) is located in Haveri Taluk on the banks of the Tungabhadra river, at a distance of 35 Km from Haveri. Remains of its old fort have survived here and there. The temples in the fort area, namely, Tripuranteshwara, Ganapathi and Hanumantha, are believed to have been built during the time of Hanumantha gauda, the Palegar of the place. The Honneshwara temple of the Kalyana Chalukya period is adjacent to the Dyamavva shrine. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The Dyamavva shrine, renovated in 1958, is a notable place. A fair is held here during the month of *magha* on Wednesday following first Friday. Dyamavva (placed in a box) is said to have come to this place during the Palegar period. Next to Dyavamma's shrine is the Durgamma (Mahishamardhini) temple where the foot-wear (*paduke*) of Brahmesha and Dattamurthy are also kept. A well known as *musukina bavi* may be seen at a point where the fort is close to the river. To the rear of the Dyavamma shrine at the edge of the fort wall is a temple of mantangi Mailara, A Kalyana Chalukyan structure, it consists now of only a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala*. Separate idols of Veerabhadra, Vishnu, etc. are kept here. On the door-frame of the *antarala* is a figure of Gajalakshmi. In the Durgamma shrine wooden images seated on horseback are kept. Near the Durgadevi shrine, on the Guttala road is an inscription (A.D. 1053) of the reign of Someshwara I of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty which refers to a grant of a tax to the Moolasthana Kalideva Swamy by Pergade Beechimayya and others. Other temples of the place are of Basavanna, Beereshwara, Venkatesha, Keshava, Hanumantha, Kamma, Mastigudi, Halamma and Gangamma. An inscriptions (A.D. 1188) opposite the Durgadevi shrine is of the reign of Jagadekamalla III which mentions a land grant made to Kalideva. The Keshavadeva temple with its principal deity is in Kalyana Chalukyan style. The door jamb of the Masti temple and the pillars outside are in the Rastrakuta style. Near the Venkatesha temple on the river bank is the Sonda Mutt having the *mruttika brindavana* of saint Vadiraja, which is considered as the earliest among the six or seven such *brindavanas* in the south. In the front side of the *brindavana* are carvings of Hanuman, Bhima and Madwa in relief. The place also has a Chidambara Mandira, which has a *brindavana* of Lakshmi Narasimha Wodeyar. Havanur has two Mosques and the *dargahs* of Raja Bhagh Savar, Chand Peer Shahwali, Sola Masimsab, Jamal Shah Wali, and Mehaboob Subani.

**Haveri:** The taluk head-quarters town (Pop: 1,75,181) (now a district head quarters Town ), situated at a distance of 86 Km to the south-west of Dharwad, on the Bangalore-Pune road, called in ancient inscriptions variously as Pavari, Havari, Haveri and Nalapuri, this *agrahara* with 400 *mahajanas* was included in Basavuru - 140. The connection with Nala, sought to be established by an inscription of A.D. 1157, apparently takes its antiquity to the epic period. No fewer than 35 inscriptions have come to light from this place, of which the earliest is that of the Rastrakuta Emperor Kannara. This hero-stone inscription is about a hero who died in defence of his village. The inscriptions of the Kalyana Chalukyas, Kalachuris, Hoysalas and Seunas, numbering 18, are concerned with grants made in favour of the Siddheshwara temple of the town. Two other inscriptions record endowments made for the Heggere (Large tank) of Haveri. An inscription dated A.D. 1134 refers to this tank as 'Nallahalakere'; located at a distance of about 2.5 Km from Haveri, is suitable for picnic. The temples of Vinayaka, Gopala and Indreshwara possess an inscription each recording grants made to them. One more inscription at this spot concerns Jainism. The Siddheshwara temple is mentioned for the first time in an inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI in connection with a grant made to it. Several donative grants of that period establishes that this place was an important religious centre. It could have been associated with the *nathapantha* in the past.

On the road to Guttal is the temple of Siddheshwara (Gramadheesha), described as 'Swayambhu Siddheshwara' 'Siddhanatha', 'Purada Siddheshwara', and 'Visha Prahari' in early inscriptions. Built upon a low-lying ground, this temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and an open *navaranga* attached with *mukhamantapas* on three sides. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is attractive and that of the *antarala* is decorated with a beautiful *makaratorana*. In a niche here is an idol meditating in *padmasana* posture. and a beautiful Yogavishnu image may be seen in the *navaranga* besides the images of Ganapathi and Adishakthi. The *navaranga* is provided with *kakshasanas* and is supported by pillars in the Chalukyan style. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a *Dravida shikhara* and it has richly carved beautiful figures. The niches on the exterior of the *garbhagriha* on three sides are unoccupied. Near the tank is a Saptamatrika sculpture.

To the left of Siddheshwara temple is the Ugra Narasimha temple which has under gone conservation. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. An image of Ugra Narasimha is placed in the *garbhagriha*. Scholars have said that this temple is the same as the Indreshwara temple of the inscriptions. In the Dyamavva Lane is a shrine of Kalleshwara. On a pillar of its *sabha mantapa* is an inscription of A.D. 1254 which records a grant made by Yadava King, Kannara for the worship of Lord Gopala. This temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *sabha mantapa*. In the *garbhagriha* a Shivalinga is installed. The door-frame of the *antarala* is adorned with a *makaratorana*. Of the five niches in the *navaranga*, only three are occupied respectively by *Saptamatrika* panel, Ganapathi and Kartikeya. There are 16 pillars in the open *sabha mantapa*. The temple has also a *mukha mantapa* in the front. The pillars of this temple are in the Chalukyan style. According to an inscription, a pupil of Huncha Basalinga Swamy named Huncha Channaveerappa Swamy founded the Virakta Mutt at Haveri in the year 1759. The other Mutts at Haveri are the Hukkeri Mutt, Hosakeri Mutt, Hosa Mutt, Murugha Mutt, and Raghavendra Mutt. There are also temples of Giri Malleshwara, Mailaralinga, Manjunatha, Ganapathi, Basaveshwara, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Bharamappa, Malatesha, Balakrishna, Dattatreya, Nagendra, Durga, Dyamavva, Kalika, Mariamma, Oddamma, Galiavva, Chowdavva and Akka Mahadevi.

A few Mosques and *dargahs* are located here. Formerly, an important *agrahara* and a centre of learning, it developed into a reputed market town, thanks to the efforts of the Peshwas. Its municipality is as old as 1879 and it secured the status of a taluk headquarters from 1905. Till recently Haveri was a well known place for cardamom curing; and, even now fine cardamom garlands are made here. Haveri was a noted centre of activities during the struggle for freedom and Hosamani Siddappa hailed from this place; and Mailara Mahadevappa's statue has been installed near the police station. Annual *jatras* of god Siddeshwara and of Veerabhadra are held respectively during the *Dasara* and *Yugadi* festivals. The annual fair of Hukkeri Mutt is held during the month of January.

**Hebbal:** Situated at a distance of 32 Km from the taluk headquarters town of Shirhatti, (Pop: 3,215) it has temples of Maruti, Ramalinga, Somanatha, Mukteshwara, Mauneshwara, Dyamavva and Banashakari. None of these temples have remained in their original form; some, have been renovated and some have remained dilapidated. Though an epigraph does make a reference to the construction of a tank with a sluice by Bujjabharasi, the grand mother of Marasimha of the Ganga family, no such work exists here at present. The same inscription, of the reign of Rashtrakuta Krishna II, dated A.D. 975, refers to a land grant made by the said Bujjabharasi to a Shiva temple built by her. Ruined pillars and other relics of the 10th - 11th century A.D. are found scattered at this place. In the Banashankari temple, standing outside the village limits, a locally made image of the goddess, about four ft. high, is found holding in her four hands respectively a trident, a sword, a small drum (*damaru*), and a *kapala*. Its pedestal has carved figures of a boar, a horse, and a scorpion. The place has a Veerashaiva Mutt known after Shivayogi and a *gaddige* of Siddarameshwara. The door-frames of the Shivayogeshwara Mutt and of the Dyamavva temple are beautiful examples exhibiting skills of local carpenters. The place is reputed for its handicrafts consisting of wooden door-frames, doors, devine vehicles (*vahanas*), and other carved figures.

**Hebballi:** Situated (Pop: 9,840) at a distance of 12 Km from the District headquarters town of Dharwad. Ancient inscriptions call it as Anadi Bananju pattana 'Herballi' or 'Hebballi'. Formerly it was included in Belvola -300. Four epigraphs are so far known from here, their contents being published by M.M. Kalburgi; three of these belong to the 13th and the fourth to 16th century. An inscription of the reign of Yadava Singhana (A.D. 1244) lying in front of the Shambhulinga temple refers to a gift of five oxens to that temple, while another inscription at the same spot, dated A.D. 1248 and belonging to the period of Kannara of the Yadava dynasty, describes a land grant made to the Vitthala of Pandarapur by Singa Gaunda of Kaluvara; incidentally it refers to grants made to Hebballi's Entu Hittu, individuals, Brahmin scholars of Brahmapuri by Sarvadhikari Mallisetty, son-in-law of prime minister (Mahapradhani) Beechisetty. The place was surrounded by a fort is attested by this inscription and relics. There is a 13th century Jaina donative inscription at this place. The Shambhulinga temple, now fully renovated, in all probability is the same one referred to in the above mentioned inscription, (A.D. 1244), built probably during the 10-11th century A.D. This temple has a Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha*; its *antarala*'s door-frame is decorated with *trishakhas* and *makaratorana*; and the ceiling of its *navaranga* supported by Chalukyan pillars, has a simple lotus design. This temple has an enclosure. Advantages has been taken, at the time of renovation, to increase the height of the temple.

Nearby the village tank is an ancient temple of Chandala Parameshwari. What is left of it, resembles a *navaranga* of an earlier large structure. Adjacent to the pedestal of Shivalinga, is a sculpted figure of his consort, which appear to have been placed there in recent years. The four pillars inside are in the Chalukyan style and the door-frame has *Charturshakha* decoration. Outside of the temple

is seen a broken idol of a Tirthankara and Rudra in the Padmasana posture sitting upon a lotus flower. Nearby is a Saptamatrika panel, and it is said that they were discovered recently while digging the tank bed. Another, a gold-plated Tirthankara image weighing five and a half kilogram found at the same spot is said to be kept at the taluk office. There is a Saptamatrika panel, near the temple. Hebballi also has temples of Venkateshwara, Veeramma, Hanumantha, Panduranga, Mailara, Mallaiah, Basavanna, Satyanarayana, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Shakaramma, Lokura Dyamavva, Changalavva and Gramadevata. There are three Mutts - Shivananda, Chidambara, and the celebrated Gondavali; also a Mosque and a *dargah* of Mahboob Subania. An *urus* is held annually.

**Herur:** Situated (Pop: 2,366) at a distance of 25 Km. from Hangal, the head-quarters town, this place is well-connected by road from Haveri. The place, which in early times belonged to Basavuru - 140, has so far reported four inscriptions. They belong to the period of the Kalyana Chalukya, Hoysala, Yadava and Vijayanagara rulers. Of them one is a hero-stone inscription and another, a masti-inscriptions. The place is named as Peruru in an inscription found in the neighbouring village of Hirehullal which takes back its antiquity to the Rashtrakuta times. A hero stone inscription, dated in the 26th regnal year of Ballala II, lying upon the village tank bund, refers to the death of Chaladanka Setty. Of the Ishwara temple, which once stood upon the tank bund, nothing but the Shivalinga and Nandi still remain. The ruined *nishidhi* stones lying in the private backyards, indicate the availability of more Jaina relics. The village, has, recently, built shrines of Hanumnatha, Basavanna, Udachavva and Dyamavva. An image of a seated four faced Brahma called 'Golakavva' by locals, is worshipped on the Deepavali (*Hatti Amavasye*) day. The neighbouring villages such as Kalkeri, Hirehullala, and Kanneshwara contain several ancient temples and are worth visiting.

**Hire Anaji:** Located at a distance of 28 Km to the south-west of the taluk head-quarters town of Byadgi, (Pop: 1,231) which in former times was included in Basavuru - 140, and so far ten inscriptions have been reported from here. Six of these are *nishidhi* records of A.D. 12-14th century and the remaining four are donative grants made to temples and *Basadis*. An A.D. 1238 inscription (Veeragal in the Ishwara temple) informs that when Yadhava Singhana was ruling over Basavuru - 140, Goggisetty, worthy of a hero, attained heavenly abode in a conflict involving seizure of cattle (*gograhana*) at Gottagadi (Hirehalli of the present) Two inscriptions of A.D. 1293 of the Yadava ruler Ramachandra mentions, about the grants made to the Neminatha *Basadi*. Outside the village are located two temples, one of which is an ancient Ishwara temple and the other Kallumallappa's temple. The Ishwara temple is somewhat large consisting of a *garbhagriha* an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The Kallumallappa's temple has only a small *garbhagriha* and a *antarala*. The door-jamb of the *antarala* of the Ishwara temple has *dwishakha* decoration, with *jaalandhras* on both sides and a Gajalakshmi motif is seen in its *lalata*. An approximately two ft high Sthanaka Bhairava idol and a foot high beautiful seated image of Bhairavi are kept in the *navaranga*. Two *Veeragals* may be seen within the precincts of this temple. The Kallumallappa's temple has a Shivalinga and a Saptamatrika frieze, the latter in the *ardhamantapa*. About a 100 metres from these temples is a Gajalakshmi *torana* with two sculpted heads of He-buffaloes lying closeby. The place also has early shrines of Veerabhadra, Hanumantha and Dyamavva, besides a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Hirebasur:** Located ( Pop: 1,650) in the Hangal taluk at a distance of 24 Km to the south west of Hangal, the place was called variously as Vysapura, Basapura, and Basavura in epigraphical records. A branch of the Shilhara family had their capital here and the place is known in inscriptions as Basuru-140. Six inscriptions are reported from this place. An inscription of the reign of Kalachuri Bijjala



records the building of the Vyaseshwara temple at Vyasapura (Basuru) by Attiraja who also made a grant to it. An endowment made to Baseshwara of Basuru forms the subject of an inscription of the reign of Yadava Singhana. Another endowment made to Brahma Devalaya by Mallideva of Jeemutavahana *kula* is recorded in a third record. There are two hero-stone records that commemorate the death of Mallisetty and Nageya during the siege of the fort. In an open field near the Hanumantha temple are seen seven masti stones at a single spot, two of which contain inscriptions, however, they are mutilated. These life sized *masti* stones belong to Circa A.D. 14th century. The Vishweshwara temple outside the village is identified with the Vyaseshwara mentioned in inscriptions. This east-facing temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga and on the *lalata* of its door-frame a Gajalakshmi figure is carved. There are six *devokostas* in the *navaranga*; the niche on the left contains images of an eight armed Mahisamardhini, Kartikeya and Brahma, and the niche on the right contains images of a four-armed Vishnu, Harihara and Saptamatrikas. These images, about three ft. in height each, are beautifully executed and those of Brahma, Vishnu and Harihara being particularly noteworthy in this respect. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. This temple, however, is in a dilapidated condition. Though the Brahmeshwara temple no longer exists, the head of a possibly eight ft tall image, called now as Konada Bharamappa, is lying near the Somasagara road. He Buffalo heads of various sizes are also found there, one of which being unusually huge, with a fully stretched out tongue, between whose horns a beautiful lotus flower is carved. The Ramalinga temple in the village is in ruins and only its *antarala* can be discerned; of the idols there, only a Shivalinga and a Nandi are seen. The Hanumantha temple is fully renovated, however, a mutilated Vijayanagara *lithic* record is lying within its precincts. A four-faced Brahma image is worshipped by the local people by the name of 'Golakavva' specially during Deepavali times. Other shrines here are of the recently built Basavanna, Bharamappa, Dyamavva, Udachavva and Matangavva. There is a Mosque at Hirebasur. In the neighbouring village of Chikbasur an *urus* of Mehaboob Subani is held annually in the month of November in which the Muslim inhabitants of Hirebasur also take part.

**Hirebendigeri:** Situated to the north of the taluk(Pop: 2,777) head quarters town of Shiggaon at a distance of 12 Km., this historically important place has so far yielded seven inscriptions of which that of the year A.D. 1126 of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, the Kalyana Chalukyan emperor, is mutilated; however, it conveys the information that *pergade* Narasinga, besides making a land grant, also made arrangements for the supply of oil for lighting the lamps in the temple of Macheshwara. A grant made by the couple Ballagavunda and Nijakabbe Gavundi to the Macheshwara temple is the subject of an inscription of Chalukya Jagadekamalla II's reign. An A.D. 1143 grant of land and a building site to Lord Kalidevaswamy by Madigavunda and others is mentioned in an inscription of A.D. 1148. An inscription, standing opposite the Kalmeshwra temple, of A.D. 1148, records the grant of the Hallikeri village to the Kalidevaswamy temple by *Danda Nayaka* Macharasa and others. Another record at the same spot, of the reign of Kalachuri Bijjala, dated A.D. 1168 tells that the Hanagunda village was granted as an endowment to Kalidevaswamy by the fendatory chief Peraya and others. A pillar inscription found in the same temple, of Circa A.D. 12th century, says that a dancing hall (*natyashala*) was built for the Swayambhu deity by Chettysetty and Goravabbe. A Circa A.D. 15th century record mentions a land grant made by the Ghante Odeya of Biligi to the Koryanna Mutt. Among the above-named temples only the *swayambhu* Kalideva temple has survived albeit in a partly renovated conditions. This east-facing temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga whose door-jamb has a simple *dwishakha* decoration. The door jamb of the *antarala* too is no different. The *garbhagriha* has over it a recently built *shikhara*. Other shrines at this place are of Basavanna,

Veerabhadra, Mailara, Hanumantha, Durgamma, Dyamavva and Kariamamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are here.

**Hirehal:** Located (Pop: 3,520) in Ron taluk is referred to by the name of 'Kisuvavi' in early inscriptions. It is located on the Ron-Badami road at a distance of five Km to the north-east of Ron. Formerly, it was included in Kisukadu - 70 and was an *agrahara* with 84 *mahajanas*. So far two inscriptions only have come to light from this place. An inscription of the reign of the Chalukya emperor Someshwara II, dated A.D. 1130, and now standing opposite the Rameshwara temple, records a grant made by the 84 *mahajanas of agra-hara* Kisuvavi for the feeding of holy men. It is said that a well in the centre of the village has some stone inscriptions; but, only a systematic exploration can bring them to light. The ancient Rameshwara or Ramalinga temple is facing east and consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* which is square shaped inside but star-shaped outside, houses a Shivalinga. Its door jamb has a simple *Panchashakha* decoration. The *navaranga*, which can be entered from both the east as well as the north, has attractive door frames. The doorframe of the northern entrance has a frieze of swans and both the door-frames show carved Gajalakshmi on the *lalata*. The *navaranga's* ceiling is supported by 16 pillars of which the four Chalukyan pillars at the centre are beautiful. The exterior walls of the temple are covered with decorative pilasters, and miniature *shikharas* of different models. The ancient *Panchalinga* shrines of Sankeshwara, Virupaksha (Kere Basavanna), Someshwara, Mallikarjuna and Nagalingeshwara here are all in a ruined condition now. Other shrines at the place are of Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Revana Siddheshwara and Dyamavva. A Mutt called after Mudiappajja Mutt is here. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Khadir Sab Ajja are also here. *urus* is held in the month of Moharrum.

**Hirehalli:** Situated at a distance of 30 Km to the south east of the taluk headquarters town of Byadgi (Pop: 2,164), known in ancient inscription as 'Gottagadi' this village was part of Kaginele — 12 included in Basavuru — 140 nadu. The place is made famous by the majestic temple of Koteshwara, also known as Gajeshwara. So far, three inscriptions have come to light from this place. An inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, of the Kalyana Chalukyan dynasty, dated in A.D. 1121, records a grant made for the service of the presiding deity of Angajeshwara at Gottagadi by Shobhana Setty and his wife Soviakka. A Pillar inscription here, of the reign of Jagadekamalla II, furnishes information concerning different officers of the Kingdom. An AD. 14th century, Veeragal record, opposite the said temple, of the reign of the Vijayanagara king Harihara, records the death of a son of Nedilagauda and Mudigaudi of Chaluki family. The Angajeshwara temple mentioned in the inscriptions is identified with the existing temple of Gajeshwara. Since, in former times, this temple was surrounded by a mud fort, the name Koteshwara has come to be attached to it. This large temple faces east, and consists of a *garbhagriha*, *antarala* and a spacious *navaranga* provided with *kakshasanas*. A Shivalinga is placed in the *garbhagriha* whose door frame has a *panchashakha* but with simple decoration and a Gajalakshmi motif is upon the *lalata*. The door-frame of the *antarala* has *trishakha* decoration and adorned further with a *makaratorana* having carved figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara. At the northern edge of the *navaranga* is a *garbhagriha* of a single *ankana* (possibly a later addition) in which is installed a seven ft tall, four-armed Vishnu image which, however, is partially mutilated. Its *Prabhavali* contains images representing the ten incarnations of Vishnu in relief. In the niches at the *navaranga* are respectively placed idols of three ft high Saptamatrikas, Ganapathi, Mailara and Kartikeya. The pillars of the *navaranga* are the finest examples of Chalukyan style. Its ceiling is decorated with minutely carved figures in imitation of wood carving. The exterior walls of the temple are adorned with niches, *mantapas*, miniature *shikharas* and decorative pilasters. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in



*dravida* style. M.M. Kalburgi believes that it is likely that Sharana Masanayya hailed from Gottagadi (Hirehalli) and was a devout worshipper of Angajeshwara there. Other shrines here are of Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Durgavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also located here.

**Hirehulyal** : Situated (Pop: 1274) at a distance of 30 Km to the south-west of the taluk headquarters town of Hangal, has a good road to Haveri. Referred to by the name of 'Pullavala' in early records, it formed part of Basavaru -140. Few *gosasa* stones have been discovered here and the place has so far yielded four inscriptions. A hero -stone record of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Indra commemorates the death of Nagayya, son of Chologavunda, Nadagouda of Banavasi - 12,000, in a conflict. A recently discovered hero-stone record, standing behind the Kalleshwara temple, of the Rashtrakuta period also commemorates the death of a soldier in a conflict between the villages of Pulavala and Peruru (Herur). The fact of Ananthapala's rule over Belvola-Purigere, Banavasi and Halasige *nadus* are disclosed by an inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI found opposite the Hanumanth temple. The name of a sculptor Chandroja is mentioned in a Circa A.D. 14th century hero-stone record.

There are two ancient temples in this historic village. The Kalleshwara temple is left with a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala*, the *navaranga* no longer exists. The *garbhagriha*, built of bricks, has a shivalinga; and its door-frame has *chaturshakha* decoration, and its *lalata* shows a Gajalakshmi figure and on both sides of the jamb are carved *poornakumbhas* or jars supposedly filled with water from a holy river. In front of the temple is a *kiranasthamba* and broken sculptures of Saptamatikas, Mahishamardhini and Vishnu. This ruined temple appears to have been constructed in about A.D. 950. A much damaged hero stone of the Rashtrakuta period lies opposite this temple. Another ancient temple at this place is that of Ishwara which too is now left with a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala*. The door frames of the *garbhagriha* and *antarala* are beautifully executed and that of the *antarala* being particularly noteworthy on account of its attractive *makaratorana* containing carved figures of Brahma, Vishnu, and Maheshwara. The precincts of this temple is strewn with relics. Around the Hanumantha shrine too hero-stones and *Kirana sthambhas* are found. There are, shrines of Veerabhadra, Basavanna, Hanumantha, Udachavva and Dyamavva, A Mosque is also here.

**Hirekerur** : The taluk head quarters station of Hirekerur (Pop: 12,588) is at a distance of 140 Km to the south-east of Dharwad, was called by the name of '*Piriya Kereyuru*' '*Mahatataka grama*' etc. in early inscriptions, it was the administrative centre of a group of 12 villages in the Banavasi — 12,000 country. It was a big *agrahara* village (mahagrama).References to 'Tenkana Ayyavole Piriya Kereyuru' in inscriptions indicate that it was a major trade centre. Seventeen inscriptions are so far known from this place. The *gosasa* inscription of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Krishna III (A.D. 960), behind the *totada* Veeranna's shrine, records a gift of thousand cows (*gosasa*) by Marasinga and others. Grants made for the maintenance of the large tank at the place by several officers and notables are detailed in the inscriptions of A.D. 1054, A.D. 1060 and A.D. 1131. An A.D. 1074 inscription of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan emperor Someswara II, records an endowment in favour of a deity; while a gift made by Gundavarasa of Nidagundi *agrahara* to Lord Jakkeshwara is found mentioned in a record of A.D. 1124. On the tank bund is an A.D. 1125 inscription which commemorates the death of Satiga and Haranna (sons of Bojamgara Naranaiah) in a conflict involving seizure of cattle. At about the same spot is a 13th century hero-stone record which describes the death of a Nayaka while fighting a tiger. Exemption granted from the collection of a tax from the barbers is the subject of an inscription (A.D. 1545) of the reign of Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara. This inscription provides clue to the assumption that Hirekerur was included in Koda which was a part of Rattihalli nadu. An A.D. 1109

inscription of the neighbouring village of Noolageri is all praise for the 1000 *mahajanas* of Hirekerur and says, that the Banajigas of that village made a grant to the Gavareshwara temple built by Bammisetty. The temples of Jakkeshwara, Bhujangeshwara and Gavareshwara mentioned in the inscriptions have undergone fundamental changes.

The centre of attraction of Hirekerur, is the large reservoir known as Heggere which is nearly a thousand years old. The very view of this enormous expanse of water brings joy to many. As is natural one can enjoy cool breeze here all the time. A recently built Durga temple is located upon the bund of this reservoir. An attractive eight-armed image of Mahisamardhini seated on a lion, fighting against the demon Mahisha, is surmounted over the gateway of this temple. An image of Traipurusha here is also noteworthy. On the Bharata Hunnime day annual fair of goddess Durga is held, once in three years.

On the road leading to the reservoir are the temples of *totoda* Veeranna and Janardana. The Veeranna temple has been fully renovated and around it are lithic records and hero-stones. The Janardana temple nearby has a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. This dilapidated and mud covered structure has an image of a charming Yogavishnu in the *garbhagriha*. Probably built during the 15th century, its *navaranga* is in ruins. The temple of Gavareshwara at the centre of the town is fully renovated. Its *garbhagriha* has an image of Gaureshwara, and its door-jamb has *panchashaka* decoration and its *lalata* has a Gajalakshmi motif. The Shivalingas placed on either sides of the *garbhagriha* are worshipped respectively as Nagareshwara and Thagareshwara. The *navaranga* supported by Chalukyan pillars has sheltered idols of Mahishamardhini, Maheshwara, Ganapathi and Saptamatrikas, and a Nandi here is worshipped by the name of *nuchhakki* (broken rice) Basavanna. Within the Hanumantha temple enclosure may be seen a life-sized, but mutilated image of the four faced Brahma. Within the compound of the Girls School stands a life sized four armed image of Vishnu displaying *abhayamudra* (gesture of protection) and, its *prabhavali* has the ten incarnation of Vishnu carved upon. This image is also mutilated. Other temples here are of Hanumantha, Kote Basavanna, (three), Veerabhadra (two), Vithala, Brahmeshwara, Shakambari Kote Durgavva and Dattatreya. Near the Brahmeshwara temple is a huge hero-stone of the Rashtrakuta period. Two Mosques - Jamia and Noorali - of the Adilshahi period and *dargahs* of Abdul Wahab Shah wali, Malook Adilshahi, and Mahaboob Subani, where annual *urus* are held respectively in the month of Rajab, Mahar and Dastagir respectively.

**Hirekonati:** A village in the taluk of Hirekerur (Pop:1261), the Konavatti of inscriptions, is at a distance of 14 Km from Hirekerur. Around this ancient village many early relics are found scattered. Near the Narayana temple are two Hero-stones and two *nishidhi* stones. One of the latter is of the death of a female disciple of Ananta Kirti Bhattaraka named Kamave through Sanyasana (fast unto death) in A.D. 1271; and another, of the reign of Yadava Ramachandra, dated A.D. 1278, records a similar death of a Setty who was a disciple of Senabhattaraka. Within the premises of this temple lies a door-frame with a *Jinabimba* carved in the Chalukyan style. In the *garbhagriha* of the Narayana temple is an image of Keshava upon a Jaina pedestal with the emblem of lion. Several hero-stones are found around this temple and there are three memorial stones of the Vijayanagara period. A *sati* stone has relief sculpture of a royal couple along with umbrella and flag. Near a spot called as Bannikatte also, a *sati* stone is seen. Upon the tank bund, close to a small shrine of Kariamamma, are an inscribed *sati* stone, a *nishidhi* stone, an image of Mahishamardhini and a broken serpent upon whose hood is an indistinct figure. A hero-stone of the period of Kalachuri Bijjala, dated A.D. 1166, mentions the

death of Ketisetty of Konavatti in a conflict. Other shrines at this place are of Kalleshwara, Gali Durgavva, Mantangi, Kariavva and Renukadevi. The annual *jatra* of Renukadevi is celebrated on the 9th day after the new year festival of Ugadi. A pedestal with Chalukyan characteristics may be seen in the Kalleshwara shrine located upon the tank bund. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are at Hirekonati.

**Hiremaganur** : Located at a distance of 18 Km to the south of the taluk headquarters town of Ranibennur (Pop: 852), a place of great antiquity, is attested by an inscription of A.D. 918 of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Krishna III. It says that a gauda of Magunduru at the request of the *mahajanas* of Kereyuru and Talagundur (Talagunda) made a gift of thousand cows and built two tanks, and followed it up by the construction of a temple where he consecrated a *linga*. This inscription is found among a group of *gosasa* stones lying opposite the Kalleshwara temple. These stones are mistakenly regarded and worshipped by the local people as the representations of the *navagrahas* or nine planets. The *gosasa* stones here are arranged in three rows of three stones each. Kalash and plough are seen carved upon them. The name Magunduru mentioned in the inscription, was the ancient name of Hiremaganur. The temple built at that time is identified with the existing Kalmeshwra temple. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*; a small shrine too is located to the north of the *navaranga*. The door jamb of the ardhamantapa is provided with network fringe. Both the shrines have a Shiva linga each, and in the centre of the *navaranga* is a Nandi. There are two niches in the *navaranga*, one of which has a Saptamatika panel and the other a four ft. high Bhairava image. the central portion of the ceiling of the *navaranga* is carved with a beautiful Nataraja in relief who is represented as wearing elephant skin; and, around him are sculpted representations of the eight guardians of the cardinal points ( *astadikpalas*). The *shikhara* of this temple has been renovated by the local people. Regular worship is still being conducted in this temple and an annual fair is held in the month of December. At the centre of the village is a huge platform dedicated to Veeragallappajja, upon which stands a 15th-16th Circa A.D. hero stone with a handsome bow man, six ft tall, shown in relief. The members of the Talavara Community offer worship here.

**Hole Alur**: Situated to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Ron, at a distance of 25 Km, is Hole Alur (Pop: 7,565). Its name is derived from the fact of it being located upon the bank of the Malaprabha river. The Gadag - Bagalkot railway passes through Hole Alur, from which circumstance the place is also known as Gadi Aluru. Dr. A. Sundara says that relics of a Pre-historic culture have been found here. An important place in the taluk of Ron, Hole Alur is reputed for its manufacture of artistically carved wooden door- frames that are in great demand. A Mutt at this place, known after Echcharaswamy, is frequented by devotees - both Hindus and Muslims. During the month of December a fair is held here; and, on the *sankranti* festival day thousands congregate for a holy dip in the Malaprabha river. Alur Venkata Rao, who was in the fore front of the struggle for the unification of Karnataka, hailed from this place.

**Hole Anveri** : Situated to the south-east of the taluk head-quarters town of Ranibennur, at a distance of 70 Km (Pop: 1,363). Referred to as Anevari in ancient epigraphs this village was formerly included in an administrative unit known as Rattihalli - 70 situated at the confluence of the rivers Kumudwati and Tungabhadra. This place has so far yielded four inscriptions: an inscription of A.D. 1048, opposite the Rameshwara temple, informs that the grama of Anavari is granted by officers to the Ramatirtha at the confluence, who also made land grants to the dependents of that temple; an inscription of A.D. 1247, engraved on a pillar of the Sangameshwara temple, has laid down that out of the interest which might accrue on account of one *gadyana* deposited by Nagavve, the priests must

provide for daily worship of Viswaroopadeva fifty flowers without fail; and, another inscription of A.D. 1249, engraved upon the door of Banashankari temple, records a gift made by Mayideva to Lord Ramanatha of the two old temples at this place, the one located close to the river bank, that is the Rameshwara temple is the earliest. Built probably during Rashtrakuta period which has suffered extensive damage. It appears to have consisted originally of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*, the former containing a Shivalinga of the Rashtrakuta period. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha*, about 10ft. high is attractive. Another attraction of this place is the temple of Lord Vishwaroopa, now known as Sangameshwara standing at the confluence of the two rivers. This temple has minutely carved and fine looking sculpted figures. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The square shaped *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and its door frame is decorated with *Panchashakhas* with Shaiva *dwarapalas* on both sides. The Nandi is in the *antarala*, whose door-frame has a beautiful network design showing carved sculptures of musicians and dancers in the centre of a round-shaped creeper; the sculpted figure of Manmatha here is rather enticing. The *navaranga* boasts of finely polished and attractive Chalukyan columns. The exterior surface of this temple is noted for its rather finely carved figures. The *adhithana* of this temple has a beautiful *Panchashaka*. The exterior walls of this temple are covered with miniature niches, a variety of miniature *shikharas*, miniature columns, row of beautiful women singing, dancing and playing the veena and a host of attractive figures of parivara artists. The *shikhara* of this temple is in ruins. An annual fair (jatra) is held here on the Sankranti day. Thousands gather at the confluence of the two rivers here to take holy dip during the Sankranti festival. A *gaddige* of Kumaraswamy of Hangal stands adjacent to this temple.

Nearby the Rameshwara temple is the Banashankari temple which consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. This, now fully renovated temple has an idol of Banashankari in the *garbhagriha*, said to be of Chalukyan period; and, so are its door frame and the pillars. damaged figures of Surya and Saptamatikas are found within the precincts of this temple. Five days previous to the *Bharata Hunnime*, a *jatra* of this deity is held annually with great pomp. There are shrines of Hanumantha, Beeradeva, Basavanna, Rama and Durga in this village. A few Veeragals and Mastikals are seen at this place. It has a Mosque too.

**Hombal** : Situated (Pop: ) at a distance of 11 Km from the taluk headquarters town of Gadag (presently a district head quarters town) ancient inscriptions refer to it as 'Pombulcha', and 'Pombolalu'. In early times it was included in Belvola—300 country. So far, nine inscriptions have been reported from here. It was a great *agrahara* and an educational centre with 120 *mahajanas* residing here. An inscription of the reign of Someshwara I (A.D. 1049) standing opposite the Shankaralinga temple states that when kumara Someshwara (Someshwara II) was administering Belvola-300 and Puligere-300, Jakkimayya renovated the ruined temple of Vishnu and made a grant of 24 *mattaru* of land for its support; and that Nagavarmayya constructed a Choultry attached to that temple and also made a land grant to it. An A.D. 1189 inscription of the reign of Someshwara IV furnishes details of construction of Kumara Bonteshwara temple and installation of Haralinga by Rudrashaktidevaru, who also made a grant for its support. A seventh century hero-stone inscription describes the heroic death of Mallayya Nayaka of Maguda, and another refers to 120 *mahajanas*. An inscription found in the Barbers lane, dated A.D. 1547, when Sadashivaraya was the reigning monarch at Vijayanagara, records the waiving off of professional levy payable by the barbers in Torgal Country at the request of Malloja and Chandoja. The above inscriptions make it clear that the place was an important operational headquarters of the Kalamukha sect. The temples of Vishnu and Kumara Bonteshwara no longer exist, but some relics have been preserved within the enclosure of the Shankara temple at Hombala.

This temple of Shankara could have been the Kumara Bonteshwara temple of the inscriptions. This east facing temple is located within a spacious enclosure at an elevated place and consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *sabhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* houses a *Swayambhu* linga and has a very attractive door frame. The five niches within the *navaranga* contain respectively the images of Uma-Maheshwara, Anantapadmanabha, Mahishamardhini and Ganesha, the last named being two in number. Within the enclosure of this temple are found four middle-sized lingas, Nandi, Saptamatrika Panel, Gajalakshmi and hero stones. Near the rear gate of the enclosure are some pillars and *kirana stambhas* of about 10th of 11th century A.D. revealing Rashtrakuta characteristics. This temple, renovated fully in 1933, is decorated by an octogonal tiered *shikhara*, the four corners of which also contain octogonal miniature *shikharas*. In front of this temple stands a hero-stone (A.D. 10th century) of Rashtrakuta period. Other shrines of the place include those of Yoga Narayana, Kalleraya Maruti, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Ganapathi and Chowdeshwarai, besides a Mosque and a durgah.

**Hombli** : Situated at a distance of 24 Km to the north-east of Hangal (Pop: 413), the taluk headquarters town, it is located on the right bank of the river Dharma. On the basis of the hero-stone inscriptions of the reign of Rashtrakuta Dhruva found here, the antiquity of Hombali is traced back to the Rashtrakuta period. Four inscriptions are found here; the first of these gives an account of the heroic death of Badugilti Gamunda when Marakkarasa, a Rashtrakuta feudatory was ruling the Banavasi — 12,000 country; another a 15th century A.D. inscription, gives information about the construction of a Rameshwara temple by Sahavasi Honnarasa who also caused the reinstallation of the deity ; and, the two remaining inscriptions refer to the construction of *bhogamantapa* of the Rameshwara temple and the heroic death of a hero named Animentti.

Outside the village limits on an elevated spot stands the Rameshwara temple of the inscriptions which is now known as Basavanna temple. A Kalyana Chalukyan structure in all probability, it underwent renovation during the 15th century, a fact noticed above. It consists of a large *sabhamantapa*, two *garbhagrihas* facing each other, and an open *antarala*. One of the niches in this temple contains an image of Veerabhadra. Within the temple precincts are found images of a five feet tall beautiful Adishakti, Vishnu, Surya and Saraswathi. The image of Adishakti is particularly interesting as it contains small carved figures of Saraswathi, Lakshmi and Maheswari along with their vehicles upon its base; all these figures, however, are some what damaged. On an open ground outside the village stands a 15 feet tall image of four armed Ganapathi in seated posture belonging to the Vijayanagar period. The front portion of this handsome idol is unfortunately mutilated.

**Hommaradi** : Located at a distance of five Km to the south of Haveri in the taluk of the same name (Pop: 3,059), which, in early times, was included in Basavuru- 140 and ancient inscriptions refer to this place as 'Vommaradi', and 'Ommaradi'. Its antiquity is said to go back to the Rashtrakuta period whose *gosasa* and hero-stone inscriptions are found here. Hommaradi boasts of five inscriptions of which three are hero-stones of different periods and the two remaining record donations. While an A.D. 10th century hero-stone inscription of the Rashtrakuta dynasty which stands opposite the Veerabhadra temple, commemorates the death of a hero; another herostone inscription of A.D. 1049, which stands opposite the Ramalinga temple, records a grant made on account of a hero who laid down his life fighting for Eleya Bojangas. Two other hero-stone inscriptions of about A.D. 11th century are rather obscure on account of being damaged.

The two shrined Parameswara temple in the centre of the village consists of two *garbhagriha*s with only the principal one provided with an *antarala*, in the other *garbhagriha*, stands a beautiful figure of Surya in *samabhangi* upon a garuda Pedestal. The pillars of the *navaranga* are Chalukyan. Nandi is seated upon a lion Pedestal. The door frame of the *navaranga* is rendered attractive by *Panchashakha* decoration and minute carvings; the *lalata* shows the usual Gajalakshmi motif. The precincts of this temple contain images of Durga and Veerabhadra; besides, a *gosasa* stone of the Rastrakuta period. Adjacent to the village tank is an ancient temple of Ramalinga consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga and Nandi sits in the open *antarala* facing the Shivalinga. The pillars of the *navaranga* show four different patterns. It has shrines of Hanumantha, Kalleshwara, Veerabhadra and Basavanna; besides, a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Honnatti** : Located (Pop: 2,730) in the Ranibennur taluk, is at a distance of 14 Km. to the north of Ranibennur town. The place is referred to variously as Punnavatti, *agrahara* Honnavartha, Ponnnavatti, Ponnnavartha, Honnavatti, etc. The most ancient form of Honnatti, are Punnavatti and Ponnnavartha to mean golden spring. It was the principal village of a group of 12 villages. So far, five inscriptions are reported from here. According to an inscription of A.D.1124, it was an *agrahara* of 200 *mahajanas*. An undated inscription of the reign of Krishna II, the Rashtrakuta emperor, gives information regarding a land grant made by some officers when Lokate and his son Kalivitta were respectively ruling over Banavasi and Ponnnavanti-12. Another inscription (A.D.1124) of Vikramaditya VI gives details regarding the construction of the Chameshwara temple at Honnavartha by Dekanna and Nakanna brothers, who were the principal officers under a chieftain Vikramanka dandadhipa Chomadeva. They also, it is said, made a grant of land measured by using Kachhavi gale to Brahmarashijiyar, the chief priest, which was bounded by the lands that were held by Kalideva, Keshava and Baneshwara temples. An inscription of A.D. 1190 refers to the gift of an oil mill (*gana*) for the perpetual lamp of the Lord Keshava by Devanna an officer of Hoysala Ballala II. Another inscription (A.D. 1187) engraved upon a pillar informs that, at the request of Sarvadhikari Beechisetty, Pradhana Tipparasa installed Rajeshwara linga in Chameswara temple and made many gifts including an extent of four *mattaru* of land. The inscription calls the Keshava temple as Kirtinarayana temple.

At present the area around the Honnamma Temple is called as Gudi Honnatti and the area comprising ancient shrines is called as Halehoninatti by the local people. The deity of Honnamma is being worshipped even to this day, and her temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. Within the *garbhagriha* is an idol of Honnamma. Its door-frame is beautiful and of the two niches (*Devakoshta*) in the *navaranga*, one possess an image of Bhairava and another that of Kartikeya. Within the temple enclosure is a Saptamatrika panel. The Swayambhu Ishwara temple is located behind this temple and stands entirely transformed into a new structure now. In the shrine of Bharamappa nearby are seen a sculpture showing Bhairava - Durgi. Next to it stands an image of Kumara Rama (?) This temple is probably a structure of the Kalyana Chalukyan period. Behind it is a tank at a lower level of which is an Ishwara temple consisting of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga with an attractive door frame; the *ardhamantapa* shows sculptures of Saptamatrikas, a four ft. tall handsome, four armed Vishnu and Naga-Nagini couple. This temple (Circa. A.D. 950) is a brick structure of the Rashtrakuta period. Below the tank bund in the Baraker field is a four ft. high beautiful sculpture of Aditya. Hale *Honnatti* is located at a distance of one Kilometre from Gudi Honnatti on the road to Guttal. At the entrance of the village is a plain temple of Veerabhadra consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* with a

*kadamba nagara shikhara*, houses a Shivalinga and its door frame is rather plain. A six ft. high Veerabhadra idol in the Chalukyan style stands at the right portion of the *navaranga*. The structural characteristics of this temple betray its original Jain affiliation.

Within the village is a temple of Veeranarayana consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. Its front portion has undergone renovation. The *garbhagriha* houses a 4.5 ft. high idol of Lord Keshava, seated upon a Garuda Pedestal, and its *prabhavali* contains *dashavatara* sculpture. The door-frames of both the *garbhagriha* and *antarala* are plain with the Gajalakshmi motif in the middle of the *lalata*; in the *navaranga* is seen a handsome sculpture of Ananta Padmanabha, the *prabhavali* of which contains miniature sculptures of *dashavatara* and, the carving of Brahma seated in the middle of the lotus that has sprung from Vishnu's *nabhi* is most elegantly done. Nearby is found a *nishidhi* inscription with carved figures of the 13th century A.D.

About half a kilometre on the road to Guttal, a little to the interior on the left, is a beautiful *trikutachala* structure, probably the one referred to in an inscription of A.D. 1134 as the Kalideva-Keshavadeva temple. The three *garbhagrihas* have separate *antaralas* with a common *navaranga*. The door-frames of the *garbhagrihas* are decorated with *panchashakhas* and with the Gajalakshmi motif on each *lalata*. The *lalata* of the *antarala* door rather unusually has a figure of Lakshmi depicted along with an animal. The *garbhagrihas* on the north and south are empty and the *antarala* door-jamb has beautiful *jaalandhra* decoration. A pillar in the *navaranga* contains a hymn in praise of Harihara in the Devanagari script. The *shikharas* of this temple have collapsed. Opposite this temple is seen a huge but damaged hero-stone with an inscription upon it.

Close to this temple on the right side of the road is a temple of Ramalinga. This too is a *trikutachala* structure with only the chief *garbhagriha* having an *antarala*; a common *navaranga*. This dilapidated temple is further affected by tenacious vegetation. It has a *shikhara*, and the models of miniature *shikharas* on the exterior surface are quite attractive. An inscription of A.D. 1124, found within the precincts of this temple, records a land grant made to the Chameshwara temple with the consent of 200 *mahajanas* by its builders Dekanna and Nakanna, the principal officers of Joyideva of Gutte. The same inscription makes passing reference to the deities Sri Kalideva, Keshavadeva and Baneshwara. It also records a gift made to Lord Chamanatha by Uliya — 300, a guild of sculptors. The Chameshwara - Rajeshwara temple mentioned in the inscriptions, is none other than the Ramalinga temple; no original idols however, can be seen within the temple at present. Another inscription dated A.D. 1187, found engraved upon a pillar, mentions about the installation of an idol of Rajeshwara near the Chameshwara temple as desired by Mahapradhana Beechisetty. It also incidentally refers to the Keertinarayana temple and a grant of land as measured by Ganganagale ( a measuring rod). The place also has shrines of Bharamappa, Basavanna, and Mastamma. It has the potential to be developed as a tourist destination.

**Hoolihalli** : Located at a distance of eight Km to the west of the taluk head-quarters town of Ranibennur, (Pop: 1854) in ancient times this place was comprised in Binnavura— 12 (Ranibennur) and is referred to by the name of 'Hulihalli' and 'Huliyahalli' in the lithic records of A.D. 12th century; and its most ancient name appears to have been Pulialla' mentioned in a *gosasa* inscription of the Rashtrakutas from the 8-9 th century. Outside the village on a field stands the Ramalinga temple. It is notable that a group of *gosasa* stones of the Rashtrakuta period lie near this temple. Twelve *gosasa* stones - in four rows of three each - are arranged at this spot, of which only three have records



inscribed upon them. They record the setting of the *menti* stones by certain persons. A grant made to the *Swayambhu* Kalidevaswamy of Ulihalli is the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1143. Another inscription of A.D. 1292, is concerned with the gift of oil to this temple by the guild (Telligas) and cloth by the weavers. An A.D. 1183 record informs that to a temple named Ramesha Bhavalaya, built at Hulihalli by Bammagaunda and his younger brother Keshavagaunda, a land grant was made by the Savanta Ketagaunda, *nadaprabhu* of Binavuru - 12 and son of Keshavanayaka. The two temples mentioned in these inscriptions have been locally identified as the Kalleshwara (Kallappa) and Ramalinga.

The east facing Ramalinga (Ramesha Bhavalaya of the inscription), built in a private field comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. This temple, covered by mud upto the lintel portion, appears to have been built sometime after A.D. 1143, but previous to A.D. 1183. A Rashtrakuta hero-stone stands outside this temple.

The temple of Kalleshwara is at Hale Hoolihalli. This south facing temple, called as *Swayambhu* Kalideva Swamy in inscription, appears to have been built previous to A.D. 1183. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The door-frame of the *antarala* is adorned with a beautiful *makaratorana* and a *jaalandhara*. In the *navaranga* are two niches, the one facing south shelters an image of Saraswathi and the other a four-armed Mahishamardhini image, and a slightly mutilated Saptamatrika panel. The entrance door-frame of the *navaranga* has the *panchashakha* decoration with a Gajalakshmi motif on its *lalata*. The walls of the temple are plain. A *kadamba nagara shikhara* stands over the *garbhagriha*. Next to this temple, located within a large enclosure, is the Haumantha temple. Within its enclosure stands a beautiful *masti* stone, noted for the finely coiffeured head of the *masti* pictured there in relief. On the 9th day following the Ugadi festival the annual fair of Hanumantha is held. Other shrines here are of Veerabhadra and Dyamavva. A *Viraktamutt*, besides a Mosque and a *dargah* are also located here.

**Hosaritti** : Situated on the bank of the Varada river, at a distance of 24 Km from the taluk headquarters town of Haveri, (Pop: 4,830) it was a well known centre of the freedom movement. It is a holy place of the followers of the Madhwa sect. The place contains *brindavanas* of Yatis like Dheerendratirtha (A.D. 1785) and Susheelendratirtha who belonged to the original Vibhudendra Mutt tradition. Dheerendratirtha is a highly revered saint by the people of all castes and communities. He authored several religious and philosophical treatises and was believed to have performed several miracles. A Mutt of Guddali Swamy, said to have come originally from Ichhangiri in the Belgaum district and died here. There is a Mutt having his *gaddige*. On the full-moon day, in the month of Pushya a car festival is held at this Mutt. There are temples of Veerabhadra, Anjaneya and Basava once at Hosaritti. The image of Veerabhadra stands four feet tall. During the Quit India Movement, Mailara Mahadevappa and his adherents were martyred at this place (1943). The temple of Hanumantha, located just outside the village, has been constructed by employing materials drawn from ruined temples of earlier times. The place has a Jamia Masjid and a *dargah* of Chaman Shah Wali, where an *urus* is held for 10-11 days during the Muslim month of Jilhaz. A residential school is run here since 1960 by Rashtreeya Shikshana Samiti founded by the renowned freedom fighter Gudleppa of Hallikeri. **Haleritti** (Pop: 1943) Situated to the north west of Hosaritti, at a distance of five Kilometers, has shrines of Anjaneya, Adishakti, Udachavva and Durgavva. The shrines of Anjaneya and Udachavva have undergone renovation, recently. The other shrines are built of brick and mortar. The idol of Mahishamardhini, 2.5 ft. high, in the temple of Adishakti betrays Rashtrakuta characteristics and is

depicted as spearing Mahisha, resembling a horned human figure. On a field adjoining the shrine of Udachavva are sculptures of a beautiful Gajalakshmi and the head of a He-buffalo. Atop the watch tower of the village is an inscription of the Rashtrakuta period (A.D. 929) which describes a gift of thousand cows by Bankeya, a feudatory ruling over Banavasi.

**Hubli** : A taluk head quarters, Hubli - Dharwad Corporation, (Pop: 6,48,298) is situated 19 Km from Dharwad. The city of Hubli is a famous centre of trade, commerce and industry. In ancient times, it was an *agrahara* with 200 *mahajanas* and was variously called as '*Eleya Purvada halli*', '*Pirideleya Purvalli*', '*Pubballi*', '*Hubballi seeme*'. The name '*Eleya Purvada halli*' appears to have been derived from the circumstance that the place was dotted with betel-leaf gardens as borne out by ancient inscriptions. The place is described as being similar to a golden crown surrounded by large fields, channels and water courses in an inscription of A.D. 12th century. References are found confirming the existence of extensive mango groves around Hubli even upto the 19th century. Between the 10th and 13 th centuries, it was comprised in Belavola-300 in the Halasige-12,000 country. Epigraphical records of the Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha, have been found at Hubli. An inscription of emperor Vikramaditya VI (A.D. 11th century) says that his senior queen Malayavati Mahadevi was ruling over Hubli *agrahara*. An inscription refers to the construction of the Senigeshwara temple, within the precincts of the Bhavani Shankara temple in old Hubli, by Kuruba Senigas of Naviluru. Old Hubli was an ancient place and after the Kalyana Chalukyan rule, it acquired the name of '*Rayara Hubballi*' under Vijayanagara rulers. They had built a fort at Hubli and even today a field in old Hubli is named as '*Durgada Bayalu*'. In an agreement concerning trade between the Vijayanagar and the Portuguese, Hubli is referred to as Obeli. It was an important centre for the supply of potassium nitrate, iron, salt petre and gun powder. It appears to have passed under the control of Bijapur in A.D. 1573. A record at old Hubli (A.D. 1600) makes mention of an officer from Bijapur named Hamid Khan. He had extended some concessions to the *Jangama* groups. The British had opened a 'factory' at old Hubli during the period of Bijapur rule (1638). The place was a well-known centre of handloom industry from remote times. In 1673, this prosperous place was plundered by Annaji Datto, one of Shivaji's generals. It had been seized by the Mughals in A.D. 1667 and had been conferred by Aurangzeb as a *jahgir* upon one of his generals Shah Muhammad Khan. Later the *sultan* of Bijapur transferred Hubli to the governor of Bankapur and successfully prevented the expansion of Maratha power in this area. In A.D. 1727, Hubli was a *jahgir* of the *nawab* of Savanur. In the same year Basappa Shetty, a relative of Kalayana Shetty, a reputed Veerashaiva trader, who was initially settled at Bommapura, built the town and fort of new Hubli (in the *Durgadabayalu* area of the present times) with the aid of a *nawab* of Savanur, named Majid Khan. The portion which fell into the share of the *nawab* is called as Majidpur.

The fortification, which were said to comprise an extent of 80 acres of land, were pulled down during the famine of 1876-78 by employing relief labourers. Tradition has it that in the same year the Moorusavira Mutt was founded on a piece of land gifted by Basappa Shetty. The old Gazetteer says that the building of the Mutt was completed in A.D. 1820 by Gurusidda Swamy, who fell apart from the Chitradurga Mutt and was extended from time to time. A tank near the Mutt is popularly known as Gurusiddappa's *honda*. Later, acting on behalf of the Peshwa, Patwardhan of Sangli occupied Hubli after defeating the *nawab* of Savanur. During this time a *Brahmapuri* or *agrahara* was founded by the Marathas close to Gullavva tank near the fort of Hubli. Thus Mughal control of old Hubli had, however, continued at the same time. By contracting a matrimonial alliance, Haider Ali had rendered the *nawab* of Savanur feeble. Tipu *sultan* occupied Hubli and turned away the Marathas from there; but, the latter, after forcing the submission of the *nawab* of Savanur, pushed back Tipusultan to the south of

the Tungabhadra. Old Hubli was made over to the Phadke family which was related to the Peshwas and New Hubli to the Patwardhans of Sangli. During the last Anglo-Maratha war (1817-18) Hubli was occupied by General Munroe. Patwardhan of Sangli, who had by then accepted British suzerainty, transferred to their control New Hubli with 47 other villages in lieu of tribute (1820). By then the British had also taken Dharwad which was constituted as a part of the Southern Maratha Country. The first Marathi School was started by the Government in the year 1826. Realizing that this area was predominantly Kannada speaking, they started the first Kannada School in 1835. By 1883-84, there were 26 schools at Hubli, and, in 1904, the Lamington High School was founded. At present, Hubli is a famous centre of learning in the state. There are separate colleges where instruction is imparted in various subjects like Science, Commerce, and Arts. A Government Medical College (1957), College of Technical Education (1948) and an Ayurveda College are located here. At the time of constituting Hubli into a municipality the following villages were incorporated into it; Timmasagar, Aralikatte, Nagasettikoppa, Bengeri, Keshavapur, Ganeshapet, Majjidpur, Yellapur, Shahari Veerapur, Bommapur, Bidanal and Unakal.

Among the ancient temples at Hubli the Bhavani Shankara (Old Hubli) is a notable and complex structure. This structure has undergone renovation on several occasions in the past. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga placed upon a pedestal with Chalukyan characteristics. To the west of it is a temple in the Chalukyan style consisting of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. One metre high black stone idol of Narayana in the Chalukyan style is placed upon an old pedestal in the *garbhagriha*. Its *prabhavali* has an exquisitely carved *makaratorana* interspaced with *dashavatara* sculptures. Its gateway, resembling a *nagarakhana* in Vijayanagara style, has collapsed. In front of the temple is an artistic square tank (Pushkarani) the approach to which is paved fully with stone slabs. Among other temples at Hubli, the following may be mentioned: Dattatreya (Radhakrishna lane and Badagere lane), Amba Bhavani (Dajibanpet), Banashankari (old Hubli), Tulaja Bhavani (Jibadanpet), Durgavva (Bommapur and Yallaur), Kamma (Bagara street), Tulaja Bhavani (Divisional offices, KSRTC), Gajanana (Dajibanpet), Hari Mandira (Fort), Muralidhara (Taluk office), Rama (Gauligalli, Durgada Bayalu), Venkataramana (New Hubli), Ishwara Mandira (Fort), Ishwara Mandira (Medar Lane, Old Hubli), Parvateshwara ), Old Hubli and Bhoosa Lane), Nageshwara (Kanehagar lane), Ishwara, Gajanana and Navagraha (near the Railway station), twelve temples of Maruti (Ashoka nagara, Noolvi, Aralikatte Lane, Durgada Bailu, Keshavapur, Maratha Lane, Old Hubli, Nagashetti Koppa, Vidyanagara, Vijayanagar and Yallapur), Basaveshwara (Ghantekeri), Basaveshwara (Ittagi lane), Veerabhadra (Pagadi Lane) etc. The Anantanatha and the Parshwanatha *Basadis* appear to have been constructed at old Hubli during Circa A.D. 12-13th century. A record on the pedestal of Brahmadeva in the Anantanatha *Basadi*, of about the 12th century is unclear but the fact of the Brahmeshwara image being given as a gift is readily understood. A similar record on the pedestal of the Anantanatha image, of Circa A.D. 13th century, refers to Yaapaneeya *sangha* and *Kaadura gana*. Upon a gong in the Anantanatha *Basadi* is an inscription saying that a new gong was got ready to replace the old one (said to be 1000 years old) which was broken. Other Jaina *Basadis* here are those at Kanchugara lane and Bogara Lane.

Among the Veerashaiva Mutts, Moorusavira Mutt (Victoria Road), Rudrakshi Mutt, Hosa Mutt, Jadi Mutt (Goodshed Road), Hotti Mutt (Jolada lane) and Jodettina Mutt (Veerapur Road) are prominent. The Siddharoodha Mutt in old Hubli of the *Advaita* tradition is notable. It was established by Siddharoodha Swamy in A.D. 1877 and he came originally from Chalakapur in Bidar District. From the start it won numerous adherents not only from among the rich parsis who had come from Mumbai

and settled here but also from among the poor of many castes including mochi, is a proof of its catholicity. Everyday continuous *bhajan*s and singing of devotional songs attract many devotees to this place. In 1929, Siddaroodha Swamy passed away. During the Shivarathri and Sri Rama navami festivals, a car festival and a procession of the Swamiji are held here; a *teppotsava* or carrying of the processional deity on a decorated raft is held during the month of Sharavana. The annual car festival attracts a huge gathering of devotees.

*The Moorusavira Mutt* has its principal building on a large site. A *sharana* from Kalyana, a contemporary of Basavanna, is believed to have founded this Mutt ( see chapter III) However, later records disclose that an ascetic from the Murugha Rajendramutt came and founded the Moorusavira Mutt at new Hubli in A.D. 1727. Basappa Shetty, a Veerashaiva merchant and the founder of new Hubli became a patron of the new Mutt and granted the site upon which the present building is located. In those days the Mutt was called by the name of Hiremutt. The existing building of the Mutt was erected in 1820 through subscriptions raised by Gurusiddappa Swamy. Within the precincts of the Mutt are located the tombs of its earlier pontiffs. The Veerashaiva devotees in large numbers visit this Mutt daily, the third and fourth Mondays in the month of Shravana and the whole of the month of Kartika are deemed to be particularly auspicious. On that occasion a *jatra* or annual fair is held here. The Rudrakshi Mutt in the Mangalavarpet is believed to have been founded about 300 years ago. The Shiggaon Mutt on the railway station road has an ordinary building. Other Veerashaiva Mutts at Hubli are the Kalyanamutt and Kalburgi Mutt in Mangalavarpet and the Hosa Mutt in the Bogarapet.

The Brahmin Mutts at Hubli are the Satyabodharaya Swamy Mutt (old Hubli). Raghavendraswamy Mutt (Toravigalli and Deshapande nagara) and Krishna *mandira* (Deshapande Nagar), the Shankara Mutt of the Advaita (*non-dualism*) order is in the Belgaum lane. A *mruttika brindavana* of Satyabodha and a branch of the Satyabodha Mutt of Savanur are also located here. A Gurudwar of the Sikh is in Deshapande Nagar.

Among the Churches at Hubli the following are notable. St. Joseph's Catholic Church (1888) in Keshavapur, St. Andrew's Church (1890) near the new Railway Hospital, Ascension Church (1905) in Deshapande Nagar, Holy Name Church (1928) in Ghantekar colony, and St. John's Lutheran Church (1944) on the Gadag road, S.P.G. Mission Church near the Government Inspection Bungalow and its two branches. The St. Joseph's Church in Keshavapura is built in the gothic style on a raised platform. It has modern statues of St. Joseph and Lady of Lourdes. This Church is under the supervision of the new Diocese of Belgaum and runs the St. Mary's Boys' High School and the Sacred Heart Convent School.

There are numerous Mosques and *dargahs* at Hubli. The earliest of these is said to be the Jumma Masjid on the Mulla road reputed to have been built during the time of Adilshahis of Bijapur. Other Mosques here include the Asar Lane Mosque, Gavigalli Mosque, Islampur Mosque in old Hubli, Jumma Mosque at Majidapur, Jumma Mosque at Bhandiwada, Kaulpet Mosque, the Bada Mosque and Mahdi Mosque at Ganeshpet, Choti Mosque on the pendar lane; Khillah Mosque (old Hubli) Sadar Sofa Mosque, Kasba Mohalla Mosque, Mahammad nagar Mosque, Bommapur Mosque, Kumbaragalli Mosque, Gavi Mohalla Mosque, Kola Sab Mosque, Mahaldar Mosque, Kharada Mosque, Jumma Mosque on the Khaji Lane, Jumma Mosque at Gopanakoppa, Jumma Mosque at Junglipet, Jumma Mosque at Bengeri, Ahale Sunnath Jamait Mecca Mosque at Rama Nagar, and Yallapur Mosque. The Masthan Sofa Mosque, built in 1980 at old Hubli is a fine modern structure in the Indo - sarasenic style of architecture.

Among the important *dargahs* at Hubli may be mentioned; Syed Fateh Shah Wali (*Urus* in the month of *Jilhaz*) on the Karwar road, Syed Mahmood Shah in the Bairedevar Koppa on the Pune-Bangalore road and the *urus* held for 5-6 days in the month of shavval), Gaib Shah Wali in Bhandiwad (Safar), Moiddeen Dewan Chuchia at the Bankapur Square (Shavval), Bodake Shah Wali in Station Road (Jamadil Avval) Syed Sadath in Bommapur lane (Rabeel Avval) Karimulla Shah in old Hubli ( Rabeel Avval), Kambalpale peer in Chandpet, (urus not known )and Maulana Ali in Tabeeb Land ( *Urus* in the month of Moharrum).

Among the notable public buildings of Hubli are included the Vidya Nagara College building, Indira Gandhi Memorial Glass House, the Karnataka Medical College, Jagadguru Gangadhara Sanskrit College run by the Moorusavira Mutt, and the Town Hall at the Jawahar *maidan* in the Jayachamaraja Nagara. The Town Hall (1951) is utilised for cultural and musical programmes. A municipal council, set up in 1855, was managing Hubli's municipal affairs. In 1925 it was converted into a Borough Municipality. In 1962 the Hubli - Dharwad Corporation was established. The building in which the offices of the Corporation are accommodated is an important landmark of Hubli. A equestrian statue of Kittur Rani Chennamma may be seen at Hubli. A noteworthy feature of this city is the equal opportunities for the development of commerce and culture. Its trade and commerce are greatly aided by its railway network, the National and State Highways. The Highways connect it to Mumbai, Karwar, Goa (*Via* Dharwad), Bijapur, Solhapur (*Via* Gadag), and Bangalore. It is a railways junction. As early as 1882 it was connected to Goa, Pune and Bangalore. The railway from Hubli to Solhapur *via* Bijapur was opened in 1884 and Madras was connected with Hubli *via* Hospet and Guntakal in 1884. The Southern Maratha Railway Company opened their administrative offices at Dharwad in 1887 and opened a Railway Work Shop at Hubli in the same year. Later, when the Southern Maratha Railway Company and the Madras Railway Company were amalgamated the workshop at Hubli became a major workshop on the metre gauge. The unigauge (Broad gauge) conversion work of recent years is expected to increase the importance of the city as a railway junction ( Unigauge has been since completed). From the beginning Hubli is a famous centre of cotton trade.

Almost from the start of the 'Cotton Boom' caused by the American Civil War during the 1860s, Hubli came into prominence as a major supply centre of cotton. An important outcome of this was the opening of cotton mills of Hubli. The Crystal Company, which commenced its operations in 1881, was producing yarn from no less than 10,000 spindles in 1883. Within a brief span of time there were established two cotton mills at Hubli with a combined capacity of 35,000 spindles. The cotton mills accelerated the process of urbanisation of Hubli. The Pategars or the Sahasrarjuna Kshatriyas of the Soma family (expert weavers of silk cloth), Swakulashalis, Kuruhina shetty, Devangas and Muslims have been playing a notable part in the manufacture of textiles at Hubli. The place is well-known as a centre for the manufacture of pure silk sarees known after Ilkal. An equally famous product- blouse pieces (Mother India Pattern) are also manufactured here. It must be noted in this connection that when the East India Company opened their first factory at Kadawad near Karwar they recruited about 50,000 weavers from Hubli and surrounding areas and set up a branch here.

Coming to the cultural activities of this city, it may be said that Journalism was enriched by the intellectuals of this city considerably. In the beginning of the 20th century Mutalik Desai, started a news paper called '*Kannada Kesari*' (1905). Dr. N.S. Hardikar worked as Assistant Editor of it and made available the message of Lokamanya Tilak's '*Kesari*' to Kannadigas also. V.B. Puranik Mutt started another paper called '*Loka Matha*' in 1924. The '*Samyukta Karnataka*', started earlier at Belgaum, was



shifted to Hubli in 1933. Noted freedom fighter T.R. Nesvi and K.R. Patil respectively started the '*Navayuga*' and the '*Vishala Karnataka*' from here. The '*Prapancha*', started by Patil Puttappa in 1954 has retained its popularity even today. N.S. Hardikar had started a weekly called '*Jai Hind*'. At present the '*Samyukta Karnataka*' and '*Prajavani*' are the two dailies published simultaneously from Bangalore and Hubli.

Hubli played an important role during the freedom struggle. It was the All India Headquarters of the Hindusthani Sevalal started by N.S. Hardikar, leaders like Vishwanatha Rao Joshi, Ranganatha Diwakar, N.S. Hardikar, Sardar Veeranna Gowda Patil, Uma Bai Kundapura, Gudleppa Hallikerri, Venkatesha Magadi and Others had made Hubli a centre of their activities. It was therefore the headquarters of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee (KPCC). It was from Hubli that Sir Siddappa Kambli started the Non-Brahmin Movement (1920). Many outstanding theatre artistes, cinema artists and musicians have hailed from this place. Gangubai Hangal and Minajagi are well known names. Opportunities exist here to secure good education in fields like Medical, Engineering and Law. The public Ganesha festival held here annually attracts a huge crowd from neighbouring places.

**Hulgur** : Variouslly called as 'Pullungur' 'Pullumguru' and 'Hullumguru' in early inscriptions, (Pop: 7,135) it is located at a distance of 10 Km to the north east of the taluk headquarters town of Shiggaon. Formerly comprised in Kaladi- 96 of Puligere -300 *nadu*, this historic place has yielded 17 inscriptions so far. Of these, an inscription of A.D. 970, of the reign of the Rashtrakuta ruler Khottiga, informs that Ankabbarasi, the wife of Gutti Ganga, an officer at Puligere, made a land grant and gift of proceeds of a tax to Pulumgurabbe, the *gramadevata* of Hulaguru. A land grant made to the Rameshwara temple by Vavanarya is the subject of an A.D. 1018 inscription found near the Kalmeshwara temple. An A.D. 1038 inscription mentions a land grant and other gifts made in favour of Narayana temple by Bhoota Gaunda and Tipparasa of Nidagunda. An endowment made in favour of tanks when *danda nayaka* Devapalarasu was ruling over Pullumguru is recorded in an inscription of A.D. 1062. A gift of money made to Lord Koylaleshwara by some officers is described in an A.D. 1077 record. Two records of A.D. 1154 and A.D. 1156 informs that, gift of a tax on gardens was made. Grants made to the Rameshwara temple by a few officers under the Kalachuris, named *pergade* Echaich, Mayana and *danda nayaka* Maheshwara, are mentioned in two inscriptions of A.D. 1161 and A.D. 1174. A Copper plate record, of Yadava Singhana II's period, of A.D. 1245, gives details regarding the installation of Prasanna Keshava, Madhava and Narayana images at Hulagur by Padmaladevi, Queen of Kadamba ruler Mallideva on which occasions she also granted a field measuring 275 *nivartanas* in extent. She is also said to have established an *agrahara* named Prasannapuri on that occasion. Incidentally, this record speaks about Padmaleshwara temple also. Mention of the Gaureshwara temple is made in an inscription of A.D. 1148. Among the temples that have survived the vagaries of centuries, the Kalmeshwara is the most important. Located in the Pujari Lane, this temple has undergone restoration. It comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga whose door-frame has *chaturshakha* decoration. In the *antarala* is a Nandi, and in the *navaranga* are the images of Anantapadmanabha, Ganapathi and a Saptamatrika frieze. Next to it are two *gosasa* stones of the Rashtrakuta period, one of which has an inscription. In an adjacent pit, are found six inscriptions. An A.D. 10-11 th century inscription, with the figure of a Gajalakshmi on the top portion, has the *panchakalasha* motif. A beautiful and big Gajalakshmi sculpture is also found at this place, probably identifiable with the Pullamgurabbe of the inscriptions, in association with a seated four-faced Brahma's head (Golakavva). There are temples of Ishwara, Basavanna, Siddhalingeswara, Veerabhadra, Durga,

Yellamma, Banashankari, Mariamma, Dyamavva and Udachamma at this place. A Kalmutt and a Hiremutt are also located here, besides two Mosques. In the outskirts of the village, on the road to Panigatti is a *dargah* known after Hazarath Shah Khadri which is very popular. This Muslim saint, who was in the Court of the nawab of Savanur spent his last days (A.D. 1800) at Hulagur. An *Urus* is held after the full moon day of the month of Magha. The devotees who throng the annual fair of Mailara visit this *dargah* too.

**Hunasikatte** : Located at a distance of 10 Km to the south-west of Kalghatgi (taluk) is a place of antiquity (Pop: 872). It formerly appears to have been included in Huligoda -12 of Mavalli- 500 nadu comprised in Halasige - 12,000 country. R.N. Gurav has reported two epigraphical records from this place. An incomplete record of the Kalyana Chalukyan emperor Someshwara III's reign of A.D. 1130-31, mentions one Shantigauda. An A.D. 1142 inscription of Permadideva of the Kadamba family of Goa, mentions a land grant made by Mudda Gavunda of Huligoda to Lord Hobeshwara. The temple mentioned in this inscription is the same as the Mallikarjuna temple of the present times. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *hajara*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga whose door-frame is plain. Idols of Nandi and Keshava are seen in the *antarala*. The image of Keshava here is about 2 1/2 ft high and has four arms. The door frame of the *antarala* is decorated with *poornakumbha* and *chaturshakha* but still appears simple. At the time of renovation the *hajara* has been extended. A mutilated idol of Ganapathi may be seen near this temple. An annual fair is held here during the Shivarathri festival. Other shrines here are Basavanna, Ishwara, Hanumantha and Dyamavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Itagi** : (Pop: 3,559) Situated in the Ranibennur taluk is at a distance of 14 km. to the south-east of the head quarters town, It is regarded by scholars as a place of great antiquity going back to the Shatavahana times. Known in ancient times as Ittigi-30, it was the headquarters of a unit of administration comprising 30 villages; and at sometime subsequently it merged with Noorumbada along with Rattapalli-70. Nine inscriptions so far known, of which four are hero-stones, four donative inscriptions and the remaining one a *veeramasti* inscription. Among the hero-stone records, that of A.D. 916 records the death of a hero, and another of the same period records a grant made to the hero who became a *keelgunte*; that of A.D. 1,222 refers to Madarasa who was killed in a conflict near the village; that of A.D. 1261 reports the death in the battle of Rattihalli one of a relative of Dabbina Rahuta; that of A.D. 1268 reports the heroic death of Kuruva Vaidhaya. An inscription of A.D. 1069 tells about a land grant made to God Virupaksha. An inscription of Kalachuri Sovideva records a land grant made under Gangasamudra by Keshiraja Hegade to Kannaraghatta (a tank) built by three officers of Mahamandaleshwara Garuda Pandyadeva who was ruling Noorumbada from Rattihalli. According to the same inscription on that occasion Pandyadeva also made a land grant in favour of Virupaksha temple. Another inscription of his reign, records a grant of two mattaru of land to Virupaksha temple by Hegade (headman) Channaiah and the Gaudas of the village. Yet another inscription of circa A.D. 14th century, describes the self-immolation act by Chimmayi.

The Virupaksha temple found mentioned in the inscriptions is none other than the present Virupaksha temple located just outside the village. Probably built during the 10th or 11th century. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and in the *navaranga*, an image of Nandi. The *navaranga* contains four niches (*devakoshta*) but the idols are missing; its door-frame is plain but for Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*; and, the central part of its ceiling is



adorned with a simple lotus. The temple of Virupaksha has two entrances, one on the eastern and the other on the southern side. The walls and *shikhara* of this temple have been recently renovated.

The Basavanna temple in the centre of Itagi was probably a double-shrined one earlier. This temple, facing east, has a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala* and a *navaranga*; a *mukhamantapa* has recently been added. The gateway is on the southern side. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and in the *navaranga* a Nandi; the four niches here (*navaranga*) are vacant. The buffalo-demon (Mahishasura), lying face-up on the ground, is depicted as being pierced with a *trishul* by the terrible six-armed goddess Mahishamardhini more vigorously. The five hero-stones referred to above are lying nearby this temple.

Behind it, is located the temple of Kalleshwara consisting of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. There is a big Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* of about A.D. 8th or 9th century. The door jamb and the pillars of the *ardhamantapa* display Rashtrakuta features. The brick-built foundation of this temple can be noticed in the front. Another temple of interest is the Ramalingeshwara which has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a large multi-pillared *sabha mantapa*. The *garbhagriha* door jamb of this interesting temple is decorated with *trishakhalankaras*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga of about the 10th or 11th century A.D. The door jamb of the *antarala* is decorated with *Panchashakha* and perforatory screen; and the upper portion is decorated with *makaratorana* embellished with *panchashikaras* in between. The southern corner of the *navaranga* has a fine sculpture of Veerabhadra. Each one of the thirty columns of the *sabha mantapa* are vivid; a plain carved lotus adorns its ceiling.

The shrines of Kariamman and Hanumantha have been recently renovated. In the former shrine, besides Kariamman, another goddess named Guttamma is also worshipped. In its precincts are the sculptures of a *chaturmukha* Brahma and the Sun on a pedestal. In addition to the above, there are shrines of Veerabhadra and Malatesha at Itagi. Within the precincts of the Haleshwara Mutt stands a Jain Tirthankara whose head is missing. The place has a gaddige of a Jangam named Ajjaiah.

**Itagi :** Situated (Pop: 3,470) in Ron taluk, and located at a distance of three km. to the north east of the headquarters town, was an agrahara and formed part of Kisukadu-70 in early times. Inscriptions refer to this place as 'Yittige' and 'Ittige'. So far, two inscriptions are known : an inscription of A.D. 1054 records the construction of a temple to Sri Swayambhu Siddheshwara at the agrahara Itagi with a land grant by Sripati from the same place and on which occasion, a petty chieftain Vikkarasa, Pergade Ballaiah of Itagi, and the people of the neighbouring village of Honniganuru gave away different gifts; an 11th century A.D. *nishidhi* inscription, brought to light by S. Rajendrappa in 1992, refers to this place as a centre of Jainism. The temple of Rajeshwara, mentioned in an inscription of A.D. 1054, no longer exists. The Swayambhu Siddheshwara temple in the Chalukyan style, now known as Shambhulingeshwara temple, consecrated in A.D. 1054, was built by Sridhara dandanayaka. It is a fine structure located on a tank bund and facing east; the structure, with a beautiful *kadamba nagara shikhara*, houses a Swayambhu linga, the door jamb of which is decorated with *trishakhas* and the *lalata* with the usual Gajalakshmi motif; the door-frame of the *antarala* is decorated with *panchashaka* and *jalandhra* on both sides. In the *devakostas* within the *navaranga* are found beautiful figures of divinities like Shiva-Parvathi, Mahishamardhini, Kartikeya and Aditya; its door is rendered beautiful with *panchashaka* decoration and the Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. The star shaped *sabha mantapa* is supported by six types of columns and has a slanting roof; the *sabhamantapa* is furnished with *kakshasanas* (seats with back rest); and it is provided with three entrance gates each having a *mukhamantapa*. The exterior walls are plain, with a beautiful *kadamba nagara shikhara* surmounting

the *garbhagriha*. To the shrine of Bheemambike and Dharmara Mutt, thousands throng on every dark moon (*amavasye*) day. This shrine was built in honour of Bheemamma, a Veerashaiva devotee of the 19th century A.D. who is said to have displayed extraordinary miracles during her life-time. Other shrines at Itagi include those of Ramanatha, Basavanna, Ganapathi, Mailara, Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Durgamma and Kariamamma. Besides a Mosque and a *dargah*, it has also a branch of the Gavimutt of Koppal.

**Jakkali** : A village in Ron taluk, (Pop: 4,400) is located at a distance of 10 km. to the south east of Ron and five km. to the north-west of Naregal on Ron-Naregal road. In ancient records, the place is referred to as 'Jakkali' only, and this *agrahara* of 200 *mahajanas* was included in Nareyagal-12, in the Belvola-300 district. The antiquity of Jakkali is traced back to the Badami Chalukyan period and, so far, five inscriptions have come to light from here, the oldest is, of circa 8th century A.D. of the Badami Chalukyan emperor Vijayaditya. An inscription of A.D. 1117 of Vikramaditya VI, standing opposite the Kalmeshwara temple, is mutilated; but, a portion of it refers to a grant made to a Jain place of worship besides making a mention of Keshava temple. An A.D.1120 lithic record, standing opposite the Sangameshwara temple, is concerned with the grant of a land tax named 'Aravana' to Someshwara temple located outside the village, by Chalukyan crown prince named Sovidevarasa (Someshwara III); and, the same record mentions another grant made by him to the 200 *mahajanas* of the same place. Yet another inscription of A.D. 1139, speaks of the grant of 'Bannigadere' to the tank of Jakkali by dandanayaka Mahadevaiah.

The temples named in these inscriptions have now been renovated, including the Kalmeshwara and Sangameshwara. The door-frames of these temples are of the Kalyana Chalukyan period, and have Gajalakshmi on their *lalata*. In the vicinity of these temples are found individual sculpted figures of Ganapathi, Mahishamardhini, Saptamatrika and a bas relief of a buffalo-head. Closeby the Veerabhadra shrine at this place has the pedestal of a Tirthankara image, the writing on which mention a Jain Basadi, possibly the one which has been converted into the existing Veerabhadra shrine. Other temples here are those of Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Ishwara, etc. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here. Andanappa Doddameti, a reputed freedom fighter who also fought for the Unification of Karnataka, belonged to Jakkali.

**Joisara Haralalli** : There are two villages named Haralalli in the Ranibennur taluk; one is known with the prefix Nadi (Nadi Haralalli) and the other with the prefix Joisara (Joisara Haralalli (Pop: 3,263). The latter place is located at a distance of 10 km. to the south-west of Ranibennur. The place is as old as the Rashtrakuta period as attested by the *gosasa* stones found here. In the Maleshwara Mutt lane are four *gosasa* stones of A.D. 9 - 10th century. On the bund of the village tank is a temple of Kalleshwara consisting of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a linga and Nandi faces it from outside. The *ardhamantapa* has charming images of Surya, Mahishasuramardhini and a Saptamatrika band. In front of this temple are two hero-stones, one of which has a record of A.D. 12th century. A Gajalakshmi sculpture near the tank is worshiped as 'Hole Gangamma' or 'Bananti Kallu'. In the centre of the village is a Hanumantha shrine whose precincts contains three masti stones, one of which although inscribed, is badly damaged. Opposite this shrine is a sculpted head of Brahma. Other shrines here are of Beeralingeswara, Basavanna, Mastidevi and Galamma, besides a Mosque. A fact worthy of mention is that, this is the birth place of Kumaraswamy of Hangal.

**Kabbur** : Located to the south-west of Haveri, the taluk headquarters town, at a distance of 11 km. (Pop: 4,154), referred to in early inscriptions variously as 'Karburu', 'Kaburu' or 'Kabburu', in early times, it formed a part of an administrative division known as Basavooru-140. The name Kabburu was probably derived from the cultivation of sugarcane carried out there. There are five inscriptions at this place, of which two are hero-stones. An inscription of A.D. 1025 refers to the obtaining of the headmanship of Kabburu from the Nadagavunda of Basavooru-140, while another inscription of A.D. 1251 refers to the obtaining of the *Hegade* post of Kabburu by Shanubhogha Lakshmi Setty from the 400 *mahajanas* of Haveri. It may be surmised, that Kabburu was a principal village of the Haveri *agrahara*. An inscription describes the village tank as Gaundagere. The temple of Kalmeshwara, situated nearby this tank, is a brick structure of 10 - 11th century A.D. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a small *mukhamantapa*. The temple can be entered from both the eastern and the southern side; the *garbhagriha*, partly covered by debris now, has a Shivalinga; and, on the *lalata* of its plain door-frame is a carved Gajalakshmi motif. The ceiling of its sixteen pillared *navaranga* has a simple lotus design; and, sculptures of Saptamatrikas and Bhairava are found here. Its door-jamb has *panchashakha* decorated stripes and a carved motif of Gajalakshmi on the *lalata*. On a mound located about five km from Kabbur, is a temple of Siddheshwara whose annual fair is held on the second monday during the month of Shravana.

**Kachavi** : Situated in Hirekerur taluk is at a distance of 18 km. to the north-west of the headquarters town, (Pop: 2122) can be reached easily by road from Tiluvalli. Referred to as 'Kachhavi' or 'Katsavi' in ancient inscriptions, this village belonged to Nagarkhanda-70. The name was derived probably from Kachhapi or Lakshmi. So far, six inscriptions, dated between the 8th and 16th century A.D. have come to light from here. Recently two inscriptions and two Veeragals have been discovered from here, of which, the former two are of the Kalyana Chalukya and the latter two are of the Hoysala period. An inscription of A.D. 994 refers to the construction of a temple, and another, of the reign of Bhulokamalla reveals for the first time that Kachhavi was an *agrahara* from early times. The hero-stones of the Hoysala period attest to their hostile relationship with the Seunas. An inscription of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Dhruva, mentions a gift made to Marabbedevi by Male Arasa, when Mara of Madeyuru was governing Banavasi-12,000 country. A 16th century inscription refers to some images being made at the instance of individuals named Sanki Gavundi and Nagappa. Following the removal of debris by the local people the plan of the Ramalingeshwara temple near the village bus stand can be discerned. Four inscriptions too have come to light in that area. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga*, and an *ardhamantapa*, containing a Nandi facing the Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha*. The door-frame has a beautiful *Jalandhra*. Inside the *navaranga* are two sculptures of Mahishamardhini, Saptmatrika and a Adityapeetha. As attested by an inscription lying there, this temple was built during the closing years of the 10th century A.D. The *navaranga* of this east-facing temple is supported by pillars in the Chalukyan style. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in ruins. An image of two armed Ganapathi, holding a lotus in each hand is handsome. Near the village pond on a low lying ground is a temple of which only the *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* exist. The *garbhagriha* door-frame is decorated with *trishakhas* and a Gajalakshmi at the centre. This is thought to be the Marabbedevi temple of the Rashtrakuta period. The fully renovated temple of Veerabhadra standing closeby, however, still retains the original *garbhagriha* door-frame, with *chaturshakha* decorations, of the Kalyana Chalukya period. Outside the village is a branch Mutt belonging to the Virakta Mutt of Chikkerur. A few pillars of the Kalyana Chalukyan period are found employed in the construction of the Mutt building. Two fine sculpted He-buffalo heads in relief are found at the village gate. On a field stands a bas-relief showing a horse-rider, probably a representation of Kumararama.

In the backyard of a private dwelling, is a Veeragal showing a tall musketeer. The representation of a linear measuring rod (Kachavi gale) probably drawn on a temple wall in this village, which is used in land measuring work is particularly noteworthy. It is mentioned in about fifty inscriptions and could explain the name 'Kacchavi gale' given to it. The place has shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Guttavva, Dyamavva, Matangavva etc. A Mosque and two *dargahs* too are here. Sardar Veeranagowda Patil, a well known freedom fighter, hailed from this village.

**Kadarmandalagi** : Situated at a distance of 10 km. from Byadgi, the taluk headquarters, it (Pop: 4,967) is a famous place connected with the worship of Hanuman. This place was called as 'Kadara Undalagi' in inscriptions. Temples at this place include those of Kantesha, Ramalinga, Malatesha, Kalmeshwara, Gavi Siddeshwara, Mukkannappa, Neelakantheshwara, Timmappa, Birappa, Dyavamma and Durgamma; a Mutt, named Halaswami Mutt, is also here. The temple of Kantesha, a cement and brick structure, has been renovated recently; its gateway is tall and slender but lacks proportions. The precincts of this temple show several ruins of the time of the Kalyana Chalukyas and of the petty chieftains (Palegars) of Guttala. The Bannimantapa contains many relief sculptures of Circa 17 - 18th century A.D; the *sarpabandha* sculpture is particularly noteworthy. The Ramalinga temple is of the Hoysala period and of the original structure, only the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* remain. Among the existing Shaiva shrines, the Kalmeshwara is noteworthy with its *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* still intact; the *devakoshtas* inside contain sculpted figures. Among the two sculpted figures of Kumaraswamy one of which belongs to the Rashtrakuta period; the Nandi here is about 4-5 ft in height. The *mukhamantapa* towards the south has kakshasanas. In the restoration work of Gavi Siddeshwara temple, the Rashtrakuta pillars and capitals have been employed. The old shrine of *mukkannappa*, consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala* and a *navaranga*, has also been renovated by employing Kalyana Chalukyan pillars; and the gateway is decorated with *chandrashila*. Opposite to this shrine are lying several herostones of the Rashtrakuta and the Kalyana Chalukyan times. An epigraph of A.D. 1582, found upon the Garuda column of the Kantesha temple, registers the grant of the village, Kadurvundalige to god Hanumantha by Kengappa Naik of Santebennur. Upon the tank bund of the village is a temple of Neelakantheshwara which exhibits the characteristic features of an A.D. 10 - 11th century structure; the figures of Saptamatrika, Basava, and Naga are found inside. Saint Kanakadasa is believed to have composed his famous 'Mohanatarangini' while staying here in the Kanteshwara temple where an old manuscript copy of 'Mohanatarangini' is preserved. The front gopura of this temple has a beautifully coloured illustration. A bridge built across a small stream at this place has a kannada inscription on a stone slab facing the ground which is unpublished.

**Kaginelli** : Located 14 km. from Haveri, (Pop: 4,095) it is situated in the taluk of Byadgi. Outside this village are temples of Sangameshwara, Malleshwara, Someshwara, Kalahasteshwara and Veerabhadra; within the village are temples of Lakshmi-Narasimha, Adikeshava and Kalmeshwara; besides the *brindavana* of Kanakadasa, here is a recently established Kanakaguru peetha. The temple of Sangameshwara situated outside the village is venerated both by Hindus and Muslims. While the Hindus believe it to be the Gaddige of Sangameshwara, Muslims, believe it to be the *dargah* of Adam shafi. On the occasion of the Shivarathri festival, people from far off places like Basavana Bagewadi, Surapur, Kodekal, etc gather here for a jatra or fair; after the worship conducted by the hindus is completed, the Muslims distribute sugar. The temple of Malleshwara near the village tank is a Chalukyan structure left with a *garbhagriha* and the *antarala*. The temple of Somanatheshwara, of the Kalyana Chalukyan period, too is dilapidated but its *garbhagriha* and *antarala* are still intact. The shrines of Kalahasteshwara and Veerabhadra faces each other; while the former, a structure of the Rashtrakuta

period, consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala* and a *navaranga* with its supporting pillars covered with carved miniature figures, the outer door-jamb has five panchashaka decoration surmounted by *kapota*. This temple has been renovated recently. To the left of it stand a few Veeragals (hero-stones) of the Rashtrakuta and Kalyana Chalukya period. Signs of a brick structure are also seen here. The Veerabhadreshwara temple originally a Rashtrakuta structure, has undergone several alterations. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an spacious *navaranga* and a verandah. Upon the *lalata* of the door is a beautiful Gajalakshmi figure. The verandah shelters sculptures of Ganapathi, Saptamatrika and a self-immolation stone. Within the precincts of this temple is seen a *gosasa* stone also. Within the Lakshmi-Narasimha temple complex in the village are found relics of Rashtrakuta and Kalyana Chalukyan shrines. The image of Narsimha 1.5 ft high, is represented as tearing the demon Hiranyakashipu. This temple has undergone renovation during the 15 -16th century A.D. The temple of Adikeshava stands to its left, has an image said to have been brought by Kanakadasa from Bada. This image, about 1.5 ft high, has conch, disc, club and lotus in its four hands. The remains of a Rashtrakuta temple, appear to have been used in the construction of this temple. A statue of Kanakadasa (Kanakabimba) was placed here in 1962. Opposite to this temple is a Mutt, whose four supporting columns have attractive carved figures of Yoga Narayana, Nataraja, Narasimha, Yaksha and a Jina. The names of the sculptors too are found engraved therein. The *utsava mantapa* of this shrine has been constructed by employing pillars of Kalyana Chalukya period. Behind the village, upon a high mound, stands the temple of Kalmeshwara built during Kalyana Chalukyan period. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The pedestal of the Shivalinga is circular; and so are the pillars of the *navaranga*.

Two pedestals of Jaina images found here indicate the existence of a Jaina Basadi formerly, one of which mentions a Basadi that belonged to the original (moola) Sangha. The *brindavana* of Kanakadasa, located near the village tank, has been rebuilt and an image of him placed there in 1982. The pontiff of the Shivapuri Mutt, situated on the Omkar hill at Bangalore has helped to renovate this *brindavana*.

**Kalghatgi** :To the south of Dharwar at a distance of about 36 km. lies the taluk headquarters town of Kalghatgi (Pop: 11,035). Referred to in ancient inscriptions as 'Kallukutige', the five inscriptions so far known from this place are damaged and obscure. One of them (A.D. 1080) mentions that Mahamandaleshwara Guvaladeva was ruling over Unakallu-30 and Sabbe-30 during the reign of Vikramaditya VI of the Kalyana Chalukyan dynasty. From this circumstance, it may be surmised that Kalghatgi formerly was included in Sabbe-30. The remaining four inscriptions are donative inscriptions, the beneficiaries being brahmins and jains. The place is now known for the production of kallukutike, wooden cradles and images of divinities. The ancient temples are all lost; a few sculpted images only have survived. There are two Jaina Basadis, and in one of which an handsome sculpture of Jaina Tirthankara, of 11-12th century is found. There are two Tirthankara images in the recently built Shantinatha Basadi, one of which is of Shantinatha, seated on a lotus and the other, that of Parshwanatha in a standing posture known as *kayasta bhangi*. These two idols are said to belong to the Kalyana Chalukya period. The Jain lane here has a small Basadi, with a handsome idol of Bhairava. Other shrines here include those of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Veeranna, Gramadevata, Kamma and Dyamavva. The *dargah* of Rustum Saheb is well-known and thousands of people assemble for its *urus* held five days after the Yugadi festival. In the month of February, the annual fair of Durgavva is held. The place is known for the manufacture of wooden cradles and four or five families are entirely dependent on it. These cradles are priced in the range of Rs.800-1200 each and are artistically made. To the south-west of Kalghatgi at a distance of 10 km., to the right of the Yellapur road is a place called Saatushaheed (seven martyrs) where seven tombs are found within the same enclosure. On every thursday and



sunday large number of people visit this spot. It is believed that seven persons (brothers?) who were the residents of Hindasageri and followers of Hashim peer, a sufi saint of Bijapur, were martyred while endeavouring to set up an agricultural settlement here. They had obtained a grant from Muhammad Adil Shah of Bijapur (1625-1672) for the purpose, but lost their lives while clearing the jungle.

**Kalkeri** : Situated at a distance of 35 km to the south-east of the taluk headquarters town of Hangal (Pop: 1,026), it is referred to in ancient inscriptions as 'Kalukere' and 'Kalkere'. In ancient times it was included in the administrative unit of Basavooru-140. As many as 32 inscriptions are brought to light from here, most of which belong to the period of Kalyana Chalukya, Yadava, Hoysala and Vijayanagar rulers. Nine of them concern themselves with furnishing the details of various grants made to the Swayambhu Somanatha, by the rulers of different periods. An inscription of A.D. 1053, when Someshwara I was the reigning monarch, narrates a grant made to the Someshwara temple by Barma Gavunda, the ruler of Bengeri. Another inscription records a grant to the same temple of the village of Pullavala (Hirehullala) by Jayakeshi III, a feudatory of Someshwara II, and his queen Mailaladevi. Two more inscriptions records the grants made to the same temple by two officers of Vikramaditya VI. A Hoysala inscription of A.D. 1207 of Ballala II, records a land grant made to Moorujavi deva after performing his *padapuje*. An inscription of the Yadava King Mahadeva (A.D. 1270) records the gift of the proceeds of a tax; and, another inscription (A.D. 1243) of Yadava Singhana II's reign, records a land grant made by Rajaguru Amareshwaradeva, the preceptor of Tailappeshwaradeva of Hangal, to his disciple Mallikarjuna pandita, on the occasion of the latter's appointment as the chief priest at the temple of Jayasingeshwara. An epigraph found on the Aditya peeta of the same temple informs that, Malloja the engraver of the above inscription was the sculptor of the Suryadeva idol there. Within the precincts of the Someshwara temple are about 10 hero-stones which commemorate the heroes who fell fighting in the battle of Kaginele (A.D. 1146), Cattle - raids (A.D. 1185) of Rattihalli, and the siege of Kundgol (A.D. 1186). A *nishidi* stone inscription records the attainment of *nirvana* by Mallaiah, a disciple of Samantabhadra, through the observance of *sallekhana* vow.

On the way to Uppunasi, upon the north bank of the Doddakere (large tank) of Kalkeri stands the Moole Basavanna temple with only the *garbhagriha* and Shivalinga left intact. Nearby is an inscription which relates a grant of land and houses made by headman Barmaiah of Bengeri, included in Basavooru-140, to Lord Someshwara, and the dancing girls in the service of the deity. There is yet another temple of Someshwara mentioned in the inscriptions. In its premises stands a beautiful eight armed Mahishamardhini sculpture which is four ft. tall.

Adjacent to the village tank bund, stand in a single row, five shrines of which the Swayambhu Someshwara is an interesting and spacious structure. Its cheif *garbhagriha* houses a *Swayambhu Linga* while the others are empty. The door-frames of all the *garbhagrihas* show *trishanka* decorations and the Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*; the perforated door-frames of the antarala have *makaratorana* with carvings of Brahma and Vishnu; and the *navaranga*, supported by 16 polished columns in the Chalukyan model, is provided with *kakshasanas*. The outer walls are simple but the *garbhagrihas* have *kadamba nagara shikaras*. The ceiling of the *navaranga* although is flat at the centre, has a slanting edge. It is an 11th century A.D. structure and the second of the two Someshwara temples mentioned in the inscriptions. In front of this temple, towards the left, is a small shrine with a *garbhagriha*. The door frame of this temple is plain with a Gajalakshmi *motif* on its *lalata*.

Towards the right of Someshwara temple is a north-facing rectangular structure divided into two parts. It contains a *hamsapeetha* inside. There is a four pillared *navaranga* in front. The inner door-

frame of the *navaranga* has *chaturshakha* decoration and the Gajalakshmi motif on its *lalata*. A beautiful lotus figure adorns the ceiling of the *navaranga*. This structure probably served as a Mutt attached to the Someshwara temple and was being employed for imparting instruction to the pupil. The door-jamb of the southern *garbhagriha* has a beautiful *nagabandha pattika*. Behind this shrine is an Ishwara temple. It has a *garbhagriha* with a *dravida shikhara* above and an *ardhamantapa* in front. A Shivalinga image is installed in it and the Gajalakshmi is found on the *lalata* of its door-frame. The door frame of the *ardhamantapa* has *Jalandhra*, crowned with *makaratorana* decoration along with carved figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara in between.

This temple complex has over ten hero-stones which refer to the battles fought at Kaginele and Kundgol. A hero-stone of the reign of Someshwara III (A.D. 1186) gives a descriptive account of the siege of Kundgol when Chaladankamalla Madisetty was ruling over the Kalkeri town. The Suryanarayana temple in the village is the same as the Jayasingeshwara temple of the inscriptions. It is a four-shrined temple (*chatushkuta*) with *garbhagrihas* on all the four sides. The east-west *garbhagrihas* are provided with *antarala* but the north-south *garbhagrihas* have no *antarala*. The eastern *garbhagriha* has an image of Aditya, and the western *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga. The southern *garbhagriha* has Naga-nagini image, and the northern *garbhagriha* has an image of Aditya on a Garuda pedestal. The door frames of the *garbhagrihas* have *panchashakha* decoration. The door frames of the *antarala* has *makaratorana* decoration with carved figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara in between. Three of the five niches in the *navaranga* contain respectively, sculpted Saptmatrikas, Saraswathi and Vishnu. The images of the latter two are of life-size. The image of Surya in the eastern *garbhagriha* is very attractive; its *prabhavali* has carved figures of *dwadashadityas*. The epigraph on its pedestal says that the work was executed by the sculptor Malloja. The ceiling of the *navaranga*, supported by four well polished columns, is plain. On the outer wall to the right of this temple, the marked representation of a measuring rod of about 170 cms long, has been recently discovered. It is divided into two halves one of which is further divided into two, each of which measure 5.5 feet. Next to it are the carvings of the sun and the moon. A shrine of Lakkamma near the bus stand houses a seated Bhairava-Bhairavi sculpture of about 4-5 feet high. Upon a pillar in the *mantapa* near this shrine is an epigraph of Yadava Singhana. Adjacent to the village tank are commemorative stones of a person committing suicide on the occasion of a solar eclipse, besides a *nishidi* stone and a tiger-hunting hero-stone. Near the mastikatte, are seen Chalukyan pillars, damaged Ganapathi sculpture and masti stones. Other shrines in the village include those of Hanumantha, Veerabhadra, Basavanna, Mailaralinga and Mayavva. On a field outside the village is a *prabhavali* of a jina image which is locally called as 'Kodagoosu'. Near the school building is a *makaratorana* with the Gajalakshmi motif. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani too are here.

**Kalledevaru** : Situated about 20 km. to the north-east of Byadgi, the taluk headquarters (Pop: 3,193), is made famous by the temple of Kalleshwara there. Within the precincts of this temple are three inscriptions belonging to A.D. 12-14th century. Their contents are difficult to comprehend owing to their damaged condition. The temple has two images; about 3.5 ft tall; one of Vishnu and the other of Bhairava. These attractive idols are of about the 13th century A.D. An idol of Veerabhadra here though of recent make, is very attractive. A stone set up in commemoration of *atma balidana* on one side is unique; and it shows the carvings of beheaded women standing in a row near the peeta holding their severed heads in the plates and a set of troops standing there, each holding a knife in one hand and a linga in the other. In the renovation of this temple, built in the Kalyana Chalukya period, the materials of the original structure have been utilised. This temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a



*navaranga* and a *sabha mantapa*. This temple has two *garbhagrihas*; one on the western side has a Shivalinga and the other on the southern side has a Veerabhadra image. The door-frame consists of *trishakalankaras* and the usual Gajalakshmi figure on the *lalata* is seen. Guardian deities stand on both sides of the *navaranga*. The shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Ramalinga, Udachavva, Dyamavva and Durga are also seen here. Inside the Udachavva shrine is an idol of Chamundi hunting down the Mahisha. There are two inscriptions at this place, one of which is of the Gutta ruler Vikramaditya; the other inscription near the Ramalinga shrine, shows a horse rider, presumed to be that of Kumara Rama. The village has a Mosque too. Two pattars families in the village are engaged in their traditional craft of making door-frames and sculpted figures.

**Kallihal:** Situated about five km. to the south-east of the taluk headquarters town of Haveri (Pop: 2,646), it has so far, yielded three inscriptions. In these inscriptions of A.D. 11<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> Century, the name of this place is mentioned as 'Ajjadi'. They belong to the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya and Yadava dynasties. An inscription of A.D. 1019 of Jayasimha II records a land grant made to the Sahadeveshwara temple at the instance of the headman of Ajjadi, Sahadevaiah and his brother Rachamalla by Jogabbe, the queen of Kundaraja who was ruling over Banavasi –12000 country. The chief architect of this temple named Aychoja received a grant of two mattaru of land on this occasion; and at the same time, four dancing girls were also made over to the temple by the donor. This temple is now known as Parvathi-Parameshwara temple. The other two inscriptions also record grants made to the same temple. The five hero-stones with epigraphs of the reign of Yadava Singhana II (A.D 1236) commemorate the death of Hariipa, Adiga, Lakkoja, Masana, and Sovabova of Karage while repulsing an attack made on Ajjadi by Pandyaadeva; and the sixth hero-stone was set up during A.D 1270 in memory of a shepherd named Holla who died fighting against a tiger.

The Parvathi-Parameshwara temple has undergone many alternations, and it is rather difficult to visualize its original plan. It was probably a *trikuta* structure to begin with; at present has four *garbhagrihas* with a common *sabhamantapa* in front. In the different *garbhagrihas* are Shivalinga and Nandi, Parvathi-Parameshwara, Mahishasuramardhini and Surya. The *garbhagriha* door-frame have three, four and five-branched decorations respectively with a Gajalakshmi motif on each *lalata*. The *sabhamantapa* has three types of pillars which are simple but interesting. The chief attraction of this temple are the two sculptural compositions found here. The first one is of Parvathi-Parameshwara, 4.5 ft tall, in *tribhanga* in which the standing Shiva in *abhayamudra* has placed his other hand upon Parvathi's shoulder who in turn is clasping him with her right hand; Ganapathi and Shanmukha are standing close by. The sculptor has eminently succeeded in representing all these details within a single composition. The second sculpture is that of Mahishamaradhini, four ft tall. Among the Veeragals, one depicting a tiger hunt is particularly attractive. The shrine of Basavanna, Hanumantha, Ishwara, and Dyamavva are built in recent years. In the Basavanna temple is an excellent image of Saraswathi upon a Swan seat in contemplative mood. This fully renovated temple has pillars in the Kalyana Chalukyan style.

**Kamadhenu :** Situated (Pop:1,431) 10 km. to the north-east of the taluk headquarters town of Kalghatgi, is also connected by a good road from Mishrikote. It is not known why this place referred to as 'Sasalu' in ancient inscriptions, came to be called as Kamadhenu; a mythical account furnished by the local people to explain the change does not seem to be satisfactory. All the three inscriptions reported from this place are within the precincts of the Kalleshwara temple which stands to the south of this village. An inscription (A.D. 1129) of the Kadamba ruler of Goa, which belongs to the reign of

Someshwara III (A.D 1127-1139) of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty, describes the beautiful surroundings and prosperity of Sasalu and records a land grant and gift of money by Mallasetty of Hulivara to the Swayambhu Sri Kalidevaswamy temple, where a Kapalika named Kalidevesha had his abode. Another inscription of 1171A.D, records a gift made to Kalideva by Kumara Mallaiah. Yet another inscription, of about the 13<sup>th</sup> Century A.D, mentions a feudatory named Madiga. The Swayambhu Kalidevaswamy temple of the inscriptions, built about the 11<sup>th</sup> Century A.D, is a Kalyana Chalukyan structure. This beautiful temple, now called as Kalleshwara has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, and a large open *sabhamantapa*. It is built upon a high plinth. Within the star shaped *garbhagriha*, is a Swayambhu linga, described as 'Swayambhu Kalideva' by the inscriptions. The *garbhagriha* door-frame with *trishakhas* decorations has a *jalandhra*; the door-frame of the *antarala* has an attractive *makaratorana* with carved figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara in between and of Uma-Maheshwara at the two ends. The door-frame is also furnished with a *jalandhra* embellished with lotus designs. One ankana of space is sought to be cut off from the large *sabhamantapa* to make provisions for the addition of a perforated screen and a door-frame with the object of providing separate space to locate the four niches in which are kept in order a four ft. image of Saptamatrika, and beautifully carved individual sculptures of Ganapathi, Mahishamardhini and Keshava. The *sabhamantapa* can be entered from three sides and *kakshasanas* are provided on the inner side all along its outer limit. The outer walls of the temple are furnished with pilasters and miniature models of *shikharas*; and the niches on the outer walls of the *garbhagriha* are surmounted with *shikharas* in the *dravidian* style. The wall on the outer side of the *kakshasanas* are decorated with different models of miniature *shikaras*. The renovated *shikara* of this temple grow slender towards the top in stages. Within the temple enclosure are sculptures of Saptamatrika and Kartikeya. An annual fair of Kalleshwara is held on the *Davanada Hunnime'* day. The place also has shrines of Bheemadevaru, Hanumantha, Galiyavva and Dyamavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are here.

**Kamdolli:** Situated to the south of Kundgol, Kamadalli is in the taluk of the same name (Pop: 67,789), antiquity of which on the basis of archeological remains, goes back to 6-7<sup>th</sup> century A.D., if not earlier. It is located at a distance of eight km. South of Kundgol. The important temples at this place are those of Rameshwara, Basavanna, Kalmeshwara and Siddalingeshwara. The centre of attraction, however, is the Rameshwara temple built on an elevated spot. This east-facing structure has been renovated carefully by the local people themselves. It has a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *sabhamantapa*, the last-mentioned being a later addition. The side door of the temple leads the visitor to its *navaranga* from where the *garbhagriha* can be reached. the star-shaped *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga, the door-jamb of which has *chaturshakha* decoration; the *antarala* is decorated with *makaratorana* containing carved figures of Trimurthi; beautifully sculpted figures of Saptamatrika, Keshava and Ganapathi enhance the attraction of the *navaranga*; and its ceiling is decorated with a beautiful lotus design. The *sabhamantapa* has 4.5 ft high image of Rama and Lakshmana. A *kadamba nagara shikhara* is built over the *garbhagriha*; the three *devakoshtas* on three sides within the *garbhagriha* are surrounded by *shikharas* in the *dravida* pattern. The outer wall of the *antarala* has decorative pilasters and miniature *shikharas*. The temple of Basavanna situated outside the village has a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a Swayambhulinga and its door frame has *trishakha* decoration but is otherwise simple. In the *ardhamantapa* sits a Nandi, glossy columns of the Iare of the Chalukyan model and are quite attractive. A beautifully sculpted figure of Vishnu is found here. The shrine of Siddalingeshwara is dilapidated but its big Shivalinga is as old as the Rashtrakuta period and its pedestal is rather fine. There are four hero-stones behind the Kalmeshwara temple, one of which dates back to the Rashtrakuta and another to the Chalukyan times. Here lies also

a figure of Gajalakshmi known locally on Toobina Lakshnavva. Other shrines of the place include those of Hanumantha, Dyavamma and Durga. There are four Mosques and a *dargah* of Raja Bagh Sawar whose *urus* is held in the Muslim month of Gyaravi.

**Kanaginahal:** Situated in Gadag taluk, at a distance of nine km. to the north east of the taluk headquarters, (Pop: 3,258). has a damaged inscription, a solitary reference to the Permadi of the Sinda family. On the basis of archaeological relics met with, in the village, its antiquity is traced back to the Rashtrakuta times. The place has a Basavanna temple of about the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D and the temples of Kalmeshwara and Narayana of the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The Basavanna temple, located outside the village, is in ruins, and, in the portion constituting the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala*, lies a broken pieces of door – frame and pillars of the Rashtrakuta period. The temple of Kalmeshwara near the entrance to the village, now fully renovated, has a few Kalyana Chalukyan Columns, a Shivalinga and a Nandi. Notable sculptures in this temple include those of a seated Dharanendra Yaksha holding a cord, trident, fruit and lotus, and that of a Naga couple. In the centre of the village is a temple of Narayana, built in about the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D in the Chalukyan style, consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, and a *navaranga*. In a corner of the *garbhagriha* is a miniature sculpture of Uma-Maheshwara, and its door-frame is adorned with *panchashakha* and the usual Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. The door frame of the *antarala* has plain *chaturshakha* decoration and a Gajalakshmi in its *lalata* as usual. The *navaranga* is supported by four columns and its ceiling is adorned with a beautifully carved lotus bud. In front of the Hanumantha shrine lies a broken image of Bhairava and another sculpture of either Revantha or Kumara Rama. There are besides, shrines of Hanumantha, Mailara, Sharana Basaveshwara, Veeranna, Bharamappa, Ganapathi, Dyavamma, Kenchamma and Durgavva at this place. Dharmara Mutt and Sharana Basaveshwara Mutt here are well known. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are of this place. Kanaginahal has the distinction of having established (1905) the first ever Co-operative society in the country.

**Kanakur :** Situated (Pop: 600) in Dharwad taluk, at a distance of 17 km. from the headquarters town and five km. from Amminbhavi, has an inscription lying behind the shrine of Kanakamma, this A.D. 1104 inscription of Kadamba Jayakeshi, ruler of Goa, mentions the grant of the village Kanakapura to Vamana Bhattopadhyaya. The renovated temple of Kanakamma has sculpted figures of a three feet tall Mahishamardhini, of two female deities holding in their hands a *khadga* and *kapala* each and the image of Bhairava in a gentle attitude has an attractive *prabhavali* with a *kirtimukha*. Another fully renovated temple is that of Ramalingeshwara which has a Shivalinga of the Chalukyan period in the *garbhagriha* and a Nandi outside. In the portico of the temple of Vithoba, at the centre of the village, is kept a four feet tall seated image of Ambika, a Jaina Yakshi with a *prabhavali* decorated with a mango creeper which is attractive and is mistaken for a wooden sculpture. A work probably of the 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D, it is seen holding a child in her left hand and a fruit in her right hand. The image has a *prabhavali* on which, a sculpted figure of a Tirthankara's, represented as being seated on a lotus. The shrine of Vithoba has idols of Vithoba and Rukmayi. Outside the village in a field stands a ruined temple of Kalmeshwara with a Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha*. Here is found a decorative band showing seven soldiers on horse back, similar to the one found at a place called Savikere in the Hangal taluk but in a mutilated condition. It is suggested that they represent the followers of Mailara designated as Elkoti. Here are shrines of Basavanna, Hanumantha, Kariamamma and Setagamma. A deity locally called, Golakavva representing the bust of a Chaturmukha Brahma placed on a *peetha* found in an open field is also worshipped here. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani are found at the place; an *urus* is held in the Muslim month of Gyaravi here.

**Kanavalli** : Situated (Pop: 5,246) at a distance of 15 km. to the east of the taluk headquarters town of Haveri. Altogether five inscriptions are reported from here in which the place is referred to as Kannavalli or Kamnavalli. They are being attributed to the period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, and the Desais of Guttal. The place in early times formed part of an administrative unit known as Belhuge-70. An inscription of A.D 1012 of the reign of Jayasimha II mentions that Dandanayaka Siriyagararasa was ruling over two hundred villages. A hero stone inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI (A.D 1120) describes the death of Edava Bamma, son of Eraka gowda, as a jolavali. A third inscription at the place furnishes the details of land grant and other gifts made to the earliest local deity Moolasthanasri Kalinathadeva by Chennagavunda of Kannavalli and Vikramaditya, the master of Guttal. At that time Banavasi-12,000 country was subject to the control of Veera Vikramaditya, a feudatory of Sovideva of the Kalachuri family. The same inscription makes mention of Dindeshwara temple also. An A.D 1716 inscription mentions the grant of land valued at six Varahas to Neelakantha Yogishwara of Kanavalli on the occasion of the car festival of Mailaralinga by Bahadur Hanumantha Gowda, the desai of Guttal. A Sannad grant of A.D 1868 substantiates the enjoyment of a piece of land free of rent by the Neelakantheshwara temple.

The Parameshwara, Kallinatha, Bhogeshwara, and Veerabhadra temples are important from historical point of view. The recently renovated *dwikuta* structure of Parameshwara near the village tank has in one of the *garbhagrihas* an image of Nataraja, but actually called as Parameshwara. From the style followed in the construction of the *ardhamantapa* and the *garbhagriha* it appears to belong to the Rashtrakuta period or of about A.D 10<sup>th</sup> century. The eight-armed Nataraja is about 4.5 feet in height; a distinctive feature noticeable here is that Parvathi stands next to Nataraja within the *garbhagriha*. In the second *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga of the Kalyana Chalukya period; a Nandi is found in the open.

To the left of the temple of Parameshwara is the Bhogeshwara temple, a Kalyana Chalukya construction, having a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* may be entered from both the eastern and the western side. The door jamb of this temple is plain but its outer wall is decorated with miniature *shikaras*. A Saptamatrika sculpture is seen outside and a broken image of Ganapathi inside the shrine. The temple named as that of the original local deity of Kallinatha (Durga shrine) is near the Hiremutt. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*; within the *garbhagriha* is placed a Shivalinga; a Nandi is placed in the *antarala*, the door frame of which is plain but for the usual Gajalakshmi motif in the centre of the *lalata*; and, of the five niches one houses a Gajalakshmi image and the other a four ft. high, eight armed Mahishamardhini idol striking a powerful posture. A Partially – damaged sculpted figure of Surya is also found at this temple.

The temple of Veerabhadra has undergone renovation work, but the four pillars of the *navaranga* are of the Kalyana Chalukya period. Near a platform known locally as Simhasana Katte is an image of a Jaina Tirthankara only the mukode of which remains. A recently discovered *nishidhi* stone attests of the presence of the followers of Jainism here in the past. The Neelakantheshwara shrine outside the village boundary is in fact the Gaddige of Neelakantheshwara Yogi to whom the desai or the chief of Guttal had made a land grant. The shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna and Dyavamma are recent structures. Kanavalli has two Mutts, namely, Hiremutt and the Charanti Mutt. A large Mosque, and a Church, built by the Basel mission in 1945, too are located at this place.

**Kanavi**: (Pop: 2,589) Situated in Gadag taluk, is at a distance of 13 km. from the taluk headquarters. Its name was probably derived from the fact of its being located in a valley noted for its natural beauty.

An inscription of A.D. 1105 embedded in the wall of Ishwara temple here refers to this village as 'Kaniya'. The Ishwara temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *open mukhamantapa* furnished with *kakshasanas*. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga and its door-frame has *panchashakha* decoration, with a Gajalakshmi on its *lalata*. The door-frame of the *antarala* has finely carved decoration. The *mukhamantapa* has two entrances, on the east and the north, made attractive by two finely polished Chalukyan columns supporting the *mukhamantapas*, from the roof of which are protruded *chhajjas* sloping on both sides in the front. The inscription above referred to, is embedded on the left wall of the *mukhamantapa*; and it details the land grant made in A.D. 1105 to the local deity by Ajja Gavunda of Kaniya. This *mukhamantapa* appears to have been an addition made at the time of its renovation. There is a *kadamba nagara shikhara* above the *garbhagriha*. At a little distance from here is a Mailaralinga temple, also built in the Chalukyan style. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and an open *mantapa* in the front. An inscription of A.D. 1142 in this temple records the gifts of Thotada Perjunga and Vaddaravula tax made to the local deity. Other temples in Kanavi include those of Hanumantha, Kalleshwara, Dyamavva, Durgavva, etc. Channaveera Kanavi, popularly known as a *nature* poet hails from this place.

**Kandali:** (Pop: 341), located at a distance of five km. to the south-west of Kalghatgi town in the taluk of the same name has two inscriptions of the Chalukyan period, lying in an old site near the village: An inscription of Goa Kadamba Chattadeva II of A.D. 1050, mentions the installation of an image of Banashankari (Badubbe) by Marayya; and another inscription of A.D. 1152 relates the death of Ahavamallaiah at the siege of Kiruvatti by the forces of Tailaya Samanta of Ajjigave. The place name 'Kiruvatti' mentioned in the inscription is identified with a place in the Yallapur taluk (Uttara Kannada District). At a distance of six km. from Kandali on a vacant site outside the village (Ramadevara gudi) are lying about a dozen hero-stones, big and small; and several of these are concerned with incidents of cattle theft, one with tiger-hunt, and three are sati stones. A few of these hero-stones show finely carved relief sculptures.

The temple of Kalmeshwara, also standing outside the village is an 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. monument. It originally consisted of a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* contains a Shivalinga, and broken images of Surya, Kartikeya, Bhairava, Mahishamardhini and Vishnu in Chalukyan style are scattered within the temple precincts. A ruined temple of Lakshmi lies to the left of the Kalmeshwara temple within whose precincts is found a beautifully sculpted Lakshmi, decorated with *makaratorana*, being sprinkled with water by two elephants. Its pedestal contains an epigraph saying that it was installed by Marayya. A relief sculpture on a stone slab showing He-buffalo demands our notice. The place also has a Vittala temple and a recently built Mosque.

**Kanive Sidgeri:** Situated (Pop: 1,230) about two km. from Ranibennur, it is in Hirekerur taluk, amidst a beautiful valley formed by a long chain of hills of the western ghats. A Yadava inscription (A.D. 1265) describes it as the chief town in the Noorumbada division of Rattihalli principality. The place is also described as Bhagavati ghatta in a 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. inscription and a temple standing at the foot of the hill is called as Jamadagni Rameshwara. On the hill side is a cave containing an idol of Mahishamardhini. Devotees come here to ascertain divine pleasure. Adjacent small shrines are those of Uppina Malavva and Bhairava. A *Suryapeetha*, said to have been of the Kalyana Chalukya period, is seen on a platform located outside. Nearby runs a small stream named Kumudvati. On the mound opposite is a tall wooden pillar for lighting a row of lamps. Upon ascending the hill, a little on the other side from the top is a temple in the Chalukyan style. In the rear cave of this temple is



a Shivalinga; and it has a *navaranga* and a large open *mantapa* in the front. The temple has undergone renovation on modern lines. The followers of the *nathapantha* possibly possessed this temple formerly attested by a relief sculpture of Matsyendranatha on a wall. The *navaranga*, supported by four Chalukyan columns, houses a Nandi. Images of Chandikeshwara and Parashurama are also kept here. A 12<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. inscription at this temple says that a grant made previously by Beeradeva of Kadamba family of Noorumbada was renewed by his descendant Chaunda who was serving as a 'Garuda' in the army of Pandyaadeva. The grant consisted of 12 mattaru of land, 12 house sites and one building. The grant was received on behalf of Jamadagni Rameshwara deity by Ramashakthi, the person incharge of the affairs of that temple. To the left of this temple is another cave where a seated image of Akkamahadevi, recently made, is seen. A broken Srinivasa image and a seated image of Saraswathi are found outside the cave. The walls of the enclosure contain finely drawn figures of Garuda, Anjaneya, Rama-Lakshmana, and a hunting scene. In the village of Sidgeri are shrines of Siddeshwara, Beerappa and Durgamma, besides the Siddharoodha Mutt. The place, with its charming natural surroundings, has the potential to be developed as a tourist destination.

**Kanneshwar:** Situated about 40 km. to the south-east of Hangal in the taluk of the same name, (Pop: 640), this place has so far yielded, three unpublished inscriptions of about A.D. 11<sup>th</sup> century. The name Kanneshwara reminds one of the Rashtrakuta ruler Kannara, but no further evidence to connect the place with him is available. Near the village school building lies in ruins, a 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Chalukyan temple of Ishwara with only the *garbhagriha* and *antarala* still intact. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga; its door-jamb is decorated with *chaturshakha design*. The door-jamb of the *antarala* is decorated with perforated *trishakha design* arched by *makaratorana* containing *Trimurthi* sculptures. The ruined portion of the *navaranga* has a Saptamatrika sculpture. The Kanneshwara temple probably built during the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. is a fine structure in the Chalukyan style. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, and a *navaranga*: in the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga with its door-jamb decorated with trishakha stripes and the Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*; the *antarala* has a beautiful *chandrashila* with the perforated door-jamb decorated with *makaratorana* having carved figures of deities like Brahma, Vishnu, Maheshwara, Ganapathi and Kartikeya; and, within the *devakoshtas* of the *navaranga* stand the images of Kartikeya and Ganapathi, each about three ft. in height, while on the right side is a beautiful sculpture of Saptamatrika furnished with a *prabhavali*. Further, the four central columns of the *navaranga*, with their attractive ornamental carvings; the ceiling of the *navaranga* is flat and is embellished with a lotus sculpture in the middle; and, its door-frame shows *Panchashakha* decorative stripes with the Gajalakshmi motif in its *lalata*. The outer wall of the temple is rather plain, and its *shikhara* has collapsed. A Nandi sits in front of the temple. To the left of the temple is what the local people call a lotus pond.

Remains of an old mud fort are visible. A big capital lying there is worshipped by the villagers as Kote Chowdavva (Guardian deity of the fort). Shrines of Hanumantha, Matangi and Mastavva are here. A four-faced seated image of Brahma called by the local people as 'Golakavva' is specially venerated during the Deepavali festival. Kanneshwara Rama, a dacoit of much notoriety during the pre-independence days, hailed from this place, as his name indicates.

**Karmadi:** (Pop: 1551) It is situated at a distance of 29 km. to the north-west of Ron, the taluk headquarters, and 12 km. from Hole Alur. Referred to as 'Kadirmidi', 'Karemedi' etc in early inscriptions, it was included in a smaller administrative division called 'Belvanike-12' of the Belvola-300 country. Three inscriptions are so far known: the most ancient, is of the reign of Amoghavarsha I of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

The inscription opposite the Kalmeshwara temple of about the 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D. refers to a land grant made to the temple of Ishanarashi Bhatara by the *mahajanas* of the Karemadi *agrahara*; another inscription opposite the Someshwara temple of A.D. 1059, refers to a gift of 152 *gadyanas* to the Babbaleshwara temple and a Choultry during the reign of Someshwara I of the Chalukyan dynasty by Gangeyajeeva. An inscription of A.D. 934 from the neighbouring Kaujageri village mentions a gift made to a Shiva temple at Karamadi by Ballajja-gowda of the former village. Karmadi, which was a celebrated *agrahara* and a centre of learning between 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. is dotted with historical remnants.

Outside the village in a field and in the backyard of a farmer, lie hero-stones. This circumstance is taken as suggesting that sometime in 9th Century A.D. a significant battle might have been fought there. The Kalmeshwara temple at the border of the village appears entirely rebuilt except for the *garbhagriha* housing a Shivalinga. The Someshwara temple in the village too is fully renovated; within its precincts, however, are to be found sculpted figures of Shivalinga, Nandi, Saptamatrika, assigned to Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyana period. In the centre of the village is a shrine of the village goddess Dyamavva opposite to which are Saptamatrika and Mahishamardhini sculptures. Opposite the shrine of Hanumantha too lie several broken sculpted images. It has the shrines of Basavanna, Ishwara, Beeredevuru, Bharamappa and Mariamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Karajgi:** A taluk headquarters upto 1905, Karajgi (Pop: 7,014) now in Haveri taluk is located about 12 km. from Haveri and is on the left bank of the river Varada. The place has so far yielded four inscriptions. At the back of the local Kannada school, embedded in the fort wall, is an inscription containing a *prashasti* (eulogy) of Kamadeva, a Kadamba feudatory of Jayasimha II of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty. Another inscription (A.D. 1637) mentions a gift made by the *Desai* of Karajgi to Channabasaveshwara temple at Kukanur. A herostone inscription opposite the Hanumantha temple commemorates the death at Haveri of Machaya Nayaka. The existence of a fort around the village in the past is attested to from the scattered ruins of the same. According to R.S. Panchamukhi the place referred to as '*Karanjapatra*' in a 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. copper plate record of Harihara is none other than Karajgi. The place is famous due to its Bharamappa shrine. An open shrine consisting of 14 corners within which are seen two rounded stones of different size is believed to be the Swayambhu Brahma and worshipped by the people with great veneration. An annual *jatra* is held on the occasion of *Kara hunnime* for three days at this place. In the rituals conducted at the time of the fair, 14 *Veeragararu* of the village take a leading part. The ryots enthusiastically bring their bullocks to be Yoked to the carts (two market carts and two ryots carts) that take part in a race. Other programmes include also dancing, assuming different disguises, etc. The celebration ends with an offering of eatables presented to the deity on the last day of the fair in the night accompanied by the recitation of suitable vedic verses by the priest, while the 14 *Veeragaras* with their eyes covered with a piece of black cloth, stand facing the 14 corners of the shrine and cheer loudly. At the entrance to this temple is kept a *gosasa* stone of the Rashtrakuta period brought from elsewhere. A Veerabhadra shrine nearby is said to have been constructed by Mailareppa, son of Mallappa Bennur in the year 1896. Other shrines in the village are Hanumantha, Veerabhadra, Basavanna, Venkataramana, Durgavva, Dyamavva, and Holemurugavva. Near a ruined Mutt outside the village stands an ordinary shrine of Mauneshwara.

**Katnur:** Situated ten km. to the south of Hubli, its taluk head quarters, is (Pop: 1,191) referred to in ancient inscriptions as 'Kattanuru'. Four inscriptions are so far known, of which a 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Veeragal inscription, lying in a field, commemorates the death of Kattali Thanaga in a clash brought about by cattle-theft. One particularly noticeable fact is the carving of the figures of a few



*buffaloes* on the lower band of this hero-stone. Opposite to the Kalmeshwara temple is an inscription of A.D. 1242 of Tribhuvanamalla, the Kadamba ruler of Goa, which records a land grant made to Kalmeshwara, the local deity (Moolasthanadevaru), by Indraiah Sahani. In front of this temple is a temple, of Ninta Basavanna, whose Nandi pillar has an inscription of Ramachandra of the Yadava dynasty; and it gives details of a gift made to god Kapila Sidda Mallikarjuna of Sonnalige. The temple of Kalleshwara outside the village boundary, built during the Kalyana Chalukyan period, has now been fully renovated without damaging the basic features of the original structure. Situated upon a high mound this east-facing temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* that can be entered into from three sides. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga, and its door-frame has *dwishakha* decoration with an image of Ganapathi on the *lalata*; the door-frame of the *antarala*, also with *dwishakha* decoration, has a figure of Lakshmi in the centre, over which is a miniature *panchashikhara*, and *Jalandhra* (perforated window) on both sides. The ceilings of the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* are adorned with simple lotus flower designs. A new *shikhara* surmounts the *garbhagriha* now. The *navaranga*, supported by four pillars, also has its ceiling adorned with a lotus flower design; The hall is provided with *kakshasanas*. Within the precincts of this temple are found herostone, *Veeramastikallu*, and four-faced Brahma's bust (*chaturmukha Brahmashira*). One can see an inscription belonging to Yadava Ramachandra mentioning the fact of construction of a temple for the Nandi stambha as well as donations made to Kapila Siddha Mallikarjuna deity. Even this inscription is in a decaying state. There are also shrines of Mailara, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Durgavva at Katnur; besides, a Jumma Masjid and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani are also here.

**Kaujageri:** (Pop: 2,502) Situated in Ron taluk, at a distance of 20 km. to the west of the taluk headquarters town, on the Ron-Nargund Road, it is at a distance of 2.5 km. to the north of Belavanike. According to an inscription (A.D. 912) of the Rashtrakuta period found here, Kaujageri formerly was included in the Belavanike-12, which had formed part of the Belvola-300 country. It is referred to in early inscriptions as 'Kovujagere', 'Kavujagere' or 'Kavajageri'. Four inscriptions have so far come to light from this place: one is a *gosasa* stone that tells about Belvanike-12 and about the gift of a thousand cows; another, of A.D. 934 of the reign of Govinda IV, the Rashtrakuta emperor, gives information about Ballajja, a gowda of Kaujageri, who erected hero-stones for two of his deceased sons and a dandanayaka besides a cave-stone (Gavi Kallu) for himself, and also built at Kaujageri, the temples of Batari, Vinayaka, Keshava, Aditya and Matavarmadeva and made gifts to the temples in the neighbouring villages of Belvanike, Yavagallu, Padangali (Hadagali), Paldela (Hadali), and Asupatti (Asuti). This inscription is particularly interesting on account of its four bands of sculpted figures. The self-immolation (Atmabali kallu) stone opposite the Siddhalingeshwara temple with its unique carving of Pyre swing (The swing which is on fire) commemorates the self sacrifice of a soldier. This inscription is believed to be of A.D. 12<sup>th</sup> century. None of the temples mentioned in the inscriptions however have survived to this day; but, within the precincts of the Hanumantha temple are broken idols of Bhatari, Benaka, Keshava, Aditya and Saptamatrikas – all of the Rashtrakuta period. The sculpture known as Bhatari looks rather terrible and depicts the four-armed Durga seated upon a *lalitasana* which has carvings of an owl, a jackal, and a corpse. Hero-stones of the Rashtrakuta period are to be seen within the precincts of the same temple. Among the sculpted figures notable are those of Udachadevi having Iguana lizard (Uda) on her lap, Gajalakshmi, locally known as 'Banantikallu', and a seated four-faced Brahma. The old Siddhalingeshwara temple with Shivalinga and Nandi, Ishwara temple and Holleshwara temple are all in ruined condition. The place also has temples of Basavanna, Shankaralinga, Hanumantha,

Dyamavva and Kariamamma. The annual *jatra* of Hanumantha is held during the month of December. It also has a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Kelavarkop** : Located at a distance of 38 km. from Hangal, in the taluk of the same name, (Pop: 1,500) it is called as Kelavuru in inscription. It has many historical relics. The place has temples of Kalleshwara (near the village bus stand), Ramalingeshwara, Male Mallappa (on a mound), Bharama, Mailaralinga, Hanumantha, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Durgavva and Matangi. The temple of Ramalingeshwara is a small structure in the Chalukyan style. Nearby is a Veeragal and a Mastikal. Outside the village on the tank bund stands an Ishwara temple which consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* has *Panchashakha* decoration and on the *lalata* is a Gajalakshmi motif. The interior wall of the *garbhagriha* is built of bricks. The *navaranga* has pillars in the Rashtrakuta style. Idols of Bhairava, Keshava, Surya, Uma-Maheshwara, Mahishamardhini and a small female (broken) image are placed in the *navaranga* where an inscription is also kept. The temple of Kalleshwara has collapsed and only a carved door-frame and an idol of Mahishamardhini still remain. Near the shrine of Veerabhadreshwara is a *mahasati* stone of about the 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D. which records the self-immolation of Bommakavva, wife of Bommadeva of Kalavuru. An inscription of the time of Vikramaditya VI, near the Ishwara temple, is obscure but reveals the name of Pannamarasa who was ruling over Banavasi. Upon a mound in the neighbourhood is a shrine of Mailaralinga where an annual *jatra* or fair is held during Bharata hunnime.

**Kengond** : Located at a distance of 14 km. from the taluk headquarter town of Byadgi, (Pop: 1,001) it was once a fortified place. Though no relics are now found, this ancient place witnessed many conflicts in the past. The chief attraction here is the temple of Kalleshwara, built in the Chalukyan style. The temple mentioned in the inscriptions as that of the original local deity of Mallikarjuna is identified with this structure. It is a *trikutachala* structure with three *garbhagrihas*, an *antarala* and a common *navaranga* in the centre. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga installed on a Chalukyan *panipeetha* (pedestal). On the *lalata* of its ornate door-frame is a usual Gajalakshmi motif; the same motif is found repeated on the *lalata* of the *antarala* door-frame too. The four pillars in the *navaranga* show the characteristic features of traditional Kalyana Chalukyan style. In the two niches of the *navaranga* are kept broken images of Vishnu and Surya.

An inscription of A.D. 1179 lying outside the temple gives particulars of a land grant, made during the reign of Joyideva of Gutta to Moolasthanana Mallikarjuna deity by Dasagavunda, a petty chieftain, and his son Hariyama Gavunda. A nearby Veeragal of A.D. 1259 commemorates the death of Ketoja during an attack on Hongali by a chief named Joyideva when Kannara of the Yadava dynasty was the reigning monarch. Among the other shrines of Kengond are included those of Basavanna, Hanumantha, Basappa, Durgamma, Dyamavva, Chowdavva, Udchavva, Dandina Durgavva, and Mayavva. The *jatra* of Durgavva is held for nine days during *Banada hunnime*.

**Kiresur**: (Pop: 3,287) Situated at a distance of 20 km. north west of Hubli and just a kilometer from Hebbasur is Kiresur village. An inscription of A.D. 1623 says that Lingana gowda, son of Sankana Gowda, made the temple door of the place. The *gosasa* stones found in the precincts of the Kalmeshwara temple near the local tank bears testimony to the antiquity of Kiresuru which is traced to the Rashtrakuta period. There are seven *gosasa* stones of about the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. lying within the precincts of the Kalmeshwara temple which are known to the locals as Boragals. These, somewhat thin and plain slabs are about five ft. high and sunk to half its height in the ground. An attractive sculpture of Badubbe, 4.5ft. high, is found on the way to the village tank on the left side. The two finely carved

elephants, with their upraised trunks, are pouring water over Lakshmi, who is represented as being seated holding a lotus flower in each hand. At the lower end, amidst the musicians two *kumbhas* are carved one upon the other in a mantapa. This fine piece of art of about the 10<sup>th</sup> century is said to have been found in the Bennehalla. Opposite the Siddheshwara temple is an image of Parshwanatha Tirthankara in Padmasana upon whose Simhaseetha a two lined epigraph of about the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. is found. It gives information about the installation of the idol. Even this image is said to have been obtained from Bennehalla.

Besides the above, there are temples of Basavanna, Rameshwara, Bayala Basappa, Hanumantha, Mailara, Chandikeshwara, Tayamma, Dyamavva and Koramma at Kiresuru. In the shrine of Mailara in the Harijana lane, is a beautiful composition in stone probably dates back to 13<sup>th</sup> century showing Mailara-Malachi with their respective vehicles, that is, horse and Iguana lizard (Uda), along with Ganapathi and Kartikeya. At the village border is the recently built Prabhudeva Mutt which is large and contains a *kalyanamantapa* or marriage hall. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani too are here.

**Kittur:** Kitturu (Pop: 1,922), in the Haveri Taluk, is on the bank of the river Varada. It is located at a distance of 32 km. to the north-east of Haveri town. The antiquity of this place goes back to Rashtrakuta times. Of the two Rashtrakuta inscriptions here, one is a Veeragal (A.D. 971) from which, it is learnt that two sons of Ereyamma of Kunnura namely, Nagiyana and Varevita died fighting in a conflict near the village. It thus appears that the place was known as Kunnuru to begin with. An A.D. 1287 inscription records a land grant made by the seniormost leader of Hichage (modern Ichhangli) country to Sri Kalinatha, Jakkeshwara, the earliest local deity, and Bhairava – all of Kitturu. During the three hundred years intervening, the name Kunnuru had changed into Kitturu. From another inscription of the 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D. it may be presumed that, Kitturu was a *Maha agrahara*.

Among its temples, Sangameshwara and the dilapidated Jagannatha are identified respectively with Jakkeshwara and Kalinatha of the inscriptions. Outside the village boundary, upon the bank of the Varada river, stands the east-facing original brick-structure of Sangameshwara. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukha mantapa*. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga and its door-frame is decorated with *Panchashakha* and an attractive motif of Gajalakshmi appears on the *lalata*. The *antarala* is adorned by an attractive *makaratorana*. pillars of different type support the roof of the *navaranga*; and, its ceiling has a simple lotus design at the centre.

The *navaranga* and *ardhamantapa* appear to be additions made during the Kalyana Chalukya period. The Shaiva *dwarapalas* on the front side of the temple, found in the river, however, are of the Rashtrakuta period. Among the damaged Ganapathi, Bhairava and the two sculptures of Surya here; one of the latter, made of *chandrashila* is rather charming. Of the three hero-stones, one depicting a tiger-hunt is interesting. The Jagannatha temple, situated upon a mound in the centre of the village, is fully ruined. Here stand a Shivalinga, Ganapathi and some Chalukyan pillars. On a peepal tree platform (Aralikatte) in the village are sculptures of a seated four-faced Brahma, Gajalakshmi, (strangely enough called as Bananti Kallu) and an Yantra (*tantri*) stone.

**Kodikop:** Situated at a distance of 15 km. to the south-east of the taluk headquarters town of Ron, forms a hamlet of Naregal, it lies to the west of that place at a distance of just one kilometre on the road to Abbigeri. Called by the name of 'Kirunareyangal' in early epigraphs, it was included in an administrative unit known as Kisukadu-70. So far, three inscriptions are known from this place— all from the Kalyana Chalukya period. An inscription of Vikramaditya VI (A.D. 1121) gives details of

grant of 12 mattaru of land to Lord Molleshwara of Kirunareyangal by dandanayaka Acharasa; and, another inscription of A.D. 1144 furnishes details of various grants made to the Moolasthan Brahmeshwara temple by corporate bodies representing Ugura-300, Eleyabhojanga-504, and Tambuliga Sasirvar; yet another inscription, of the reign of Someshwara IV, makes reference to Sindas of Yelburgi, but the details are effaced. The Moola Brahmeshwara (Mallikarjuna) temple, where the three above-mentioned epigraphs are located, is built upon an elevated spot in the middle of the village. It consists of a *garbhagriha* surmounted by a *kadamba-nagara shikhara*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga, and the Nandi is placed in the *antarala* which has a door-frame with '*dwishakha*' decoration and *jalandhras* of the six niches in the *navaranga* only one of which contains an image of Bhairava, in a seated posture. The entrance to the *navaranga* has a door-frame with interesting '*Panchashakha*' decoration and a Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. The open-*mukhamantapa* has *kakshasanas* all round. The pillars of this temple are of the Chalukyan pattern. The exterior walls are plain and surmounted by kadamba nagara *shikhara*. In recent years an enclosure has been raised around this temple. The inscription of 1144 A.D. credits Molleya Brahmaiah with the construction of this temple.

Outside the village, in a field is the temple of Chandrashali, which consists of a *garbhagriha* with a Shivalinga and an *ardhamantapa*. This temple, said to be the same as the Molledeva temple of the inscriptions, has an attractive *panchashakha* doorframe decorated with the Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. Two small circular pillars are seen supporting a beautiful *makaratorana*, in the centre of which tiny figures of Brahma, Nataraja and Vishnu have been carved. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is dilapidated and so are the exterior surface of the walls; however, the carved miniature columns found on the surface of the exterior wall of the left portion of the temple gives an indication that originally the exterior walls were all decorated with sculpted figures. Behind the *garbhagriha*, a Surya sculpture is found. The place has shrines of Basavanna, Hanumantha and Dyamavva, etc., besides the Gaddigemutt of Huchheerappajja which is located just outside the village.

**Koliwad** : Situated to the east of the taluk headquarters of Hubli, is at a distance of 29 km., on the Hubli – Gadag road. It is somewhat in the interior (Pop: 4, 323). Six epigraphs are so far known from here. The most ancient of these is an inscription of Khottiga, a Rashtrakuta ruler of the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It makes a reference to his Ganga ruler who was known as Satyavakhya Konganivarma. Another, of 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D lying, in the enclosure of the Kalmeshwara temple, informs that Koliwada was an *agrahara* with 200 *mahajanas*. The Tarabhagavati pedestal, with its epigraph in the Nagari script containing a hymn in praise of that deity, which was formerly within the precincts of the Kalmeshwara temple, is now preserved in the Karnataka Research Institute of Dharwad. It is presumed that like Dambal, Koliwad too was a Buddhist centre. A pillar inscription of A.D 1563, in front of the Narayana temple, gives details of a gift of a female dancer named Sooriya Maniki, daughter of Tirumala Bova, by Soorappa for service in the Madhava – Janardana temple. The temple of Narayana, situated in the centre of the village at an elevated spot, consists of a *garbhagriha* and a *antarala* at present. An image of Narayana seated upon Garuda, which is placed over a Lion seat (*simhapeeta*), is found in the *garbhagriha*. Both the temple doors have *trishakha* decoration with a lotus figure on the *lalata*. Other shrines at the place include those of Kalmeshwara, Shankaralinga, Basavanna, Mailara, Hanumantha, Pete Basavanna, Veerappa, Dyamavva and Durgavva. Within the enclosure of the Kalmeshwara temple is a stone slab with three parts, the lower strip shows five auspicious signs, the middle strip shows a hero fighting and the upper strip has a fine figure of the hero in *lalithasana* posture. Broken idols

of Surya and Ganapathi are also found here. There are two Mutts in the village – Horagina Mutt and Sharanabasappa Mutt. A Mosque too is located here.

**Kolur** : (Pop:2, 649) Situated in Haveri taluk is located at a distance of 16 km. to the north of Haveri. It is built on the bank of the Varada river and its neighbouring villages are Karjagi and Devagiri. During the 9-10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. the place was included in Basavuru-140. Two inscriptions are found here : One of A.D 1045, of Kalliammarasa says that during the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya emperor Someshwara I, when Kalliammarasa was administering Basavuru-140, he along with the King's preceptor Raja Gurudeva jointly made a land-grant to the Kalideveshwara temple at Kolur; and, another inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, gives information on the taxes exempted to the Grameshwara temple; an A.D 1085 inscription refers to a land grant made by Kalliammarasa, when he was administering Basavooru. A hero-stone inscription records a gift made by Tribhuvanasingi and the Gowda or headman of the village to Beerabova who died in defence of the village. An inscription of Yadava Singhana's period records a land grant made to the Kshetrapala of Koluru by the 1000 men of Devamgeri. The same epigraph, while referring to the 12 villages belonging to lord Indreshwara of Bankapur makes a passing reference to Acharya Rajagurudeva. The legend which relates the innocent devotion of a young child to Shiva, who was so much pleased as to grant it salvation immediately, is believed to have occurred at the local temple of Basavanna. This legend popularly known as 'Kolura Kodagusu' has made the place famous. This temple, standing upon an elevated spot, has a *navaranga* and two small *garbhagrihas*. In one of the *garbhagrihas*, a Shivalinga is placed while in the other an idol of Ishwara, and east-facing idols of Keshava, Vishnu, Veerabhadra and Parvathi-Parameshwara stand in a row; and to their left is an idol of Surya. All these images are of about 4.5 ft. high and are attractive. On the *prabhavali* of the four – armed Vishnu image, the *dasavatara* legend is carved in relief. The Parvathi-Parameshwara sculpture in amorous posture, with Ganapati, Shanmukha and *dikpalas* standing around, is an extremely fine composition. The image of Surya in the *samabhangi* too is noteworthy. The temple, on the whole, betrays the Characters of a *trikutachala* structure. Outside the village is a dilapidated temple of Dolleshwara, a Chalukyan structure with a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala* still intact. In its precincts are a few hero-stones. The temples of Basavanna, Mailaralinga, Ganapathi, Hullappa and Dyamavva are here, the last, named containing a wooden image of the goddess in her terrible form. In the month of May, a *Jatra* or annual fair of Hullappa is held. There is a Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani at this place, where *urus* is held occasionally. On the road to Devagiri in a Muslim burial ground, stands a beautiful Adilshahi structure with elegant arches, and attractive minarets; a five lined epigraph is found inside. Likewise on the bank of the river also an artistically built Mosque is located

**Konnur**: (Pop: 7, 957) Situated on the bank of the river Malaprabha, at a distance of 18 km. to the north east of Nargund, the taluk headquarters of the same name, on the road to Bagalkot. This village has yielded burials of the Megalithic Culture, taking back its antiquity to the remotest times. Called by the name of 'Kolanuru' in early inscriptions, it was designated as Kolanuru – 30, being the headquarters of a group of 30 villages, and was included in a larger administrative entity called Belvola –300. Three inscriptions have been brought to light from this place: an inscription of A.D 860, gives information concerning the grant of a village to a Basadi at Kolanuru by the Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha I. Another inscription of the reign of Someshwara II makes reference to his feudatories; and, yet another inscription, standing close to the Hale Mutt, of emperor Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara (A.D 1547), throws light on the gift of tax made in favour of barber Timmoja and others. The temple of Parameshwara in the centre of the village has made Konnuru famous. This east facing temple,



consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala* and a *navaranga*, is the earliest example in Karnataka, of a temple with star shaped ground plan was originally a Jaina Basadi of Parshwanatha Tirthankara, built by Bankeya, the famous general of Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha. In a niche on the *shikhara* surmounting the *garbhagriha*, an idol of a Jaina Tirthankara is seen; and upon the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha*'s door – frame, which has the *Panchashakha* decoration, carved figure of a Tirthankara seated on a lotus and a mukkode are visible. The *garbhagriha* now dilapidated, houses a Shivalinga on a *simhapeetha*. The interior of the *garbhagriha* is square shaped but – its exterior is star-shaped with several angles. A Nandi is placed in the *ardhamantapa* and, as the four Chalukyan Columns were found inadequate to support the weight of the roof, eight pillars have been inserted at a later date. The exterior wall of the temple is plain and red sand stone is used in its construction. Broken images are found scattered in the precincts of this temple. There are at Konnur temples of Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Ramalinga, Beerappa, Rameshwara, Shivalingeshwara, Bankedevuru, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Durgavva. The Ramalinga temple built upon the bank of the river is in an attractive spot for picnic. The Mutts here include those of Phalahareswara, Mauneshwara, Chickmutt, Kalmutt, Viraktamutt and Hiremutt. Three Mosques and a *dargah* too are here.

**Korlahalli:** Located on the left bank of the river Tungabhadra, at a distance of 10 km. from Mundargi in the taluk of the same name is Korlahalli (Pop: 2,694). Formerly, it was comprised in an administrative unit called Masavadi-140. It is a holy place for the adherents of the Madhwa sect. Here stands a stone bridge across the river Tungabhadra believed to have been constructed by the Vijayanagar rulers. An inscription of the reign of Chalukya Someshwara I, of A.D 1050, furnishes information about a land grant made by Akkadevi who was ruling over Kisukadu-70, Bagadage-70, Toragale and Masavadi-140. The temple of Kalleshwara, built on the bank of the Tungabhadra river is a Chalukyan structure consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The door – frames of this temple have 2-3-5 branched decorations. Nearby this temple is the Satyaveeratirtha Mutt, The Saint Satyaveeratirtha was a very important saint in the tradition of the Uttaradi Mutt pontiff who had composed his own commentaries on several treatises. Among these may be mentioned a work on the philosophy of Dwaita named *Thapthachakrabhushana*. In the Mutt is located the *brindavanam* of Satyaveeratirtha whose worship (Aradhana) is performed for three days beginning from the 10<sup>th</sup> day of ascending moon in the month of Karthika. The place has shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna and Gramadevata, besides a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Kotumachgi:** (Pop: 6,310) Situated in Gadag taluk, is located at a distance of 22 km. to the north east of Gadag on the Gadag-Ron road. Referred to as 'Umachagi' even in the inscriptions of the 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D., the prefix 'Kote' added later on seems to have resulted in the place being called as 'Kotumachagi'. The term Umachagi itself appears to have been derived from Unchangai or Umachagai. The term Unchagi actually means 'elevated spot' and this village is situated on an elevated spot only. In ancient times it was included in 'Nareyangal-12, and was an *agrahara* with 104 scholarly Brahmins or *mahajanans* who had made it a centre of education. So far, six inscriptions are known from here; an inscription of A.D 1012 of Vikramaditya V, lying near the Kalmeshwara temple, deals with the grant of 'Umachagi' village to Maunara Sridharabhatta by dandanayaka Keshavayya; an A.D. 1099 inscription standing in front of the Someshwara temple, records a gift made by the great feudatory named Anatapalarasa to the god Swayambhu Someshwara; yet another inscription (A.D 1142) records the gift of the excise collection of that place to the Swayambhu Someshwara by Dandanayaka Kesirajayya, and incidentally it refers to *moovattokkalu* being present along with the *mahajanans* on that occasion . A 16<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. inscription in the Devanagari script, found in front of the Basadi here, tells about

the renaming of Umachagi as 'Sadashivaraya Samudra', named after Sadashivaraya, the emperor of Vijayanagara. The Someshwara temple outside the village is identified as the Swayambhu Someshwara temple of the inscriptions. It is, in fact, a temple built about the 11<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. in the Chalukyan style. The local people believe that this temple was renovated during the reign of the Bijapur Sultans. This belief seems corroborated by the pillars of the *navaranga* which have arches. This temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a open *sabhamantapa*, the last-named being a subsequent addition. The temple is enclosed by a high wall. The entrance gate of the enclosure is made of black marble and the carved figure of Uma-Maheshwara in the *lalata* is fascinating. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and a Nandi faces it from the *navaranga*. A lotus sculpture decorates the ceiling of the *navaranga*. An unique but incomplete image of Veerabhadra stands within the temple precincts. A recent sculpture of Kartikeya fighting against the demon is also found here. The exterior wall is decorated with miniature *shikharas* and columns and there is a *dravida shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*, which exhibit sculpted relief of gods and goddesses such as Shiva, Bhairava, Nataraja Saraswathi etc.,. A large tank opposite the temple, however, is filled with silt and decaying.

There is a dilapidated Jaina Basadi in the village which has an idol of a Tirthankara of the Kalyana Chalukya period. The place has temples of Kalmeshwara, Basavanna, Ishwara, Hanumantha, Veerabhadra, Beeredevuru Durgamma, Kariamamma and Gramadevata. There are two Mosques and outside the village near the Someshwara temple is a *dargah*.

**Kudal:** Situated at a distance of 29 km. to the north-east of the taluk head-quarters town of Hangal, it (Pop:1,532) is so named owing to the circumstance of its being at the confluence of the Varada and the Dharma rivers. The Gurunanjeshwara Mutt at this place is well-known. Opposite the Gurunanjeshwara Mutt, on the river bank stands the Sangameshwara temple. This east facing temple consists of a *garbhagriha* and a large open *mukha mantapa*. There is a Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* and a Nandi in the *mukhamantapa* which is supported by 16 pillars of the Kalyana Chalukyan period. The principal gateway has multi-branched carved decorations. Nearby this structure traces of an earlier temple are seen. A 12<sup>th</sup> century hero stone lying near the temple refers to the death of a hero during a siege of the fort. A shrine of Neelamma stands near the Gurunanjeshwara Mutt. Within the precincts of the Mutt is an image of four-faced Brahma in sitting posture. *Kudal* is known for its scenic and serene natural surroundings. **Vardi:** Situated at a distance of 26 km. to the north-east of the taluk head-quarters town of Hangal, (Pop: 2,417) is presumed to be as old as the Rashtrakuta period on the basis of four *meti* (*gosasa*) stones lying in front of the Honnamma temple. An inscription of A.D 1190 refers to a land grant made to Lord Narayana. This circumstance connects it rather closely with the history of the neighbouring town of Naregal. The temple of Kalmeshwara, undergoing renovation at the hands of the local people, appear to have been a Chalukyan structure, houses a Shivalinga and a Nandi of 11<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> Century in it. An ancient Ishwara temple stands on a field outside the village, which consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* containing 16 pillars of the Kalyana Chalukya period. The *garbhagriha* door-frame is ornamented and shows the usual Gajalakshmi motif on its *lalata*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga and a Nandi in the *antarala*. The *navaranga* has a fully open front and its ceiling has a plain lotus. The *shikhara* has collapsed and covered with ruins. The temple of Honnamma at the centre of the village, has an image of the Goddess seated on a lotus. The *meti* stones of the Rashtrakuta period referred to above, are in the precincts of this Honnamma temple. During the annual fair or *Jatra* held during *Banada Hunnime* a bronze processional deity is carried in great pomp. There is a Mosque and a *dargah* at Vardi, and an *urus* is held during Rajab. The historic town of Naregal is located at a distance of just two km. from here.



**Kulenur** : Situated to the south-west of the taluk head quarters town of Haveri, located at a distance of 14 km., (Pop:1906) it is referred to as 'Kuluvaranuru' in early records. Formerly, it was included in Basavooru-140. Three inscriptions have so far been reported from here. Of these a land grant made in A.D. 1028 by Kundaladevi, the queen of Kuntaraja, who was ruling over Banavasi – 12,000 country is mentioned in an inscription. An A.D. 14-15<sup>th</sup> century record says that Banada Bovati, wife of Kasebova, a boatman of the Kuluvaranuru set up the Rammayya devara stone. A bas-relief of Kumara Ramanatha depicted on its upper frieze is significant. The temple mentioned in this record is identified with the existing Ishwara temple. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. Opposite to the *garbhagriha* is a *nandi mantapa* which has a *Jalandhra*. The temple can be entered from a door situated to the south of the *navaranga*. The plain door frame of the *garbhagriha*, a brick structure, is decorated with *trishakha* decoration and a Gajalakshmi figure on the *lalata*. A lotus is depicted in the circular ceiling of the *antarala*. In the *navaranga* may be seen charming images of Saptamatikas, Naga couple, Uma – Maheshwara and Rati-Manmatha. The door - jamb of the *navaranga* has *panchashakha* decorations and on the *lalata* a carved Gajalakshmi figure. Upon it this door-frame are three miniature *mantapas* in relief containing figures of Ganapathi, Shivalinga and Lakshmi respectively; The Mailara-Malachi sculpture here is charming. To the east of the temple is a *kiranastambha*, a symbolic representation of the Sun. The *shikhara* of this temple is dilapidated. The Bayalu Basaveshwara shrine may be seen near the Sangur sugar factory. The *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* of this shrine is said to be Kalyana Chalukya in origin and the remaining parts added later on. Its door jambs have the *trishakha* decoration and the Gajalakshmi motif. A *Swayambu* Basavanna is in the *garbhagriha*. The ceiling of the *ardhamantapa* is adorned with a figure of Nataraja wearing elephant skin and accompanied by *ashtadikpalas*. Other shrines of the place are of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Mailara and Durga .

**Kummur**: Situated Sixteen kilometres from Byadgi, the taluk headquarters town (Pop:1,320) it is referred to in an inscription of A.D. 1195 as 'Kummuru'. The Village has the temple of Ramalingeshwara built during the period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. It consists of two *garbhagrihas*, a *navaranga* and an *ardhamantapa*. The door-frame of the first *garbhagriha* is decorated in the Chalukyan style and a tall Shivalinga is kept upon a *panipeetha*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in the *kadamba nagara style*. The open *ardhamantapa* is adorned with attractive *makaratorana* and *jaalandhras*. Four Polygonal Chalukyan pillars support the centre of the *navaranga*. The second *garbhagriha* is empty. The sculpture of Saptamatikas and another Shivalinga here are in Chalukyan style. This large temple has undergone renovation at some later date. The outer walls are plain but for the carved miniature *shikharas* here and there. The inscription in the temple, is unclear. Upon the village tank bund is a Maruthi shrine, a hero-stone and some ruins of an old structure. To its right are remains of a ruined Basavanna shrine. Behind the Ramalinga temple is an inscription of Chalukyan king Someshwara-IV (A.D. 1195). It records the grant of Kummuru village, to Mahapasayita Baga-Gavunda by Mahamandaleshwara Jagadala Chattama Devarasa after receiving 200 Gadyanas from him. Yet another inscription engraved on a hero-stone, lying opposite the shrine of Hanumantha, refers to an attack made upon Bachayanayaka by Mallarasa odeva of Chandragutti is otherwise obscure. Upon a mound near the village is a simple shrine of Chennakeshava. Other shrines of the place are Mailaralinga, Kalmeshwara (a old structure, now renovated), Veerabhadra, Dyamavva, Durgamma, Matangamma, Udasalamma and Choudamma.

**Kunchur**: (Pop: 1,957) Situated in Hirekerur taluk, is at a distance of 16km. from the headquarters town. This nearly seven or eight hundred year old place has a *trikuta* Veerabhadra temple in the later Chalukyan style. The main *garbhagriha* has an *antarala* which houses a Shivalinga. Whereas in the

other *garbhagrihas* are installed images of Veerabhadra and a Shivalinga respectively. The image of Veerabhadra has four hands and betrays characteristics of 15<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. In the centre of the *navaranga* are four pillars in the Chalukyan style; a twin- sculpture of Saptamatrika and a seated image of Bhairava are also found in it, the latter shows Rashtrakuta characteristics. Outside the temple are two Tirthankara images, one of which is that of a Parshwanatha, about one metre high. Two epigraphs in 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. characters are found upon the pedestals of these idols, one of which tells that it was set up by Bommaiah, son of Jogisetty; otherwise, they are obscure. In the Barmadeva shrine, which is a simple structure, is another inscription in modern script but some what unclear, records a land grant made to the Hanumantha shrine.

There are two Hero-stones by the side of Veerabhadra temple; one of these, of A.D 1193, is vividly descriptive of a fiercely contested conflict against a Gounda, who had attacked Kunchuru. The conflict is depicted in several stages; and the dead hero, Chikkasetty is surrounded by Apsaras, Musicians and others. Annual *Jatra* of Hanumantha is held at Kunchur, on the full Moon day in the month of *Chaitra* (March-April).

**Kundgol** : The taluk headquarters town (Pop:14,709), it is situated at a distance of 26 km. south east of Dharwad and is nearer to Hubli. The place called variously as 'Kundgola' 'Kundagol' and 'Kundagalla', in early records is believed to have been an *agrahara* with a thousand *mahajanas*, a grant made by Lord Rama himself as the legend of the place, makes us believe. Formerly, it was included in Belvola –300. So far ten inscriptions are noticed which refer to the donative grants made to gods and goddesses like Balachandreshwara, Swayambhudeva, Durga, Jina and Hanumantha. An inscription of A.D. 1044 mentions a grant made by the *mahajanas* to Balachandreshwara temple. Another (A.D. 1100) record tells about a gift to Kalloja, son of Barmoja who was the chief architect of the *Swayambhu* or Shambhulinga temple. This temple, therefore, may be regarded as a construction of the 11<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. A land grant by Talawara Mallayya to goddess Durga is recorded in an A.D. 1240 inscription. The installation of the idol of Hanumantha by Vallabharaja forms the subject of an A.D. 1444 inscription. Of the temples mentioned in epigraphs, that of Swayambhulinga (present Shambhulinga) is a fine specimen of Kalyana Chalukyan architecture. This delightfully fine structure comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a spacious *sabhamantapa*. Within the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga. Its door-frame is decorated with *Panchashakha* decoration with a Gajalakshmi on the *lalata* over which may be seen a *panchashikhara* model. The *antarala* opposite the *garbhagriha* has two niches on either sides in which Ganapathi and a Lakshmi image are accommodated. The *antarala* door-frame has *chaturshakha* decoration and a *makaratorana* with perforated screens on both sides. Its ceiling is decorated with a simple lotus flower. The *sabhamantapa* is provided with *kakshasanas*. The *sabhamantapa* ceiling supported by pillars of different patterns, has a carved figure of Nataraja dancing over *apasmara* and surrounded by the *ashtadikpalas*. The remaining *ankanas* have circular lotus figures. On the rear side of the *kakshasanas* are beautifully carved figures of Rati-Manmatha, various forms of Vishnu, the ten incarnations of Vishnu, Mahishamardhini, Brahma, Ganapathi and Shiva. The roof of the *sabhamantapa* is flat but provided with sloping *eaves*. The *shikhara* of this temple has been rebuilt recently. The door-frame of the *prakara* gateway is of Kalyana Chalukya period. A Marathi record on the door-jamb records about its renovation in 1867. This temple has been declared a protected monument.

Other temples at Kundgol are Gangadhareshwara, Brahmeshwara, Bhuteshwara, Nandikeshava, Kalmeshwara, Hari-Hareshwara and Hanumantha. Around these temples may be seen relics of ancient structures such as pillars of Kalyana Chalukya, door-frames, *makaratoranas*, *Shivalinga*, Nandi, Bhairava,

Jina and so on. There are also, the shrines of Dattatreya, Veerabhadra, Someshwara, Vithoba, Mailaralinga, Mookabasappa, Venkatesha, Biredevaru, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Ellamma and Maramma. The Mutts here include Panchagriha Mutt, Chauki Mutt and Kudli Shankara Mutt. On the *Karahunnime* day, the Brahmadeva *Jatra* is held; on the *Hanumantha* Jayanti day Hanumantha *Jatra* is held; and a car festival of Mallikarjuna is also held annually. A Jumma masjid of Haider Ali's times is here. There are two Mosques attached to it and two *dargahs* are at this place; and *urus* is held in the month of Razab. The Kundgol municipality was established in 1877. Up to 1948, Kundgol was included in the Jamakhandi Principality, ruled by the Patwardhan family.

**Kurtukoti:** Situated 16 km. to the south-west of Gadag, the taluk head-quarters town, (Pop: 9,150) it is referred to in ancient inscriptions as 'Kuratta Kunte' 'Kuruttakotte', '*agrahara* Kuruthakonte', formerly belonged to Belvola-300. Seven inscriptions have been reported so far from this place. Of these, the one at the rear of the Kalmeshwara temple, of the time of the Badami Chalukyan ruler Vijayaditya reports that while Lokatinimmadi was ruling over Kuruttakunte, a grant was made to the Mahadeva temple by Muppana. An inscription of A.D. 946, of the Rashtrakuta emperor Krishna III, says that, while Ganga Nanniya Bhutayya was ruling over Puligere -300 and Belvola-300, an extent of 12 *Mattaru* land each was granted to the *Moolasthan* and Aditya temples by Lokayya Gounda of Kuruttakunte. The existing temples of Veerabhadra and the Ishwara are identified as the Aditya and *Moolasthan* temples mentioned in the inscriptions. An inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI (A.D.1082), while referring to the administration of crown price Jayasingadeva, says that Mahapradhana Vamadevaiah, made a grant to the 200 *mahajanas* of *agrahara* Kuruttakunte the proceeds of fines imposed on such offences as stabbing (12 *Panas*), abusing (6 *Panas*) abusing neighbours (3 *Panas*) and directs that they should be expended for the maintenance of the local tank. On this occasion, the 200 *mahajanas* and an individual named Shankimayya made a grant of 16 *Mattaru* of land for the same purpose. The inscription also mentions a grant made to Anuveshwara temple by the *mahajanas*. The above inscription, it is said, was composed by poet Nagadeva Budha of Pombolalu (Hombal).

An inscription of A.D. 1087, embedded in the wall of the Virupaksha temple, states that, to the Daseshwara temple built by Dasimayya, a barber, various gifts were made by him along with the guilds of 1000 boatmen, Oil-men, and the 200 *mahajanas* of the place. Another record standing on the tank bund (A.D 1087) is concerned with the construction of Ere-Vishnukeshava temple at Kuruttakunte by Belkeyara Ereyamma who made a grant of 20 *Mattaru* of land for meeting the expenses connected with worship and four *Mattaru* of land to the *Agnishtagemutt*. This Ereyamma had won the acclaim of all by constructing a beautiful Saraswathi temple at Kurupatti near Ermeganur, besides a big well and a tank at Siriguppe. This inscription too was composed by poet Nagadeva of Hombal. An A.D. 1126 record mentions a gift of Jaraginatere, a tax to Lord Daseshwara by Keshiraja being maintained by both Doni - 1000 and 200 *mahajanas* of the place. It appear from this that the existing Virupaksha temple was the Daseshwara mentioned in the inscriptions. A gift given by Talara Boppa Nayaka to the Narasimha Swamy temple for the perpetual burning of a lamp is the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1138. The temples named in the inscriptions may be seen now at Kurtukoti. The Veerabhadra temple located on a mound in the middle of this village may be identified as the Aditya temple mentioned in inscriptions. This west facing temple is opposite the Ishwara (or the *Moolasthan* deity mentioned in inscriptions) temple. This temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* and after renovation; some portions however, appear, to have been levelled. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* has *panchashakha* decoration with to Gajalakshmi figure on the *lalata* with *dwarapalas* and Rati-Manmatha images in relief on both sides. The pillar supporting the open mantapa in the

front, Rashtrakuta influence still seems to be lingering. Over the *garbhagriha* is a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. The Ishwara temple, fully restored, consists of a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. A tall Shivalinga is placed in the *garbhagriha*. Within the precincts of this temple may be seen beautifully sculpted images of about 4.5 ft. high Ganapathi, Uma-Maheshwara, Keshava, Maheshwara, Mahishamardhini and Daksha. A 10<sup>th</sup> Century Veeragal here has an unusually sculpted representation on the reverse portion. At the rear of the *garbhagriha* of the Ishwara temple is a beautifully carved Saptamatrika sculpture. Within the same precincts, the sculpture of a Gajalakshmi (Badubbe), being sprinkled with water (*kumbhabhisheka*) by two elephants may be seen. The Ugra Narasimha temple on the tank bund has been restored to good condition. It consists of a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a three feet high idol of Ugra Narasimha. The pillars of the *navaranga* are covered with carved figures of elephant, horse, lion, ram, dwarf and dancers. The sculptor has succeeded in depicting the terrible aspects of six-armed Narasimha who is holding disc, conch, sword and a shield in his four hands and the other two hands are engaged in pulling out the intestines of the demon-king Hiranyakashipu, who is lying upon the laps of the Lord.

The Shankaralinga (Ishwara) temple opposite to this has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The temple has been renovated without affecting its original structural characteristics. A Shivalinga is placed in the *garbhagriha*. An image of Mahishamardhini may be seen, in a niche of the *navaranga*. Opposite the shrine of Mankamma (Gajagowri) may be seen a charming Saptamatrika and a mutilated Vishnu idol of the Rashtrakuta period; at the same spot are also seen idols of Chamundi and Ganapathi of the Chalukyan period. Other shrines of the place include those of Virupaksha, Partumallikarjuna, Kalmeshwara, Beeradevaru, Hanumantha, Prabhudeva, Basavanna, Vitthala, Mailara, Ishwara, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Kanakavva and Mayavva. Annual fairs of Prabhudeva and Veerabhadra are held respectively on the *Davanada Hunnime* and the *guggala shravana*; the fair of Beerevaru, however, is held once in twelve years. There are two Mosques and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani where an *urus* is held in the month of January.

**Lakkundi:** A much renowned place of historical importance, (Pop: 9,936) is located at a distance of 11 km. from the taluk headquarters town of Gadag (Presently the district head quarters). This area abounds in archaeological remains, on account of its close association with Jainism and the development of Chalukyan art. Legend has it that Lakkundi had been granted as an *agrahara* by none other than Sri Rama. This circumstance is repeatedly recalled in early inscriptions by referring to Lakkundi as Sri Ramadatti. According to epigraphical records, the ancient name of this place was 'Lokkigundi'. A.M. Annigeri holds the view that 'Lokki' refers to a kind of plant and 'Gundi' to a pond. The name could have been derived from 'Lokki', a plant dearer to Padmavathi. An inscription at the place describes the loveliness of Lakkundi. According to it, a doubt having arisen as to which of these places Amaravathi, the abode of Gods, and Lokkigundi is greater than the other, both were weighed. Lokkigundi, which was full of scholarly residents, magnificent works of art, riches and meritorious activities stood firmly on the ground; but, Amaravathi went up in the sky being the lighter of the two. Under the Chalukyas of Kalyana, Lakkundi was a magnificent city. It served as the secondary capital of the Hoysalas under Viraballala II. It was the operational base camp of the Hoysala army during the struggle for the possession of Belvola-300 between the Hoysalas and the Sevunas of Devagiri (Daulatabad). An outstanding personality closely connected with the history of Lakkundi is Attimabbe. She was a devout Jaina and wife of Nagadeva of Vaji family. Popularly known as 'Dana Chintamani', she was regarded highly by Ranna, a reputed Kannada poet. As a testimony of her devotion to Jainism, the Brahma Jinalaya was built by her at Lakkundi in A.D.1007. The greatness of Attimabbe is summed up

in carefully selected words by Ranna in his Ajita Tirthankara Purana. Between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. Lakkundi was a flourishing city. With the fall of the Chalukyas, Lakkundi too started losing its importance.

According to inscriptions, Lakkundi was an important centre of trade; and, the Gavareshwara temple here is believed to have been constructed by local merchants since 'Gavare' must have meant 'merchant'. This structure respectively holds the idols of Brahma, Shivalinga and Surya in its three shrines; on the pedestal of Surya a relief sculpture of seven horses that pull his chariot may be seen. Lakkundi was known for its mint where gold was turned into coins designated as Lakkigundi Gadyanas.

This once reputed centre of Jainism is now left with only a few Jaina monuments. The greatest of the Jaina Basadis here is the Brahma Jinalaya built in 1007 by Attimabbe. This large and fine structure consists of a square *garbhagriha* wherein is kept a decorated pedestal upon which an image of Mahaveera (Brahmajina) stands. This image of blackstone is provided with an ornamental *prabhavali* and figures of *chauri* bearers in relief on both sides. Upon the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* door-frame is a seated jina figure and upon the *lalata* of the *ardhamantapa*, a Gajalakshmi figure. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is filled with carvings and decorated with floral designs. The standing Brahma image within the *ardhamantapa*, like the mutilated idol of Saraswathi at Gadag, is a testimony of the Kalyana Chalukyan craftsmanship: The pillars of the *navaranga* in the Chalukyan style are adorned with medallions in the middle. Upon the square capitals of the pillars are beautifully sculpted figures in relief of *darpana sundari* (lady holding a mirror), *shilabalikas* and dancers. An open *ardhamantapa* with *kakshasanas* round the interior edges, is next to the *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* on the left is surmounted by a beautiful *shikhara* with *sukhanasa* projection in front and a *Tirthankara* figure as in any Jaina *Basadi*. The structure is built upon a raised platform and the pilasters on the exterior walls are interspaced with niches over which a variety of miniature *shikhara* models in relief have been created.

Within the environs of this *Basadi*, to the left of the principal structure, is another Jinalaya sans the deity; a pedestal with an ornamental *prabhavali*, however, may be seen within the *garbhagriha*. This structure also has an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* of smaller size. To the right of the Brahma Jinalaya, the Directorate of Archaeology have recently set up a Museum. Within it are housed various pieces of sculptures, etc., brought from different parts of Gadag taluk. Among some of the specific sculptures exhibited here, may be mentioned Tirthankara, Dwarapalaka, Vishnu reclining on the Great serpent Shesha, Chauri-bearer (female), head of Lion, Kubera, a mutilated figure of a woman, Kamadeva, Saptamatrikas (mutilated), Shiva, Parameshwara, head of a Tirthankara, a Jaina pedestal, Kalabhairava, Surya (damaged), Yakshi, Hoysala emblem, Surya Narayana (hands broken), Parshwanatha (*khadgasana*), Parshwanatha (*siddhasana*), female chauri-bearer, two broken elephants, Vishnu, Kirtimukha, etc. which are attractive.

The existing Naganatha temple at Lakkundi, it is said, was a *Basadi* built during the Chalukyan period. In the *garbhagriha* is a pedestal, sans the idol, but, showing a serpent's hood in relief. However, it is believed to have been a Basadi of Parshwanatha (?). It comprises of a *garbhagriha*, *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* of small proportions. Nearby these two *Basadis* is an east-facing Shiva temple in a dilapidated condition; the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* however, are in good condition. The *navaranga* has collapsed, leaving but four Chalukyan pillars intact. On the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* is a *jinabimba* and inside it a Shivalinga placed upon a pedestal with Jaina characteristics. Clearly, this structure was a Jaina *Basadi* originally.



Among the principal temples at this place are included the Kashi Vishweshwara, Chandramouleshwara, Mallikarjuna, Halagundi Basavanna, Virupaksha, Lakshmi Narayana, Manikeshwara, Veerabhadra, Nanneshwara, Someshwara, Nilakantheshwara, Vishwanatha, Kumbara Girishwara (or Narayanadeva) and Nagareshwara. A majority of these temples suffered heavily during the depredations of the Cholas (A.D.1000), but a few of them were subsequently renovated. The Kashi Vishweshwara outside Lakkundi is a *dwikuta* temple consisting of two *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The period of construction of this temple, which is in the Chalukyan style, is not known. A record of A.D.1156, inscribed upon a beam supporting the *navaranga* ceiling mentions some gifts made during the reign of Tailapa III to the Kavatala Chavundeshwara temple by Kaleyanaayaka, disciple of a Shaiva preceptor named Mogideva. The Chavundeshwara temple, mentioned in inscriptions, is identified with this temple. Upon a high pedestal in the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga. Its door-jamb is filled with carvings and in its sides may be seen small figures of musicians, dancers and *shilabalikas* in relief. On both sides of the *ardhamantapa* door are ornamented pillars. It is interesting to note that a medallion on the top of a pillar has carved figures of female dancers, and Bhrunji.

The two entrance door-jambes in the eastern and southern sides of the *navaranga* are elaborately carved. A mutilated Ganesha and a Saptamatrika band may be seen in the *navaranga*. The four central pillars in the *navaranga* illustrate the stories from the Shiva Purana through relief figures carved upon them. The central ceiling of the *navaranga* has an attractively carved lotus showing eight petals. Next to the *navaranga* is a roofless and dilapidated *mukhamantapa*. Opposite the principal entrance gateway stands a small shrine of Suryanarayana. On the *lalata* of its door is a figure of Surya. It is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. A variety of Surya images in the exterior walls are all mutilated. The *kadamba nagara shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* of the Kashi Vishweshwara temple has collapsed. Attractive images of Nataraja and *madanikas* displaying different gestures associated with dancing along with scenes from the Shivapurana too are depicted there.

At a little distance from the Kashi Vishweshwara temple upon an elevated spot is the Nanneshwara temple. It must have been built prior to A.D.1186 itself, because, a record, inscribed upon a pillar in the *navaranga* of this temple, of Chalukya Someshwara IV, refers to a cash grant to meet the expenses of worship in the temple of Nanneshwara by a merchant named Shankara Setty, son of Bandi Basavi Setty. The temple comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. A Shivalinga is placed in the *garbhagriha*, the door-frame of which has a Gajalakshmi figure in relief. The *navaranga* can be entered from both the eastern and the southern sides; and its four circular lathe-turned pillars are highly polished. The spacious *mukhamantapa* has kakshasanas along the inner borders. The principal door-frame is adorned with richly carved figures; a Gajalakshmi motif in relief adorns the *lalata*.

At some distance from the Nanneshwara temple is a *trikutachala* temple; called Halugunda Basaveshwara temple. It consists of three *garbhagrihas* with separate antaras but a common *navaranga*. The usual Gajalakshmi motif is present in the *lalata* of each of the *garbhagrihas*. Upon a beam supporting the roof of the *navaranga* an inscription is seen. The door-jamb of the principal entrance is adorned beautifully with carved figures. Opposite this temple is a well, called locally as *Majjala bhavi*; and, its water is said to change into red, blue and black colours according to the seasons. Another important temple at Lakkundi is that of Mallikarjuna. Built in the Kalyana Chalukyan style, it comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa* in front. The *garbhagriha* is square-shaped and holds a Sivalinga installed upon a high pedestal. The *lalata* of the *garbhagriha*

door has a Gajalakshmi figure. The spacious *navaranga* has four central pillars and upon one of which a record is inscribed. This is of the reign of the Chalukyan ruler Jagadekamalla II and records gifts given to Lord Telligeshwara by a *dandanayaka* in A.D.1140. Another inscription, of A.D.1076, embedded in a wall near the gateway, refers to a few gifts given to Lord Kalideva by Shankarakoti, a disciple of Devendra Pandita. It seems certain that the Telligeshwara and Kalideva mentioned in the inscriptions is a reference made to Mallikarjuna by which name the temple is now called. There is also another ruined Shiva temple next to that of Mallikarjuna. This temple is now referred to as Virupaksha. This temple too is in the Rashtrakuta style and its ground plan is square-shaped. At a later date during the Chalukya or Hoysala period, it appears to have undergone restoration. The structure comprises of a square-shaped *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, and a *navaranga*. Only the foundation of a *mukha mantapa* has survived. The pillars of the *navaranga* are square-shaped. Nearby is a *trikutachala* temple of *Manikeshwara*, built in the Chalukyan style. The door-frames of the three shrines are adorned with carved figures. Each shrine is provided with an *antarala* whose entrances are provided with *Jalandhras* and *dwarapalas*. The *navaranga*, which occupies a central position, has four pillars with a glossy finish that are interspaced with minute carvings. One of these pillars has a record inscribed upon it, resembling the characters of the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It mentions the construction of a *bhogamantapa* by an officer named Baddiyara Basavi Setty at the instance of a Shaiva preceptor called Kriyashakti Panditadeva. The *bhuvaneshwari* in the ceiling of the *navaranga*, is beautifully carved. This temple has been restored by the Archaeological Survey of India. Opposite this temple is a large artificial well or *pushkarani*. Locally it is called as *musukina* or *siddhara bavi*; but, inscriptions have referred to it as *nagarabavi*. There is a lithic record (A.D.1195) at the entrance to this *Pushkarani* which refers to an annual cash grant of 12 *gadyanas* for its maintenance by Keshava, son of Vishnu Bhatta and grandson of Adikeya Keshava Deva. This record, of the reign of Hoysala Ballala II makes it clear that this well must have been constructed during the Chalukyan period. The stone used in its construction is of the same kind as that employed in the construction of the Manikyeshwara temple. Several miniature shrines around this *pushkarani* are now lying vacant. Water can be reached by a flight of steps. A modern temple of the Gramadevata called as Durgadevi stands closeby. There is a recently built Jumma Masjid at Lakkundi.

**Lakshmeshwar:** This ancient and historic town (Pop: 28,781) situated in Shirhatti taluk is at a distance of 38 km. from Gadag. Ancient records call it by different names such as 'Puligere', 'Purigere', 'Porigere', and 'Pulikaranagara'. An inscription of the Badami Chalukyan ruler Vinayaditya of, A.D.686, describes it as a capital city and a centre of higher education, consisting of Brahmeshwaragiri (*ghatikasthana*) with 120 *mahajanas*. It was also an ancient centre of Jainism. Beginning with *Adikavi* Pampa and several other Kannada poets, all of them have described it as one of those places where genuine Kannada was spoken. Previous to independence, Lakshmeshwar was included in the Senior Miraj principality. Now it is regarded as an important town in the Shirhatti taluk. Even from pre-independence days, this place is known for handloom, earthenware and parched rice. The layout of this town is interesting. The old fort and its environs consists of positions designated as Huligere bana, Pete bana, Desai bana, Basadi bana, etc. In former times, Lakshmeshwar was the headquarters of an administrative unit known as Puligere-300. An inscription, while describing the place, relates that it was named as Vishnupalli on account of its construction by Srihari and, in the *dwapara yuga* it was named as Purikara since it was built by Shweta, a son of Virataraya mentioned in the Mahabharata. What is certain, however, is that the legendary accounts do confirm the existence of this place since remote times. After the construction of a temple by Lakmana or Lakmarasa, came to be known after him as Lakshmaneshwar, gradually, shortened to the present Lakshmeshwar. In an inscription (A.D.1179), embedded into the wall of the taluk office of Shirhatti, reference is made to *Swayambhu*



Lakshmeshwara. An officer named Lakshmarasa is mentioned as ruling over Puligere-300 and Belvola-300.

Evidence from inscriptions and archaeological remains point to the fact that Lakshmeshwara was a centre of Shaiva, Vaishnava and Jaina faiths. Among the important temples here, may be mentioned the Somanatha, Lakshmaneshwara, Rameshwara, Hojeshwara (reference in literature) Shobhaneshwara (reference in epigraphs) and Baleshwara. The Someshwara or Somanatha must have been constructed during the closing years of the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. This temple is surrounded by an enclosure wall with three gateways. This large structure consists of a *garbhagriha*, a rectangular *ardhamantapa*, a spacious *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has been restored in recent style and glazed tiles are used to cover its interior walls. The image of Shiva-Parvathi mounted on the bull Nandi is an extremely rare and fascinating example of Chalukyan sculptural art. In Harihara's '*Adaiahana Ragale*' one Adaiah, who was an ardent Shaiva desciple gives an account of the destruction of Jaina images in this temple and the substitution of Shaiva images to take their place. It is also claimed, on the other hand, that Adaiah got done an image in the resemblance of the one at the famous Somanatha temple in Saurashtra and consecrated it in this temple. This temple finds mention in such works as '*Panditaradhya Charitamu*' and '*Basava Purana*', both of Palkurike Somanatha, '*Veerashaivamrita Purana*' of Bheemakavi, '*Shivatatwa Chintamani*' of Lakkanna Dandesha, and '*Somanatha Charite*' of Raghavanka. As related in Kannada literary works, Adaiah had come from Saurashtra and settled here. He loved and married Padmavathi, daughter of a Jaina merchant named Parisetty. Despite the opposition of her father, she obtained initiation into the *doctrines* of the Shaiva sect in the Hojeshwara temple. With a view to establish the greatness of Shiva, Adaiah is believed to have brought the Someshwara image from Saurashtra and installed it here. Another view is that Adaiah converted a Jaina Basadi into Someshwara temple; but, this view finds no corroboration from any archaeological source; neither a Jinabimba nor any Jaina relics being met with in this connection. The chief supporters of this view are the authors of Kannada literary works of that time. The *navaranga* of the Someshwara temple is located immediately after the *garbhagriha* and can be entered from the north as well as the south. In front of the *navaranga* is an *ardhamantapa* and a large *mukhamantapa* immediately after it. The latter consists of three entrances and several pillars support its ceiling. At the centre of the *mukhamantapa* is a circular place for dancers with attractive pillars. The *bhuvaneshwari* over it has an inverted lotus. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. The southern part of the *shikhara* accommodates the images of Brahma, Shiva and Yakshas; the western part accommodates Shakti, Saraswathi; and, the northern part represents different incarnations of Shiva. The Kalasha on top of the *shikhara* is said to have been installed by Panchacharya Veera Gangadhara swamy of Rambhapuri. Among the stone sculptures that have withstood the assaults made upon them by invading enemies and still remain fixed on the exterior walls may be mentioned, the six-armed Shiva, Ganesha, *astadikpalas*, *Yakshas*, *Gandharvas* and *Salabhanjikas*. Along the roof have been carved beautiful figures of Bhairava, Vishnu, Shakti, Nataraja, Ganesha, Veerabhadra, Venugopala, Harihara and others. On the southern wall is an idol which seems to be that of a meditating Jina; an umbrella too is depicted, but, opinion differ. Within the *prakara* are small *mantapas*, now empty. At the southern gateway are *salabhanjikas* and pillars of the Vijayanagar period. On the left of the southern gateway are stone images of Someshwara and Shivarama Wodeya. Opposite this *nagarikhana* stand three hero stones, upon one of which the siege of a fort is graphically depicted. At the rear of this temple is a large *puskarani* believed to have been built by a devotee named Gauri. Outside this temple towards the left is a separate Ganesha shrine. Opposite to it is a Shiva temple comprising of a *garbhagriha* and a small

*navaranga*. A car festival is held here beginning on the tenth day of the bright half of the month of Vaishakha. During the eight days the jatra lasts, devotees from all parts of Karnataka visit the shrine. There are more than thirty epigraphical records relating to this temple. According to an inscription of A.D.1353 it was renovated by an officer named Chikkakere Nayaka. The restoration work carried out to the southern entrance door of the Someshwara temple in 1392 is recorded in another inscription.

The Lakshmaneshwara temple, located in the area known as Hirebana, is a *trikutachala*. An inscription of A.D. 1179, of the reign of Kalachuri Sankama, records a gift to Trilochana Pandita for the renovation of Lakshmaneshwara temple. It is comprised of three *garbhagrihas*, three *antaralas*, a central *navaranga*, and a spacious *mukhamantapa* in the front. In the central *garbhagriha* is an old Shivalinga placed over a Chalukyan pedestal. The ornate door-frames of the *garbhagrihas* and *antaralas* have *jalandhras* on both sides. The *lalata* of the *antarala* has a Gajalakshmi motif. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* in the left is decorated and provided with *jaalandhras* on both sides. Though inside it a Chalukyan pedestal may be seen, no image is kept on it. The *navaranga*, located in the centre is rectangular and is decorated with Chalukyan pillars. The *bhuvaneshwari* in the ceiling of the *navaranga* is decorated with carved figures of *astadikpalas*, musicians in dancing posture, Saptamatrikas, and an inverted lotus. The *navaranga* can be entered from all the four sides. Upon the *lalata* of the central *antarala* door has a *jinabimba* which appears only on closer examination. The *mukhamantapa* has three entrances adorned with many pillars and its *bhuvaneshwari* is richly carved. The exterior portion of the plinth is decorated with friezes of swans, floral designs, rosaries, etc. On the exterior walls may be seen images of divinities like Vishnu, etc, in relief besides ornate but empty niches. The walls of the *navaranga* on the southern side are adorned with erotic sculptures. There are many inscriptions in this temple, one of which, inscribed (A.D.917) on the *navaranga* ceiling, is of the period of Rashtrakuta Indra III and mentions Naga Gavunda, Chavunda Nayaka and Puligere-300.

The Baleshwara is another important temple at Lakshmeshwar. Its architectural features are particularly noteworthy. This structure, built upon a raised platform comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *Garbhagriha* is square-shaped and has a tall Shivalinga. The exterior walls are comparatively highly decorated than the interior walls. The upper portion contains several relief sculptures which represent the Badami Chalukyan and the Rashtrakuta characteristics rather than those of the Kalyana Chalukyas. The figure of the *makaras* (crocodiles) resemble the *makaras* at the *Shankha Basadi* of the Badami Chalukyan period at Lakshmeshwar. Further, the images of the dancing Ganapathi, eight-armed Nataraja, Gajasura, Ugra Narasimha, Kali, Mahishasuramardhini, Ardhanarishwara, and Vrishabharoodha, appear realistic and vigorous. These bas-reliefs in the Badami Chalukyan and the Rashtrakuta style are representative of a fully grown tradition of the sculptural art.

The Hojeshwara temple of the inscriptions now called as Vajeshwara is related in the '*Somanatha Charite*' of poet Raghavanka and '*Harihara Ragale*' of Harihara that when Adaiya arrived at Puligere he settled in the temple of Hojeshwara. Other temples mentioned in the inscriptions, such as Rameshwara, Shobhaneshwara, Obaleshwara, and Karmateshwara, have no longer survived. The Sahasralinga temple here is an ordinary structure, but its *garbhagriha* has a Shivalingas, placed upon a Chalukyan pedestal, on which 999 miniature Shivalingas have been carved. Other temples at this place are Ishwara, Narayanaswamy, Hanumantha (three), Kalikadevi, Dyamavva, Durgavva, and Mailaralinga. The Ishwara temple is a Chalukyan structure comprising of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a large *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has both Shivalinga and a Nandi. The

*navaranga* has two entrance doors, the principal one being on the eastern side which is decorated in the Chalukyan style. Its *lalata* has a *Jinabimba*. It must have been a Jaina Basadi to begin with. The *mukhamantapa* is adorned with pillars, of which the six in the middle are in the Chalukyan style. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*.

Anantanatha and Shankha Jinalaya are the two notable *Basadis* at this place; but, the inscriptions mention the names of *Basadis* like Tirtha, Rachamalla, Ganga Kandarpa, Sri Vijaya, Marudevi, Goggi, Anesajje, Permadi, Shantinatha, Jina mandira, Dhavala Jinalaya, etc., which no longer survive. The Shankha *Basadi*, however, is said to be the oldest. It appears to have been a pre-Chalukyan (Badami) structure. An inscription of the reign of Pulakeshi II is seen embedded into a wall of the Shankha *Basadi* which appears to have been repaired several times. A land grant made in favour of Shankha *Basadi* by Durgashakti of the Sendraka family is the subject of the above mentioned inscription. This *Basadi* is comprised of a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a spacious *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a square-shaped ground plan and holds an image of Neminatha Tirthankara upon an ancient pedestal with Jaina features. The installation of this image was carried out only recently in 1987 since the ancient image, originally installed, was missing. S. Shettar erroneously holds that the name Shankha *Basadi* was derived from *Shankha* (conch), emblem of Shantinatha Tirthankara. Actually, however, *Shankha* is the emblem of Neminatha, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Tirthankara. It therefore stands to reason that the original image installed in the *Shankha Basadi* could only have been that of Neminatha, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Tirthankara. This is corroborated by the author of '*Shankha Jinodbhava*', who begins his work with salutation to Lord Neminatha. On both sides of the *garbhagriha* door-frame are sculpted figures of a later period which include Jwalamalini sitting below a tree and Yaksha-Yakshi, etc. The *navaranga* has several ornamented circular pillars in the Chalukyan style. There are two apartments in the *navaranga*, the one on the right accommodating Dharanendra and Padmavathi and the other on the left accommodating Adinatha Tirthankara upon a new pedestal. On both sides of the ornate door-frame are Jalandhras (perforated screens). Next to it is a large *mukhamantapa* supported by sixteen glossy pillars in the Chalukyan style. Upon a high square pedestal here is a miniature model of a *rekha nagara shikhara* within which is a mantapa. Within it is a structure of black stone resembling miniature pillar containing a thousand carved (Sahasra jina bimbasa) Jina figures. This mantapa has the representation of tall Tirthankara sculptures on all its four sides. It is locally said that it was found amidst a private land. This is a fine example of the skill of the Chalukyan artists. At a corner of the *mukhamantapa* stands a lithic record resembling a model of Chaityalaya, which is embedded in a wall. Outside of this *Basadi* on the plinth (adhisthana) area are friezes containing erotic sculptures many of which are mutilated. The principal gateway adorned in the Chalukyan style is provided with perforated screens on both sides. Upon the *lalata* of the gateway is a Jina figure with a *mukkode*. The old *dravida shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* which had collapsed has been rebuilt in a new style. It is believed that Adikavi Pampa compiled his great work 'Adinatha Purana' in this Basadi. Epigraphical sources are available in plenty about this *Basadi* beginning with the Badami Chalukyan period and ending with the Vijayanagar period. An inscription lying behind the taluk office at Lakshmeshwar is concerned with a dispute between the Jains and the Shaivas in A.D.1538 which was settled in favour of the former.

Another important Basadi at Lakshmeshwar is that of Ananthanatha. It is a fine *trikutachala* Chalukyan structure. It is comprised of three *garbhagrihas* with an *antarala* each, but a common *navaranga* in the middle and a spacious *mukhamantapa*. In the principal *garbhagriha* is an image of Anantanatha Tirthankara upon a pedestal having Chalukyan features; a plain *prabhavali* is surmounted

by *mukkode*. The door-jambs of the principal *antarala* is decorated with *panchashakhas*, but the *lalata* is bare. The *garbhagriha* on the left contains an idol of Chandraprabha Tirthankara behind which is attached a *Prabhavali* with *makaratorana* decoration; and, the *garbhagriha* on the right contains an image of Parshwanatha with Chalukyan features provided with a highly ornate *Naga-Prabhavali*. The door-frames of the three *antaralas* are decorated and have at their sides *jalandhras* (perforated screens). The *navaranga* in the middle has four beautiful Chalukyan pillars. On the left and right sides of the *navaranga* are kept respectively images of Brahmendra Yaksha and Padmavathi Yakshi. In this Basadi are also kept several ancient bronze idols of Jaina Tirthankaras; besides, there are images of some Tirthankaras like Parshwanatha, Mahaveera and others made of Sangamari stone. At the Mahanta *mutt* are kept several attractive images with Chalukyan characteristics.

Another monument at this place is the Jumma masjid of the Adilshahi period in the Pete bana. Records reveal that this Mosque was built in A.D.1617 by Ankush Khan, the Governor of Lakshmeshwara under Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur. A door of immense proportion leads into the Mosque. This grand edifice in the Indo-Sarassenic architectural style has two tall minarets and a large dome. The prayer hall is spacious and its deep set *ankanas* in the ceiling, resembling *bhuvaneshwari*, produces an impressive appearance. The stone chains suspended from conical *chhajjas*, a typically Dravidian feature, draw our notice. The decorative lotus flower in full bloom, rising from the base of the dome, is very attractive. The tall minarets have arched windows. The inner portion of the dome is decorated with fine floral designs. This elegant Mosque has undergone restoration under the supervision of the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka. Other Mosques at this place are the Bellary Mosque in front of the municipal office, Peeran Kali Mosque in the Pete bana, Siddi Mosque and the old Asar Mosque in the Desai bana, and Momnagiri Mosque in Puligere bana. The Dhud Peer *dargah* and Mallik Sadat *dargah* are here, where *urus* is held respectively in the months of Shavval and Bakrid.

**Madlur:** Situated at a distance of 18 km. (Pop: 2065) to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Hirekerur, it is called 'Madaluru' in early inscriptions. Satenahalli, a historical place, is a neighbouring village to Madlur. Three inscriptions have come to light so far from here. An inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, registers a grant made by Bhojpadevarasa, who was administering Nagarakhand-70, when a feudatory chief named Tailapadeva was ruling over Banavasi-12,000. An inscription (A.D.1247) of Yadava Singhana II, is concerned with a grant by Bommadevarasa to Tollagavunda of Madaluru-nad, towards desilting the tank of the village. An Ishwara temple on the village tank bund comprises of a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and a Nandi, and on its *lalata* is a Gajalakshmi motif. To the north-east of the village, at a distance of about two kilometers, in a field is a ruined *trikutachala* temple. This east-facing temple has three *garbhagrihas*, the principal one containing a Shivalinga and the other two having Brahma and a Vishnu images respectively. The door-jamb of the principal *garbhagriha* has *trishakha* decoration. It is also provided with an *antarala* unlike the other two *garbhagrihas*. The images of Brahma and Vishnu of about 4-5 ft high are beautifully sculpted; the four-faced Brahma, holding *pasha*(cord) and *ankusha* in *abhaya* while Vishnu, holding conch, club, and lotus seems to be conferring favour with a gentle smile. In the three ft high niches of the *navaranga*, are images of Saptamatrikas, Kartikeya, Durga and Parvathi-Parameshwara. The local people, particularly those of the Talawar caste worship a stone image of Kumara Rama standing in a field on the road to Satenahalli. They refer to it as Ramalingappa. A seated four-faced Brahma image is regarded by the local people as a Masti stone. The place also has shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Pete Hanumappa, Dyamavva, and Durgamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani are here.

**Magadi:** Situated at a distance of seven km. south-west from the taluk headquarters town of Shirhatti and five km. to the north of Lakshmeshwar on the Gadag-Lakshmeshwar road is the village of Magadi (Pop: 4,103). In former times it was included in Mulgunda-12, which was comprised in Belvola-300. From an A.D.970 inscription near the Neelamma's Mutt. It is learnt that under the administration of Chaladankakara, when Ballavarasa was ruling over Banavasi, the village of Kayikajja was granted to Sakalarashi Pandita. This fact takes the history of the place back to the Rashtrakuta times. In an inscription, dated in A.D.1195, found in the neighbouring village of Yalavatti, this place is called as 'Magundi'. However, in an unpublished record of Krishnadevaraya's period, this place is called as 'Magadi'. None of the ancient temples have survived at this village. A shrine of Udachavva appears to have been built employing materials drawn from ruined ancient structures around. It comprises of a *garbhagriha* and a large *navaranga*. With the latter sheltering a *swayambhu*(Udbhava) representation of Udachavva in stone. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* has *panchashakha* decoration with a Gajalakshmi motif upon its *lalata*. This door-frame appears to have come from an old Kalyana Chalukyan shrine. Within the temple premises is a hero-stone, with a record at the upper portion. Two hero-stones and a seated four-faced image of Brahma are found near the village bus shelter. A large tank is located close to the temple. Other shrines here are of Basavanna, Ishwara, Veerabhadra, Mailara, Dyamavva and Kariamamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* may also be seen there.

**Makaravalli:** Situated (Pop:1,516) in the Hangal taluk, is at a distance of 14 km. from Hangal. Hedged in between *Malnad* and *Bayalu Seeme*(plain), Makaravalli is a place of great natural beauty with a less known birds sanctuary. It gives refuge, away from disturbances or other interference, to numerous flocks of birds that migrate to this place for breeding during the months of December-January from different countries. Among the 50 odd species of birds that frequent here the following are noteworthy: Brahmani duck, Crane, Stork, Ibis, (migratory birds) and indigenous birds like Geesa, Srane, Stork, . When the tank is full following a good monsoon, birds arrive here in great numbers. Among the exotic birds that arrive during the winter for breeding from northern Asia and Europe, the most conspicuous are the Blue Teal, Common Pochard, etc. The water spread area of the Makaravalli tank is 35 acres, and it is surrounded by green hills. This bird sanctuary is within the jurisdiction of the Hangal Forest Range. As reported by a bird-watcher, depending on seasons and rainfall, between 5,000 to 10,000 birds belonging to no fewer than fifty families take shelter here. Since 1988 the number of birds and their genus have been increasing. In 1990, more than 10,000 birds were estimated to have arrived here. The best months to visit this beautiful bird sanctuary is December and January.

**Malgund:** Situated (Pop: 2,202) at a distance of 19 km. from the taluk headquarters town of Hangal., this ancient place has a temple of Kalleshwara, or the Mallikarjuna of inscriptions, built in Chalukyan style. It comprises of only a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala*, but the latter has collapsed. Within the square-shaped *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga upon a Chalukyan pedestal. Nearby this structure is a pond called *Halu Honda* in which are mutilated sculptures like Mahishamardhini, Surya, Bhairava, Ganapathi and a *sati* stone. An inscription, which is in a damaged condition, found near the temple, mentions a land grant to Lord Mallikarjuna by an officer named Beera Gouda when Tailapa was ruling over the Banavasi-12,000 country; Another inscription lying around the same spot of 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D, of Rashtrakuta Kannara, who was the reigning monarch, records the death of a hero. This otherwise unclear record, mentions that Banavasi was then being ruled by Kalivittarasa. In an ancient *Vidyapeetha* nearby this temple, is located a Ganapathi shrine. There is also an artificial tank (*pushkaran*) closeby. Other shrines at the place are of Veerabhadra, Ganapathi, Hanumantha (two), Siddheshwara,



Banashankari, Yallamma, Dyamavva and Matangavva. The Yallamma temple situated upon a nearby mound, is but a modern structure of no architectural pretensions.

The Kallappa temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is decorated and contains a Gajalakshmi motif upon its *lalata*. The door-frame of the *antarala* is also decorated and between the ceiling and the lintel of it are sculpted figures of Shiva, Vishnu, etc; and, on both sides of the door-frame are Jalandhras (perforated screens). The village tank is close to the temple.

**Manakatti:** Situated ten km. to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Shiggaon, (Pop:1,773) it is called as 'Manigatti' and 'Manikatti' in inscriptions. Four inscriptions have been reported from here so far. Several gifts made by Maragavunda to Holleshwara temple is mentioned in an A.D.1147 inscription of the reign of Jagadekamalla II, a Kalyana Chalukyan ruler. Another inscription, of A.D. 1148, reports a land grant by Boppagaunda and Kalisetty to the Gaureshwara temple of Hulagur. A gift of certain tax proceeds of the place to the temple of Holleshwara by *Mahapradhana* (Prime Minister) Keshirajaiah is recorded in an inscription of A.D.1165, when Kalacuri Bijjala was the reigning monarch. This Holleshwara temple is now known as Kalmeshwara and stands outside the village of Manakatti, comprising a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. This east-facing temple is a simple structure. The *garbhagriha* shelters a Shivalinga whose door-frame has a plain *chaturshakha* decoration with a figure of Gajalakshmi on the *lalata*. The *antarala* door-frame has *jalandhras* (perforations) with a beautifully carved *makaratorana* interspaced with the figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara. Only in one of the ten niches in the *navaranga* is an image of Kartikeya, while the others are vacant. The Chalukyan pillars in the *navaranga* are attractive. Constructed probably around A.D.1140 during the reign of Jagadekamalla II, the *garbhagriha* of this temple is surmounted by a *shikhara* in the *kadamba nagara* style. Its exterior walls are plain and the whole structure is in danger of collapsing any time.

Another dilapidated shrine near the village is that of Ishwara, which comprises of a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala* with the *navaranga* having collapsed. In the *garbhagriha* is a Swayambhu Shivalinga and its door-frame is plain. Other shrines of the place are of Durgavva, Udachavva, Dyamavva and Haleeramma. There are two Mutts namely Chandragiri and Virakta, a car festival at the latter Mutt is held during the Shivaratri festival. It also has a Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani, where *urus* is held in the Muslim month of Gyaravi.

**Mantur:** (Pop: 3,588) Located at a distance of 12 km. to the east of the taluk headquarters town of Hubli, on the Hubli-Gadag road, This place is made famous by the Vallabheshwara temple, it was formerly a centre of Jainism. Near the Kallleshwara temple outside the village are two *meti* stones, one of which, in fact, has been adopted as a chute in the temple. These *meti* or *gosasa* stones take back the history of the place to the Rashtrakuta times, of 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. So far five inscriptions have been reported from this place. An inscription of A.D.1072, of the reign of Someshwara II, found behind the Vallabheshwara temple, concerns a land grant made by a feudatory chief named Lakshmanarasa to Rudrashakti *pandita* of the temple at Mantur. A hero-stone, opposite the Hanumantha temple, records the death of Kalivila. A *nishidhi* stone, opposite the Vallabheshwara temple, reports the attainment of *nirvana* (supreme bliss) by Nagachandra. The other inscriptions here are unclear. The inscriptions found here are yet to be published. This fully renovated temple is quite large and is made up of a *garbhagriha*, *navaranga* and a large *hazara* and is enclosed by a *prakara*. In the *garbhagriha* is a huge *balahari* linga, where arrangements exist for the perpetual burning of 14 oil-lamps. Near the entrance

into the *garbhagriha* is a *Chandrashila* which is very attractive. Its *navaranga* has an image of a four-armed Vishnu. A *nishidhi* stone inscription, commemorating the death, by observing the vow of *sallekhana* (fasting unto death) of Nagachandra stands opposite this temple. The place also has shrines of Basavanna, Kalleshwara, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Durgavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here. The well-known freedom fighter D.P. Karmarkar hailed from this place.

**Medur:** Situated (Pop: 3,367) at a distance of 16 km. from the taluk headquarter town of Hirekerur, it is called as 'Mejura' in inscriptions. The important temples here are of Saraswathi, Dodda Ishwara, Sanna Basavanna, etc. The Saraswathi temple is a plain structure in which the principal image is installed upon a swan pedestal. This idol with a broken hand is five ft tall. Nearby is a Basavanna temple located on the local tank bund. This 11th century A.D temple is a Chalukyan structure and comprises of a *garbhagriha*, a rectangular *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a small *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha*, whose door-frame is decorated, contains a Shivalinga installed upon a Chalukyan pedestal. On both sides of the *antarala* door-frame are a Rashtrakuta pillar each, next to which are *jaalandhras*. At the centre of the *navaranga* are four pillars in the Chalukyan style and its ceiling is adorned with an inverted lotus flower. Near the entrance to the *navaranga*, is a 1.5 metre tall Nandi. A handsome image of Surya in the *mukhamantapa* is provided with a *prabhavali* that is interspaced with Usha-Pratyusha and other carved figures. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. At the rear of this temple is an inscription in the characters of the 11th century A.D. that records the building of the Makaleshwara temple by an officer named Makalagavunda. Another inscription close to it mentions a land grant made in favour of Makaleshwara of Mejavuru in A.D.1146, by a feudatory chief named Bijjarasa. A third inscription, also at the same spot, is of the year A.D.1111. It records a gift to the same temple by Dandanayaka Govindarasa who was administering Banavasi 12,000 and Santalige-1000 during the reign of Vikramaditya VI of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty. A record inscribed upon a Masti stone, describes the death of Kalagauda, a feudatory chief of Mejuranaadu in a conflict, at Hanaje against Singeya danda nayaka in A.D.1164. Nearby, are found an image of Bhairava, Saptamatrika, a mutilated sculpture of Mahishamardhini and other remains. A large temple of Ishwara is situated close to this spot, which has only a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala*. In the *garbhagriha* is seen a Shivalinga installed upon a pedestal with Chalukyan features. The door-jamb of the *garbhagriha* is also decorated in the Chalukyan style. Outside this temple is a tall hero stone depicting in five stages various scenes of a cattle raid. Another large-sized hero-stone with a simple relief sculpture stands near this temple. At a distance from this spot is a *trikutachala* locally called as Sanna Basavanna temple. It comprises of three *garbhagrihas* with separate *antaralas*, but a common *navaranga* and a *mukha mantapa* in front. While the *garbhagriha* on the left contains an image of Surya, the other two *garbhagriha* houses Shivalinga. The doors of the *antaralas* are flanked by pillars in the Rashtrakuta style. A four-armed Vishnu image in the Chalukyan style is seen in the *navaranga*. Next to it are a serpent-couple, seated Bhairava, Kali, Ishwara (of later period), Mahishamardhini (in a defiant posture) and Saptamatrika. At the centre of the *navaranga* are four square-shaped Rashtrakuta pillars of attractive design. The crowning portion of these pillars are adorned with elephant figures and *poornakumbhas* above them. An unpublished lithic record stands outside this temple. Next to this temple is a small shrine in which a modern image known as Neelamma is placed upon an elephant pedestal. Other shrines at the place are of Hanumantha, Kamanna, Shanideva, Chaudeshwari and Udachavva. The Hanumantha temple is a large structure and has a Chalukyan door-frame and Chalukyan pillars in the *navaranga*; the image of Anjaneya, however, is said to have been installed in 1942. During the Basava Jayanti, a joint procession is taken out with Basavanna and Hanumantha seated in a twin Chariot. A



big jatra or fair is held on the Holi festival day. During the *Bharata hunnime*, a *jatra* of Chaudavva is held. There is a Mosque at Medur.

**Menasigi:** Located at a distance of 29 km. to the north-west (Pop:3,861) of the taluk headquarters town of Ron, it is on the banks of the Malaprabha river. No epigraphical sources have come to light so far from here, except an obscure inscription of the post Vijayanagar period. On the basis of the relics of a New Stone Age Culture, discovered on the river bank, the antiquity of this place has been traced to 1000 B.C. The Kalleshwara temple here helps to trace the history of Menasigi from 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. This east-facing temple comprises of a *garbhagriha* and a *ardhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga, and its door-frame has a simple *trishakha* decoration. This dilapidated temple, built of red sand stone, originally had a variety of miniature *shikharas*, and decorative pilasters, etc. upon its exterior walls. Its *navaranga* too has collapsed. An interesting feature of this temple is its star-shaped ground plan. A broken inscription, of which the lower portion is missing, may be seen near a place called Hudeda gadde. Behind the Durgamma shrine is a mutilated image of Aditya. In the Veerabhadra temple is a handsome image of that deity, five ft high. Other shrines at this place are those of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Dyamavva and Kariamamma. A Mutt called after Sharana Basaveshwara is here, besides, a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Mevundi:** Located at a distance of 10 km. to the north-west of the taluk headquarter town of Mundargi, (Pop: 2,301) it is called as 'Melemadu', 'Meluvidu', and 'Meluvidi' etc., in early records. An inscription of A.D.897 reveals that it was formerly the administrative centre of Masawadi-140 and was an *agrahara* with 500 *mahajanas*. The history of this place is traced back to Rashtrakuta times based on the two *gosasa* stones found here. Eight inscriptions covering the rule of the Rashtrakuta, Hoysala and Seuna dynasties have been reported from this place. The earliest of these is of A.D.865, of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha I, found opposite the Dyamavva Katte at this place. This *keelgunte* inscription narrates a rather unusual incident in which Rattiyanna, on being informed of his master's (a feudatory chief) illness, proceeded to meet him immediately. Foresaking food, he walked a distance of 30 *gavudas* only to witness his master being burnt on the funeral pyre. Overcome by grief he killed himself in fulfillment of a previously made vow. Opposite the Venkateshwara temple is an A.D.897 inscription which furnishes details regarding the construction of a magnificent temple at Meluvidu, the capital of Masawadi-140, by feudatory chief, when Krishna II was the reigning sovereign. This inscription also says that the builder of the temple also made a grant of 1500 *mattars* of land in favour of the 500 *mahajanas* of the place. Another record of the reign of Krishna II, mentions the construction of Kuppeshwara temple by a feudatory chief named Kuppadevarasa who is also said to have made a gift on that occasion. Incidentally, it also mentions the Mallikarjuna and Ramanatha temples. Another inscription of A.D.1196, of Hoysala Ballala II's period, refers to a gift by the *nakhara-mummari dandas* and Ayyavole -500 to Lord Billeshwara of Dehutageri in Mevundi. A gift made by Heerabai is mentioned in an A.D.1223 inscription found opposite the Neelakantheshwara temple. Some of the temples mentioned in the above epigraphs have survived to this day in a dilapidated condition.

Near the entrance of the village is a Hanumantha temple in which Chalukyan pillars have been employed, though it is a later construction. In front of it, stand a *kiranasthamba* and *meti* stones. The image of Hanumatha is in the attitude of assuring protection. Within the premises of this temple may be seen foot-prints of *Tirthankara* and a mutilated image of Ganesha. Near the Dyamavva platform closeby, are four Veeragals and a *keelgunte-stone* of the Rashtrakuta period. The carvings on the latter

stone, which is in three stages, are interesting. In the Kallappa shrine is a big Shivalinga. The ancient Venkateshwara temple comprises of a *garbhagriha* and a *sabhamantapa* built within an enclosed area. An image of Venkateshwara is installed within the *garbhagriha*. In the *navaranga* is a fine sculpture of Padmanabha, reclining on the great serpent Shesha, upon whose *prabhavali*, the ten incarnations of Vishnu are depicted. Within the enclosure of this temple is a Lakshmi shrine which too has been renovated.

In a recent structure behind this temple, images of Jaina Tirthankaras and Shivalingas are seen. The Ishwara temple located at the outskirts of the village has been renovated with some modifications. Its two *garbhagrihas* contain Shivalingas, where a fragmentary ornamental frieze has been embedded on the wall. At some distance is a Beerappa shrine, now deserted; an image inside it remains unidentified. On the road to Aluru is the temple of Didigeshwara, which comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. There is a Shivalinga within the *garbhagriha*, which is surmounted by a *kadamba-nagara shikhara*. The fortification that once encircled this village has almost disappeared; but, remains of one or two bastions are visible. The one-time administrative headquarters of Masawadi-140, Mevundi lost its importance after the fall of Rashtrakutas. Other shrines at this place are of Basavanna, Hanumantha, Vitthala, Mailara, Neelakantheswar, Dyamavva, Kenchavva, and Durgavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are here.

**Mishrikoti** : Situated at a distance of ten km. to the south-west of the taluk headquarters town of Kalghatgi (Pop:7,137), it has so far yielded three inscriptions. The earliest of these is of A.D.1126, of the reign of Jayakeshi II, a Chalukyan feudatory of the Kadamba family of Goa. It reports a grant made to Bachanna by village headman Mallarasa and Govarasa, when Mailaladevi, the queen of Jayakeshin II, was ruling over Kunduru. Another record of A.D.1158, informs that during the reign of Permadideva of the Kadamba family of Goa, a grant was made to Lord Majeshwara by *Mahaprabhu* Mallarasa of Pulivanda and Mallideva. A 14th century record is concerned with an endowment to Muddalarasa by Ellappa odeya. The village is now located outside a mud fortification which had twelve bastions at regular intervals. The Ramalingeshwara temple within it comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa* with entrances both from the east and the south. The door on the south side is provided with a lotus-shaped railings. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and the door-frames of both the *garbhagriha* and the *navaranga* have *trishakha* decoration and Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. The four central pillars in the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. A Nandi is placed in the *mukhamantapa*. The temple has been renovated. In the Hanumappa shrine at the fort, is a 14<sup>th</sup> century image of the deity which is beautifully executed. The fortifications at this place, originally of the Vijayanagar period, have been extended during the Adilshahi rule. A Jaina Basadi here of the Kalyana Chalukyan period has an image of Parshwanatha Tirthankara. The place also has shrines of Basavanna, Mailara, Ishwara, Veerabhadra, Durgavva and Dyamavva. A few Mosques are located here, of which the large Jumma Mosque of the Adilshahi times has a Persian inscription. There are four *dargahs* here and *urus* is held in the month of Dastagir in the *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani.

**Morab**: Situated (Pop: 8,318) in Navalgund taluk, is at a distance of 22 km. from Navalgund and 10 km. from Amminbhavi. Formerly, it was included in Belvola-300. So far, five inscriptions have been reported from here. Opposite the Kalmeshwara temple is an inscription of A.D.1079. which relates a grant of 40 *mattaru* of land for the maintenance of the local tank called as 'Nolamba Samudra' by *Mahapradhana* Sankaraiah and general Madhuvappaiah nayaka when crown prince Jayasimha, brother of Vikramaditya VI, was ruling over the *nadus* of Kunduru, Kogali, Belvola and Purigere. The same

inscription makes mention of the *Moolasthan* (present Kalmeshwara) temple, Ghatantaki *Basadi* and its Dharmashala also. A *nishidhi* memorial, found opposite the Hanumantha temple, records the death by the vow of fasting of Nagachandradeva. The remaining three inscriptions are unclear, as they are much mutilated. The only thing associated with the original structure of this fully renovated temple is the Shivalinga. Opposite the Hanumantha temple lie scattered ancient remains including a donative Jaina inscription. The casual reference to the existence of Ghatantaki Basadi at Morab in early inscriptions is significant, particularly the praise bestowed upon Gojjigavundi, wife of a feudatory chief Marthanda, as being the equal of Ghatantaki. During the struggle for independence this place showed commendable pluck. **Shirakola:** This neighbouring village (Pop:3,116) is at a distance of four km. to the north-east of Morab. The elegant wooden structure of 200 years old temple of Kalmeshwara here is worth visiting. Its balcony surmounting the verandah and its 20 ft high wooden pillars give this temple a fine appearance. A *jatra* is held here once in a year.

**Motebennur:** Situated at a distance of six kilometres from the taluk headquarters town of Byadgi, it is (Pop:7,208), referred to as 'Bennevuru' in inscriptions. Formerly, it was the headquarters of Bennevuru-12, a kampana comprised in Sattalige-70. The renovated temple of Bhujangeshwara appears to have been a Chalukyan structure comprising of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The *kadamba nagara shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* has collapsed. The pillars in the *navaranga* are of Chalukyan style. A beautiful image of Saraswathi may be seen here. Opposite this shrine is an inscription which refers to the rule of Lakshmarasa, who was a feudatory chief under the Chalukyan ruler Someshwara I. At some distance from here is the temple of Mallikarjuna which comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *prakara*. The *garbhagriha* contains a Shivalinga upon a pedestal in the Rashtrakuta style. On both sides of the door-frame of the *antarala* are *Jaalandhras*. There are four pillars in the Chalukyan style with sculpted figures of *poornakumbha* and elephant at the upper end. All along the upper part of the exterior walls, adjoining the roof are niches containing individual images of Gods and Goddesses. Next to the principal shrine are two separate shrines of Ganapathi and Mahishamardhini. An inscription in this temple (A.D.1052), of the reign of the Chalukyan ruler Someshwara I, records a grant made in favour of god Mallikarjuna. Nearby is located a Rashtrakuta brick structure known as Galeshwara temple, which comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a small *navaranga*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. On the *lalata* of the principal entrance is seen a Jina figure. In the *garbhagriha* is an image of Veerabhadra placed upon a Tirthankara pedestal. Outside this dilapidated shrine is another pedestal upon which a roughly made Saraswathi image is kept. In the Kumbara Lane of the village is an A.D.1067 inscription of the reign of Someshwara I of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty which tells about a land grant made in favour of a *Basadi* constructed by Ayyimayya at Bennevuru by a feudatory chief named Lakshmarasa. Other shrines of the place are Hanumantha, Mailara Lingappa, Kattala Mallappa, Durgavva, Dyamavva, and Honnantavva. This place has four tanks of which two are large and two small. Ajjaiah Mutt and Basaveshwara Mutt are here, besides a Gaddige of Gubbi Nanjundeshwara. A Mosque and a Catholic Church are also located here.

**Mudenur:** Situated [Pop:2,340] in the Ranibennur taluk, is at a distance of five km. from Hole Anaveri. The place is called as 'Mudugunuru' in early records. Gift of certain taxes to Govinda Ghayasasa of Mudugunuru is mentioned in an inscription of A.D.1098. The setting up of a Veeragal in memory of the heroic deed of Kotaya Nayaka of the Kuruba caste is recorded in an A.D.1181 inscription. The Shankara Narayana temple, after restoration with several alteration appears quite modern; however, the ancient images of Saptamatikas, Mahishamardhini, Vishnu and Uma-Maheshwara are being preserved in this temple.

**Mugad:** Situated (Pop: 4,185) in Dharwad taluk, is called variously as 'Mugunda', 'Mugumda', Muguda, etc. is on the Dharwad-Alnavar road, at a distance of 10 km. from the former place. It was formerly an administrative headquarters of the *Kampana* of Mugunda-30 included in Halasige-12,000 country and was regarded as a jewel in the crown of Maharajawadinadu. Six inscriptions have come to light from here so far. The earliest of them is of the reign of Someshwara I, which mentions a land grant made in A.D.1045 to Samyakta Ratnakara Chaityalaya at Mugunda by Chavunda Gauda, the Nadagauda of Mugunda-30. Further, it says that the said Chavunda Gauda's grandson Marthandaiah, a feudatory chief of the Kalyana Chalukyas, rebuilt the Basadi by adding a *natyashala* to it. The fact of Nadagauda Chamundaraya of Mugunda-30 giving a gift for the maintenance of the Markandeya tank in A.D.1125, is mentioned in an inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI found near Heggere. A 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D record at about the same spot commemorates the death of a hero in a fight involving in a cattle raid. Another record of about the same period found upon the pedestal of an image of a Jaina Tirthankara says that the Chenna Parshwanatha sculpture was got done by a Jaina lady. From the above records it seems certain that in former times Mugada was a prominent centre of Jainism.

The Parshwanatha *Basadi* at Mugad has been fully renovated. It now comprises of a *garbhagriha* and a large *navaranga*. A five ft tall image of Parshwanatha is found installed in the *garbhagriha*. A beautifully sculpted figure of Padmavathi, seated upon a swan pedestal in *Padmasana* posture and holding in her four hands a cord, *ankusha*, *sriphala* and lotus flower respectively is also seen here. Above her headgear or crown is a five-hooded serpent. A lithic record of seven ft. high, describes it as *Samyakta Ratnakara* Basadi. In this Basadi are also kept charming processional deities made of bronze.

The Ramalingeshwara temple located outside the village, comprises of a *garbhagriha* and a large *navaranga*. A Shivalinga with a Nandi opposite to it in the usual manner are seen in the *garbhagriha*. In the *navaranga* are many images such as an approximately 1.5 ft high mutilated Mahishamardhini, Aditya, Mailara, Saptamatrikas, Ganapathi, Kartikeya and Umamaheshwara. The last named is a beautifully carved piece with Ganapathi and Kartikeya also being represented. Upon the village tank bund are some hero-stones one of which depicts a tiger-hunt scene rather attractively. Around this place also lie sculpted figures of Mahishamardhini and Ganapathi. The local tank, extending over an area of 110 acres, is a sight to see; through its double sluice gates it is capable of irrigating 650 acres of land. Other shrines of the place are Basavanna, Vithala, Hanumantha, Durgamma and Mastamma. Three Mosques and a *dargah* of Peerjada, where *urus* is held during the summer, are also here.

**Muktimandir:** Situated at a distance of four km. to the south-east of Lakshmeshwar, in the Shirhatti taluk, this place has come into prominence due to the efforts of Renuka Veera Gangadharaswamy of the Rambhapuri Peetha of Balehonnur. From 1940, till his demise he resided at this place and transformed it into a holy place. Covering an area of 80 acres, it has a *muktimantapa* or a group of *mantapas*, each *mantapa* representing a religion. There are also shrines of Shiva-Parvathi, Renuka, a *pooja mantapa*, a *dasohamane*, a Sanskrit school, a park and a Mutt within this area. It is also a centre of cultural and religious activities. Muktimandir aims to propagate the message that 'Mankind is One'. A curious incident is related to explain the sanctity associated with it. Shishunala Sharief who lived in 19th century A.D. was smoking *bhang* through a pipe during one of his sojourns, a crystal slipped off. He picked it up and placed it upon two grains of quartz so as to resemble a shrine and pronounced prophetically, 'Grow to be a big place and earn fame!' The local people assert that his

prophecy has turned into a reality. The place now has become a centre for the propagation of the message of religious harmony.

**Mulgund:** Situated (Pop:15,760) in Gadag taluk, is at a distance of 22 km. from Gadag. In ancient times it was the headquarters of a small administrative unit known as Mulugunda-12 included in Belvola-300 country. Its history goes back to as far back as 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Some scholars have expressed the view that this place was earlier known as Munigunda, on account of the residence of a number of Jaina ascetics, and that later on its name was corrupted as Mulugunda. Another view is that this place was originally called as 'Mulagunda'. From the point of view of the development of language, it may be said that a change from 'Mula' to 'Mullu' is improbable. The Neelagund inscription of Amoghavarsha I (Nripatunga) makes a reference to Mulagunda-12. The poets, who composed inscriptions, have viewed 'Mulgund' as an ancient town. An inscription near the Pete Basappa shrine at this place describes Mulgund as a distinguished town during each of the four yugas or ages; and, poets have represented it on par with Indra's Amaravathi, the city of Gods. It thus seems certain that between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D. it prospered as a reputed centre of religion and culture though the headquarters of a small administrative unit. Even under the Vijayanagar rulers it had retained its administrative and political importance. It played a notable role during the Seuna-Hoysala struggle for the acquisition of Belvola-300. Sindharasa and Sindha Bheemarasa of the Sindha family of Mulgund were popular rulers with titles like 'Mulagunda Puravaradheeshwara' and 'Mulagunda Vidyadhara'. But not much information is available about this family.

From the beginning, Mulgund was known for its numerous temples; but, only a few of them have survived. The oldest of the temples at Mulgund is of Shobaneshwara, which was built in A.D.981 by Shobanarasa, the feudatory chief of Belvola-300 and Puligere-300, under the Kalyana Chalukyan monarch Tailapa II. Only the *garbhagriha* and *antarala* have now survived. Another important temple is that of Veeranarayana which is in a dilapidated condition. The neighbouring village of Hosur had been endowed to this temple. On the Dhvajastambha is an inscribed record that records, the setting up of the *moolastambha*. Another temple worth noting is that of Nagareshwara. From an inscription of A.D.1062 it is learnt that, a land grant was made to this temple by the merchants of Mulugunda named Ballava setty, Dharmasetty, Kritayusetty, Kolagara setty and others. Another record inscribed on a wall of the Nagareshwara temple (12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.), issued during the reign of Jagadekamalla II, describes a land grant made by an officer named Bopparasa, of the capital city of Mulagunda-12. An A.D.1123 epigraph, records gift of articles of food and money to the Vidureshwara temple by the merchants of Mulugunda. A similar gift made by the *mahajanas* of the place to the same temple is recorded by an epigraph of A.D.1178. This Vidureshwara temple has, however, no longer survived. A Veeragal of the reign of Hoysala Ballala II(A.D.1184), records the death of Chandanna. A record inscribed upon a pillar at the Annadani swamy Mutt of the Veerashaiva faith, dated in A.D.1224, mentions a grant for lighting a perpetual lamp in the local Swayambhu temple.

An epigraph at Lakshmeshwar furnishes information regarding Nayasena, the author of 'Dharmamrita', a poetical composition, and the lineage of his preceptor. Nayasena is said to have resided at Mulgunda for some time. The *Basadis* at this place have gone into ruins. The two important former *Basadis* are those of Parshwanatha and Chandranatha. A record inscribed on a wall of the Parshwanatha Basadi mentions the construction of the *Basadi* in A.D.902-3 at Mulugunda by an officer named Cheekarya. This inscription of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Krishna II also records a land grant to that *Basadi* by Araparya, son of Cheekarya. A 16<sup>th</sup> century Veeragal in the same *Basadi*



registers the death of Sahasrakirthi in a conflict with the Muslim who had set fire to that *Basadi*. An epigraph inscribed on a wall of the Chandranatha Basadi, dated A.D.1420, records the death of Keshappa, son of Bulishetty. Another record inscribed on a pillar in the same Basadi says that in A.D.1675, the image of Adinatha, damaged by the Muslims, was re-installed by a lady named Banadambike. Other temples at Mulgund are Veerabhadra, Hanumantha (two), Dyamavva and Durgavva. A Veerashaiva Mutt called Anandanaswamy Mutt is here. Besides, there is also an old Mosque, newly renovated and a *dargah*.

**Mummigatti:** Located at a distance of nine km. to the north-west (Pop:3,206) of Dharwad in the taluk of the same name is Mummigatti. On the basis of evidence contained in epigraphical sources it is conjectured that the place was known as 'Aranigerehalli' in former times. It was then comprised under the Kunduru-500. Near the Kalleshwara temple at the outskirts of this village stands an inscription of A.D.1124. From it, we learn that during the reign of Jayakeshi-Mailaladevi of the Kadamba dynasty of Goa, Udayamagauda made a grant to Lord Kalideva in memory of his father Mallagauda, who was a devout Shaiva, at the Panchamuttof the great town of Kunduru, on which occasion, 16 Gaudas had stood as witnesses. The Kalleshwara temple, after renovation, consists of a *garbhagriha* and a large *ardhamantapa*, the former containing a Swayambhulinga. A Tirthankara image is seen in a Jaina Basadi at this place. An A.D.1125 lithic record at Narendra speaks of a Savananapalli located to the west of Kunduru. From the circumstance of the existence of a Jaina Basadi at Mummigatti, it may be conjectured that Savananapalli of this inscription is identical with the village of Mummigatti. Other shrines at this place are Ishwara, Basavanna, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Kariavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Mundargi:** Situated to the south-east of Dharwad, at a distance of 110 kms, is this (Pop:14,542) taluk headquarters. The place is 36 km. from Gadag (now, the district headquarters). Its ancient name is said to have been 'Mridagiri' which got corrupted to 'Mundargi', says the local people. M.M.Kalburgi, however identifies it as denoting a tribe and explains that Mundara+kei became Mundaragi. Atop a hill nearby is a cave-shrine of Lord Kanaka Narasimhaswamy. A peculiarity of this place is that the holi festival is not observed here. A 16<sup>th</sup> century inscription upon the hill is concerned with grants made by Gauda, Banajiga and Kumbara communities. On the basis of this record it can be presumed that Mundargi is not an ancient place. The fame of this place is largely owing to the heroic struggle of Bheemarao against the British. Upon the Kanaka Narasimha Swamy hill is also located a shrine of Mallikarjuna. A *jatra* known after Kanaka Narasimha is held for five days after the holi festival. A huge reservoir has been constructed over this hill from which Tungabhadra water is supplied to the town. Other temples in the town are of Hanumantha, Vitthala, Panduranga, Basaveshwara, Venkatesha, Anjaneya, Beeradeva, Ganapathi, and Kannika Parameshwari, Amba Bhavani, Kengannu (red-eyed) Durgavva, Chandamma, Mayamma, Kariamma and Ranadamma. Annadaneshwara Mutt and a branch of Tontadarya Mutt are here. A *jatra* of Annadaneshwara Mutt is held three days previous to the Bharata hunnime. The fort area is known after Bheemarao, whose descendants still live there. A large Jumma Masjid and three *dargahs* are here.

**Muttur:** Situated at a distance of twenty-one kilometres to the south-west of the taluk headquarters town of (Pop:1,829) Byadgi, it appears to have formed a part of Kaginele-12 in Baasavooru-140 in former times. So far seven inscriptions have been reported from here. The earliest of these is of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Someshwara III, of A.D.1138, which reports the death of Halliga, elder brother of blacksmith Macha during the siege of Mutturu by Jakkisetty of Kammanahalli. An A.D.1172 inscription

of the reign of Kalachuri ruler Sovideva, reports the death of Kaleya, of the washerman caste, while fighting against cattle raids led by *Dandanayaka* Kesimayya. In appreciation of his supreme sacrifice, Kalaya's family was granted a house and a wet land. Two other hero-stones of the same period, report on the death of heroes like Ganakoja of the blacksmith caste. The heroic death of Bomaiah and the incident of self-immolation of his wife Kamayi is narrated in a hero-stone record of A.D.1382. All these hero-stone records are found in the premises of the Kalleshwara temple. Recently, a copper plate record found in the custody of Shivappa Basappa Angadi has been noticed. This copper plate record, issued in the 13<sup>th</sup> regnal year of Vijayashiva Mandhatru Varma, a Kadamba king, has been deciphered and published by Dr. Devarakondareddy. This donative record is concerned with a grant of land measuring 20 nivartanas in extent in the Valashetty village of Makundahara to Dronacharya and Valarya by Shivamandhatru. Though this 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. record was found at Muttur, its content has nothing to do with this place.

The temple of Kalleshwara outside the village is a 10<sup>th</sup> century *trikutachala*, surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. The principal *garbhagriha* of this renovated temple contains a Shivalinga and its door-frame has *panchashakha* decoration with the usual Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. In the remaining two *garbhagrihas* on the north and south, images, 5 ft high, Vishnu and Aditya respectively are placed and their door-frames with only one branch each have *Jaalandhras* (perforated screens) on both sides. The common *ardhamantapa*, opposite the principal *garbhagriha* is adorned with a beautiful *makaratorana* along with Trimurthi figure. Within the niches of the *navaranga* are images, each two feet high, of Saptamatikas, Shivalinga, Uma-Maheshwara, Bhairava and Mahishamardhini. The pillars of the *navaranga* are of Chalukyan style. Twelve hero-stones and a Masti-stone stand opposite this temple. There are shrines of Hanumantha, Dundi Basavanna, Dyamavva, Kariamamma and Ellamma ; besides, a Mosque and a *dargah* too are here.

**Nagarahalli:** Located at a distance of three km., to the southeast of the Taluk head quarters town of Mundargi, this place (Pop: 871) is four km. away from the site of the old village, which stood on the banks of the Tungabhadra river. In the dilapidated temple of Panchalinga, are two inscriptions; one of A.D 1022, says that when Dasiraja, a *Garuda* of Jayasimha II was ruling over Masawadi-140, Nagama Gavunda of Aragivala, on the bank of the Tungabhadra river, made a grant of six *mattaru* of land to the Dharmeshwara temple erected by Tribhuvana Narayana Dharmasetty. The Aragivala mentioned in the inscription was the ancient name of the now abandoned Nagarahalli village. The temple of Dharmeshwara mentioned in the inscription, is the present Panchalinga temple. It is rather interesting to note that the above record is actually inscribed upon the pedestal which possesses six sculptures of Nandi. Another inscription at the place, while giving an account of the ancestors of Tribhuvana Narayana Dharmasetty, incidentally mentions him to have originally belonged to Malale nadu. Along with the old village, the Dharmeshwara temple too, now known by the name of Panchalinga, is in ruins.

This temple, built on the bank of the Tungabhadra, is rectangular in shape and has two rows of four pillars each. The Panchalinga, six – Nandis, and a Saptamatrika Panel are seen at the rear. The Shivalinga (Panchalinga) is kept at the centre of a circular *panipeetha* with the four other *lingas* at the four points, namely, south-east, south-west, north-east and north-west. Next to it is another circular *panipeetha*, upon which are placed a Shivalinga at the centre and six Nandi figures facing the six directions in a circular formation. The new Nagarahalli has some modern temples.

**Nagavand:** Situated to the south-west of Hirekerur, at a distance of 23 km. (Pop: 3,381) in the taluk of the same name, was included in the Edevatta – 70 in early times and was known as 'Nagarjuna'.



Like Nagavi in the taluk of Gadag, it was also an ancient centre of learning. The Siddheshwara temple, or the Brahmeshwara of the inscription, is an interesting Chalukyan structure. It is a *trikutachala* having a common *navaranga* in the centre but separate *antaralas*. In the central shrine is an image of Nagarjuna depicted as two-armed, standing upon a pedestal holding a *Shivalinga* in his left hand and a rosary in his right hand; on both sides of him are Chauri-bearers and, the *prabhavali* shows an attractive *makaratorana* with a *kirtimukha*. On both sides of its *antarala* door-frame are niches, one of which has a *nagabandha* sculpture and the other a Shivalinga. In the *garbhagriha* to the right of the central *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga. Its *antarala* door-frame is decorated and the *makaratorana* is adorned with carved figures of Brahma, Vishnu and six-armed Nataraja. To the left of the *antarala* door-frame is a niche, containing an image of Mahishamardhini. In the *garbhagriha* to the left of the central shrine a Surya pedestal without the image is found. On both sides of the *antarala* door frame *jalandhras* (perforated screens) are seen and within the niches are kept images of Umamaheshwara on the right and Saptamatikas on the left. The four Chalukyan columns at the centre of the *navaranga* are very attractive. In a niche here is a sculpted figure of Ananta Padmanabha reclining on the serpent called Shesha; and the *prabhavali* of the Lord is adorned with miniature representation of *dasavatara* of Vishnu. The *navaranga* door is guarded by the *dwarapala* images. An inscription of the reign of the Chalukyan Someshwara III (A.D. 1120), lying outside this temple, informs of the act of self-sacrifice performed by a devout worshipper named Bajiga on the occasion of a solar eclipse in the village of Nagarjuna. At the top portion of this lithic record the sun is represented as being swallowed by a serpent. Next to this is another inscription (A.D. 1129) which furnishes details of a gift of money, derivable from a tax levied on *handara* (Pandal), made to the temple of Brahmeshwara at the Nagarjuna village by an officer named Bhupa. The *kadamba nagara shikharas*, which once surmounted the three shrines, have collapsed. Among the other temples at this place are included those of Veerabhadra, Maruthi, Basaveshwara, Siddheshwara, Bedarakannappa, Brahmadeva Marikamba, Banashankari, Durgavva, Guttavva and Matangi. There is also a Mosque at this place.

**Nagavi:** Situated (Pop: 4,121) in Gadag taluk, is located at a distance of eight km. from the taluk headquarters town. Known as 'Nagayi' in early times, this reputed centre of learning formed part of Nagarakhanda-70 Country. The historically famous temple of Nagarjuna here is actually a small and simple brick structure. A figure of Nagarjuna in the Rashtrakuta style is housed in it. This attractive figure is protected by a five-hooded serpent carved in the shape of an umbrella. The figure of the celebrated teacher Nagarjuna, with one leg folded in a sitting posture, is noted for its expression of gentleness. An inscription opposite this temple, dated A.D. 936, of the Rashtrakuta ruler Khottiga, though obscure, mentions a grant made for educational purposes to the Rameshwara temple. Special worship is held here during the Shivarathri festival. Entertainment programmes like *Dollina Kunita*, singing of *Gee Gee Padas*, etc. are conducted at that time. Among the other temples at the place are included those of Someshwara, *Kodi Basavanna* (Mahabaleshwara of the inscriptions), Ellamma, Dyamavva and others. The Someshwara temple consists of a *garbhagriha* and an *antarala* in the Rashtrakuta style. There is a Shivalinga at the front. The temple has been reconstructed on the old foundation. Outside the village is a hillock known after sage Jamadagni. An ancient cave is believed to be located there. Outside the village, atop a high mound a small modern shrine of Ellamma has been built. The original abode of Ellamma is believed to have been at Kappatagudda, which is ten km. from Nagavi, from where she first came to Nagavi and from thence went and settled at Saundatti, in a cave on the Jamadagni hill, which is but a continuation of the Ellamma range of hills. The worship in this temple is conducted by *Ambigas* (boatmen). A large annual fair is held here during the month of January where between 50,000 to 60,000 people congregate.

Outside the village of Nagavi is a temple known as Kodi Basavanna, which is identified with the Mahabaleshwara of the inscriptions. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, and a *navaranga* which, however, has fallen. All the four pillars of the *navaranga* have inscription upon them. Of these, the one dated A.D. 1211, of the reign of Hoysala Ballala II, refers to a grant made to the Mahabaleshwara temple of Nagavi by Dharmarashi Pandita. The second pillar inscription, of the reign of Yadava Singhana (A.D. 1215) mentions a gift made to the same deity by an officer named Bommoja. Another pillar inscription of about the same time records a gift made by some influential villagers to the same deity. Lastly, the inscription on the fourth pillar, dated 1255 A.D. when Yadava Kannara was the reigning monarch, gives particulars regarding a gift of proceeds of certain taxes by a few principal officers to Lord Mahabaleshwara. There are *Jaalandhras* on both sides of the *antarala* door-frames. The *kadamba nagara shikhara*, which once surmounted the *garbhagriha*, has collapsed.

**Naregal:** Situated (Pop: 3, 466) in Hangal Taluk, is at a distance of 28 km. from the taluk headquarters. The place is well connected by good roads with Hangal and Haveri. Referred to as '*Nareyamgalla*', '*Naregalla*' in early inscriptions the place has so far yielded nine inscriptions chronologically ranging from the reign of Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva (A.D. 790) to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The antiquity of this place is easily traced to the Rashtrakuta period. The several *gosasa* stones of that dynasty substantiate this fact. The hero-stone record of Dhruva commemorates the death of Kadappa of the Dombar caste during a *gograhana* conflict. Another inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, mention the construction of an Ishwara temple at Naregal by Mahaprabhu Kappimayya. An A.D. 1125 record found upon a beam of this temple says that Govindadeva, son of Kappimayya made a grant to the original local deity (Moolasthana devaru); and, another record of A.D. 1126 engraved on a different beam says that Dasimayya built a Surya temple and made a grant to it. An A.D. 1273 lithic record refers to a grant made in the presence of the panchamutts to a temple situated near the waster weir by Madhuvaiah, a *Jois*. Yet another inscription mentions a dispute in the Achaleshwara temple of Naregal. The place has two tanks of which the large tank has become a birds sanctuary and attracts birds from far eastern countries like China, Indonesia, etc. This tank, situated at the borders of Naregal - Vardi is about 320 acres in extent and irrigates 1,500 acres of land. Among the early temples of Naregal, the large temple of *Sarveshwara* (also called as Saraswathi) is interesting. Built by Nadaprabhu Kappimayya, during the reign of Vikramaditya VI, this Ishwara temple was also patronized by his son Govindadeva who made a land grant to it. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a large open *navaranga* in two stages. Opposite the principal *garbhagriha* is another *garbhagriha* which was built in A.D. 1126 by Dasimayya who installed an image of Adityadeva in it. This, however, is no longer present. The principal *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga. The door – frame of the *antarala* has *Jalandhra* on both sides and is decorated with a *makaratorana* containing carved figures of Brahma, Maheswara and Keshava. The open *sabhamantapa* is supported by 32 pillars of four different patterns and the inner border of this rectangular hall are lined with *kakshasanas*. On the south – east corner of the *sabhamantapa* is a four ft high damaged image of Saraswathi seated upon a lotus pedestal. Over the *garbhagriha* of this temple is a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. At the rear of the temple are four ft high independent images of *Saptamatikas*. Unfortunately their upper portion including head is missing. About 200 metres from this temple is a dilapidated shrine of Mannudevaru. It appears to have originally been consisted of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The temple, with images of a Shivalinga and Nandi, was called as Achaleshwara as attested by an inscription upon a pillar in it. In the *navaranga* is a damaged image of a Jaina Tirthankara; and, outside this temple, but within its enclosure is a sculpted figure of Mahishamardhini and a *gosasa* stone of the Rashtrakuta

times. Other shrines at the place include those of Ishwara, Basavanna, Matangavva, Durga, Dyamavva, Hanumantha, Pete Basavanna, etc. besides a Mallikarjunaswamy *Virakta* Mutt, a Mosque and a *dargah* are also here. The beautiful tank and its birds sanctuary together with its temples have the potential to attract tourists in large numbers.

**Naregal:** Situated at a distance of 32 km. from Ron, the taluk headquarters on the Ron–Gadag road, (Pop: 14,592) is an ancient place. The inscriptions refer to this place as Nareyangala – 12, included in the Belvola – 300 *nadu*. Among the notable temples at Naregal, mention must be made of Tripurantakeshwara, Someshwara, Kalmeshwara, Chandramouleshwara and Narayanadeva. It is surmised that the Tripurantaka temple was constructed during the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Jayasimha II by Tippanna *Dandanayaka*, as it is referred to as Tippanneshwara temple. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a spacious *navaranga* with 18 pillars and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* is polygonal in plan. The huge pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. An epigraph in the *navaranga* gives details of a land grant made to Trilochana Pandita Deva, the *sthanapati* of Tippanneshwara temple. Outside the *mukhamantapa* of the temple is an image of Surya. A Veeragal, lying opposite this temple, records the heroic death of Hampeya Nayaka (A.D. 1197) during the reign of Hoysala Veera Ballala. Another important temple at the place is that of Kalmeshwara. This temple in the Chalukyan style consist of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The four large Chalukyan pillars in the centre of the *navaranga* are attractive. The exterior of the *prakara* is covered with sculpted figures of Kubera, Ganapathi, Saptamatrikas, etc. The *kadamba nagara shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* has collapsed. An inscription of the reign of Yadava Kannara mentions a land grant made to the temple of Kalideva. Another inscription found outside this temple records a grant of land made to Neelakantha Pandita of the Moolasthan temple by an officer named Shrimanta gavunda. The nearby large temple of Lord Narayana is an original Rashtrakuta structure consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a large *sabhamantapa* in the front. The square – shaped *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga placed upon a pedestal which reveals certain Jaina features. In the *navaranga* are simple Rashtrakuta pillars. The *sabhamantapa* has a set of 16 pillars and the *bhuvaneshwari* is beautifully arranged in the shape of a star adorned with lotus decorations. The arrangement of seats (*kakshasana*) all along the inner border of the *sabhamantapa* on two sides might have originally contained images of the 24 Tirthankaras if, as maintained by S. Rajashekhar, the structure was originally a Jaina *Basadi*. In fact, an inscription opposite the Gram Panchayat office refers to the construction (A.D. 950) of a *Basadi* by Paddabbarasi, the queen of Krishna III of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. A portion of the temples Kapota lying at about the same spot contains models of *mantapas* decorated with different kinds of miniature *shikharas* and images of divinities like Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Kartikeya Ganapathi, etc. Nearby lies a broken image of a Tirthankara together with *makaratorana*. The head of a Tirthankara is found near the Maruthi temple. A somewhat obscure record of the reign of Kalachuri Sankama (A.D. 1183), lying near the Gram Panchayat office refers to a grant made to the temple of Revaneshwara. The place has a Jumma masjid too.

**Narendra:** Located at a distance of six km. to the north – west of Dharwad city, on the road to Belgaum, (Pop: 4,222) in Dharwad Taluk, is known in early inscriptions as 'Narendra', 'Narendrapura'. It was in former times the headquarters town of Kunduru–500 *nadu* of Halasige–12,000 country. In remote times it was called by the name of Kunduru as attested by an inscription of A.D. 1125. the particulars of the boundaries of Kunduru, furnished by this inscription, agree with similar particulars in respect of Narendra. Since it was the administrative headquarters of Kunduru–500 *nadu*, it came to be referred to as Narendrapura to reflect its royal status. Five inscriptions are known from this

place. Of these, the earliest is an inscription of A.D. 1123, originally found by Dr. Barnet upon the roof of the Shankaralinga temple, but nowhere seen now. It gives particulars of a land and other properties, located at the neighbouring village of Mareyawada, granted to Shankaradeva temple at Arakere by Mailaladevi, the elder queen of Jayakeshideva, the Kadamba ruler of Goa. An A.D. 1125 inscription, found near the Mallikarjuna temple opposite the cotton – mill at Narendra refers to a land grant made jointly by Jayakeshi and Mailaladevi to the Lakshmaneshwara temple built by Singarasa, the dandanayaka of Mailaladevi. Another inscription mentions the erection of a *Nishidi* stone to commemorate Kanakashanti Siddhanta muni, a disciple of Nagachandra Siddhanta Deva. These three inscriptions have been published by M.M. Kalburgi, while the other two inscriptions are rather obscure.

The temples, referred to in early inscriptions, no longer survive in their original form. The Shankaralinga temple, built upon the bund of the village tank consists of only a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* in its renovated condition. In the *garbhagriha* an 18 inch tall *Shivalinga* is placed upon a three feet high pedestal, the surface of which is covered with a thousand miniature *Shivalingas* distributed in 11 lines, a rather rare example of Sahasralinga. Opposite this temple is a stone slab which contains on its headpiece an epigraph (A.D. 1037) with the names of Jayakeshi–Mailaladevi. Probably, this epigraph is unpublished. The Veerabhadra temple near the village bus stand has, in its renovated form a *garbhagriha* and a spacious *ardhamantapa*. Opposite to it are two pillars representing a transitional stage from the Rashtrakuta to the Chalukyan period. Within its enclosure is found a memorial stone containing a sculpted representation of '*uri-uyyale*' (Pyre Swing), connected with the rare type of self – sacrifice. It has a damaged epigraph of the Kalyana Chalukyan times. Next to it stands a four feet tall broken image of Vishnu. Nearby is a temple of Mailaralinga with Mailara and Malachi of Vijayanagar period seated upon a single pedestal.

In front of the cotton – mill at the entrance to the village is a ruined temple of Mallikarjuna, partially renovated by the local people. In its *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga with a Nandi facing it. An A.D. 1125 inscription found here describes it as Lakshmaneshwara temple. On a mound of the village (Maradigudda) the north of Narendra is the Maradi Basavanna shrine, whose annual fair is held in the month of Shravana. A Jain *Nishidi* record is found upon a platform at the Guddada Mutt of this place. A branch of the Nidumamidi Mutt is also here. The place also has shrines of Kalmeshwara, Basavanna, Mallayya, Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Ellamma, Gowri and Kariyavva. A Jumma Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Nargund:** The taluk headquarters town (Pop: 29,944) is at a distance of 60 km. from Dharwad on the Dharwad – Bijapur road, possesses the least number of villages among all the taluks of the district, came to prominence on account of the rebellion of Baba Saheb in 1857 and the peasants movement in 1980. In ancient inscriptions the place is referred to variously as 'Narugunda', 'Nargunda', 'Piriya Nargunda'. Formerly, it contained 220 *mahajanas* distributed in four streets. This great *agrahara* belonged to Kolanuru–30 (present day Konnur) in the Belvola–300 country. The neighbouring village of Dandapur and Somapur are now merged into the Nargund municipality. The place was a market town (*pettah*) during the British period. Eleven inscriptions have been so far reported from this place. Of these, a notable epigraph of A.D. 920, of the reign of Rashtrakuta Emperor Govinda IV, found near a well at Dandapur, furnishes information about the arrangements made for the restoration of a tank, a truly notable record. Another inscription, of A.D. 1078, details a land grant made to a choultry by Mamma during the reign of Vikramaditya VI. Another inscription, also found at Dandapur, of A.D. 1079 refer to a grant made to a choultry by Sayimaiah Danda Nayaka. An A.D. 1139 epigraph, found

in the Shankaralinga temple mentions that Rudradevarasa dandanayaka of Nargund *agrahara*, gifted its 'Siddhaya' to the Dhavala Shankara temple of Nargund. A *circa* 12<sup>th</sup> century epigraph also records a gift made to the aforesaid Dhavala Shankaralinga temple by Kumpati Echisetty. An A.D. 1140 epigraph, found near the Jodu Hanumantha temple mentions a gift made to Lord Kirti Narayana by Lakshmi Narayana Bhatta. An A.D. 1075 epigraph opposite the Basavanna temple gives information about a gift made to a *Basadi* by a Shetty. An A.D. 1103 epigraph, found opposite the Hanumantha temple in the Somapur lane gives details of a grant made for the maintenance of a tank at Mandegere by the 35 *mahajanas* of Mekkegeri. The fact of the installation of the image of Hanumantha in a temple built for it at Somapur by Devanayaka is made known by an epigraph of A.D.1769.

The above temples have survived to this day with but slight alterations. The Dandeshwara temple near the municipal offices is a *dwikutachala* structure of the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Each shrine consists of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* facing each other with a common *navaranga* and an extra *ankana* at the northern side of which produces an illusion of the temple being a *trikutachala*. The *garbhagrihas* are star-shaped, one of which, apparently the principal shrine, contains a Shivalinga; and, the other, a Narayana image on a Surya-pedestal. Attractive *makaratoranas* adorn the *ardhamantapa* and in one of which we find a seated Brahma, Maheshwara and Vishnu images; and, in the other Surya. The simple pillars of the *navaranga* support a ceiling decorated with a three – petalled lotus flower. An image of Ganapathi seen in a corner of the *navaranga*. The exterior walls of the temple are adorned with a variety of miniature *shikharas* carved upon decorative columns. The *shikharas* over the *garbhagrihas* have been renovated.

The Shankaralinga temple is another attraction of this place. Built within a large enclosure, this 10-11<sup>th</sup> century structure consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*; a spacious *mukhamantapa* has been added to it at the time of renovation. The epigraphs seen in the *navaranga* refer to the shrine as 'Dhavala Shankara Devalaya'. Its *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga made of Chandrakanthashila. A miniature shrine at the northern end of the *navaranga* has an image of Devi upon a Tirthankara pedestal. A new entrance has been provided on the eastern side so as to enable entrance from the *mukhamantapa* to the temple. Within this temple premises are broken pieces of a *prabhavali* of a Tirthankara and the head of Padmavathi, an *Yakshi*, adorned with a crown which contains a carved Tirthankara image. Both the Dandeshwara and Shankaralinga temples have been declared as protected monuments. The Kalyana Chalukyan temple of Maruthi on the road to Bijapur has beautiful lathe – turned pillars. The municipal office building is an attractive structure and was formerly the palace of Baba Saheb. In a room of this building are some attractive paintings and an old sword too. On the slope of the Nargund mound is a large temple of Venkateshwara. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, *antarala*, *navaranga* and a *sabhamantapa*. Its five *panchashikharas* are in the *dravidian* style. An image of Venkateshwara, the family deity of Baba Saheb is in the *garbhagriha*. Within the precincts of the same temple are separate shrines of Govindaraja, Varahaswamy and Harihareshwara. It is believed that RamaRao belonging to Bhavé family, constructed this Venkateshwara temple on the model of the Sri Venkateshwara temple at Tirupathi. Nearby are located the royal harem and the Ladies Quarters of Baba Saheb's family surrounded by an enclosure. A recently made bust of Baba Saheb has been erected here.

Other shrines include those of Kashi Vishwanatha, Mahadeva, Nagareshwara, Mailara, Mallikarjuna, Ganapathi, Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Panduranga, Narasimha, Dattatreya, Banni Mahankali, Renuka, Dyamavva, Udachavva and Durgavva. Opposite the municipal college, on a sloping ground is a herbal



plantation within which are Prabhu Siddeshwara of Panchagriha Peetha and Ajjappa shrines. There are three Mutts at Nargund – Hire Mutt, Virakta Mutt and Ajjana Mutt. Sridharacharya, the author of '*Jataka Tilaka*', a work on astrology and who lived during the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D., originally hailed from Nargund. The Mosques here include Jumma Masjid, Fatteh Mosque and Nagena Mosque. Dargahs too are found at this place. A channel drawn from the Malaprabha irrigates the tract around this place and the *ryots* here prefer to grow commercial crops. Nargund is an important centre of local trade and has a few cotton mills and oil mills. The Malaprabha Co-Operative Oil Mill, started with World Bank assistance, produces cotton seed oil. About 15 km. from here is **Chikka Nargund** (Pop:3785) also situated adjacent to a small hill and hence the name Chikka Nargund has come to it. Within the precincts of this large and renovated Basaveshwara temple several ancient relics are scattered.

**Navalgund:** The Taluk headquarters town of Navalgund (Pop: 19,438) is at a distance of 47 km. to the north – east of Dharwad city. Well-known in early times as Navilgund – 40 in the Belvola-300 *nadu*, it was the administrative headquarters of a group of forty villages. A Sanskrit copper plate record of A.D. 1183 of Rayapura mentions Bellavura as one of the villages comprised in Navilagunda-40. This town which has one of the oldest municipality dating back to 1870, does not however yield a single inscription. An inscription of A.D. 1228 at Saundatti refers to a land grant made after measuring with Navalgund Kol (measuring rod). An A.D. 1396 inscription of Sangur, mentions a Jaina preceptor named Srutakirti deva . The word Navilgunda is derived from Navilu + Kunda, and *Kunda* means mound. About A.D. 1690, when the Nawab of Savanur was ruling over this area as a feudatory of the Mughal emperor Aurangazeb, Navalgund was being administered as a revenue division by its Desai Jayagauda II. In A.D. 1747, Navalgund was transferred to the control of the Peshwas by the Nawab of Savanur. Desai Lingana Gowda (A.D. 1769-83) accepted the overlordship of Haider Ali in 1778. Navalgund was wrested by Dhondopant Gokhale from Lingana Gowda Desai. Later, Jayappa became the Desai (A.D. 1795-1817) of Navalgunda but settled at Sirasingi in the Belgaum district. In 1817, Munroe occupied Navalgund, and appointed a certain Rama Rao as Jamadar of the British Government. The two tanks at Navalgund, named after Neelamma and Chennamma, represent the welfare works executed during the rule of the Desais. The last of the Desais, Lingaraja Desai strove hard to develop the place. The taluk Panchayat office is located in the Desai wada built in about 1780.

Among the temples at Navalgund may be mentioned those of Navilleshwara, Govindaraja, Ganapathi, Venkatesha, Veerabhadra, Nagareshwara, Lalgudi, Maruthi, Basavanna and Durga; besides an old Adinatha *Basadi* too. The Lalgudi, situated outside the village, is a Kalyana Chalukyan structure consisting of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and an open *navaranga*. This temple has undergone renovation; but, its door-frame and pillars help to determine the antiquity of the structure. In the Venkataramana temple is a 15<sup>th</sup> century sculpture of Ananta Padmanabha reclining on the great serpent Shesha; and its *prabhavali* depicts the *dashavatara* or the ten incarnations of Vishnu. In front of the Durga temple is an image of Parshwanatha Tirthankara upon whose *prabhavali* are depicted a *mukkode*, Yaksha-Yakshi, and the seven-hooded serpent. In the Durga temple are sculptures of *Saptamatrika panel* and Mahishamardhini. There are three Mutts at this place: the *Gavimutt* founded in about 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D. by Jadeswamy; the *Panchagriha Hiremutt*, built of wood having beautiful decorative carvings; and the Nagalinga Swamy Mutt founded by a saint famous for possessing miraculous powers and who was a contemporary of Siddharoodha Swamy of Hubli. The Gaddige of Hurakadli Ajja, a devout worshipper of Devi is also here. The Nagalinga Swamy Mutt belongs to the Vishwakarma society. The Bible too is revered here. There are ten Mosques and five *dargahs* at this place of which the Mangal Shahwali

*dargah* is notable. Navalgund is famous for its artistic productions like a variety of carpets with attractive colours and designs, tents, wooden cradles and toys of various kinds.

**Navalli:** Situated (Pop: 1,976) in Navalgund Taluk, is at a distance of 13 km. to the east of the taluk headquarters town. In early inscriptions it is named as Naarppole. This *agrahara*'s name got corrupted from Naarppole to Navol and finally to Navalli. The name could also have been derived from *Naru* and *Pole*. In the nearby Handiganahalla, a stream, asbestos is available in plenty from which circumstance the name Naarppole could have originated. In early times it was included in Navalgunda-40 which was a part of Belvola-300. An inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI (A.D. 1121) has been reported from Navalli so far. This partially damaged record states that at the request of Ballarasa, Keshwa Chamupa and Sayapayya came here and worshipped Kalideva, the destroyer of fear, and made a grant as *Parameshwaradatti* to the Lord for the promotion of learning.

The east-facing Kalmeshwara temple is built upon a mound just outside the village. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. A *Swayambhu Linga* is in the *garbhagriha* referred to as Kalideva in the inscription. The door-frame of the *antarala* has a *ekashakha* decoration with *jaalandhras* on both sides and at the lower part are Chauri-bearers, dwarapalas and Rati-Manmatha – all in relief. The spacious *navaranga* has two entrances on the east and south. The four niches in the *navaranga*, surmounted by beautiful *dravida shikharas* in miniature, contain charming images of Shivalinga, Narayana, Mahishamardhini and Keshava respectively. The four lathe-turned circular Chalukyan pillars are at the centre of the *navaranga*. A carved figure of Saraswathi is seen on the *lalata* of the eastern door-frame of the *navaranga*. The expression like '*chattavritti*' and '*balashikshe*', occurring in the inscription, assume significance when seen in conjunction with the Saraswathi figure upon the *lalata*, and makes it certain that the temple was being also used as a place for imparting education to young pupils. The exterior wall of the temple is plain and a *kadamba nagara shikhara* stands over the *garbhagriha*; the *sukhanasa* is adorned with a sculpted figure of Nataraja in its Keertimukha. On the last Monday in the month Sravana a fair is held in honour of Kalmeshwara. In front of this temple is a beautiful image of a Tirthankara seated upon a lotus and is ascribed to the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Another sculpture next to it is of Umamaheshwara beautifully decorated and attractive. It is said that this image was found lying in the left corner of the existing temple. About the same spot lies a mutilated sculpture of Mahishamardhini. There are 3-4 hero-stones to the south of this temple, one of which depicts a *sati* who had killed herself by entering the funeral pyre of her husband. On the eastern end of this temple too three to four hero stones, set up to honour heroes who died fighting against cattle raids and a *mahasati*, are found. The place also has shrines of Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Hanumantha and Dyamavva, besides a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Navilur:** Situated to the south-east of Dharwad on the road to Hubli at a distance of six km. from the former place, Navilur now forms apart of the Hubli corporation area. In ancient times, this *agrahara* was included in the Kunduru-500 *nadu* of the Halasige-12,000 country. Known by the name of Naviluru even in ancient times, this place has a solitary inscription of about A.D. 13<sup>th</sup> century which furnishes details of a land grant made to Agastyeshwara which was installed in the Mahadeva temple. The *Hondada* Veerabhadra temple in the neighbouring Dharwad city (Mailaralinga hillock) has an inscription at its rear (now in the Kannada Research Institute), of about A.D. 9-10<sup>th</sup> century. This mutilated inscription refers to a grant of a land by the builders of an Ishwara temple at the Naviluru *agrahara*. This inscription evidences the fact that the antiquity of Naviluru goes back to the Rashtrakuta times. The temples of Mahadeva, with the Agastyeshwara shrine included in it, cannot now be



identified; and so is the case of the Ishwara temple mentioned in the inscriptions. In the Ishwara temple at this place only the Shivalinga and the Nandi are seen. An A.D. 1198 inscription at Hubli refers to the Kuruba *Shenigas* of Naviluru, who, after obtaining the consent of the Brahmin's of Poorvadavalli made gifts of land and building site to Senigeswara temple. The place also has shrines of Basavanna, Hanumantha and Dyamavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here. The place is famous for the cultivation of fruits, particularly guava.

**Neelgund** : (Pop: 2,166) Situated in Gadag taluk is at a distance of 25 km. to the south-west of Gadag and about eight km. to the north-west of Mulgund. Called by the name of 'Neergunda' in early epigraphs, it was an agrahara comprised in Mulugunda-12 of Belvola-300 *nadu*. The three or four meti stones near the *Grampanchayat* office indicate that it was a Rashtrakuta settlement in early times. So far four inscriptions have come to light from this place. An inscription (A.D. 866) of the Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha I discloses the fact that, an officer Revanaiah of Belvola-300 gave away proceeds from a tax on ghee to the *mahajanas* of Neergunda. An inscription of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Tailapa II, of 982 says that a land grant was made to a *Choultry* by Shobhanarasa. An inscription of the time of Vikramaditya VI found in the Kalmeshwara temple, eulogises the deities Balavarma and Bhogaditya; otherwise it is obscure. Another inscription found in a field says that a grant of land was made to Lord Siddheshwara of Mulugunda by Venkatappa Nayaka. There is one inscription upon a pillar in the Kalmeshwara temple and 45 inscriptions in the *dwikutachala* Ishwara temple. Among them only one of it is said to be in 15<sup>th</sup> century A.D. and the rest are in 12<sup>th</sup> century characters. One of these discloses that the Kalmeshwara was originally known by the name of Desheshwara. These inscriptions remain to be published.

Of the four ancient temples at Neelagund, three are in somewhat dilapidated condition, while that of Someshwara near the village chavadi, has been fully restored. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* and faces east. Built upon a raised plinth, its *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga whose door-frame has *panchashakha* decoration and has a carved Gajalakshmi figure on the *lalata*. The *antarala* has a Nandi and its door-frame has *Jalandhras*. The four lathe-turned pillars in the centre of the *navaranga* are of the Chalukyan type; and one of them contains a record of Ballala II. The *navaranga* can be entered from the east as well as the south. It is significant that the plinth of this structure contains an inscription.

The Narayana temple at this place, though a small structure, is a fine temple. This east-facing temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. A Narayana image of recent times is placed upon a *Garuda Peetha* in the *garbhagriha*. Its *Panchashakha* decoration on the door-frame also has carvings of *Chauri*-bearers and Rati-Manmatha. In the *antarala* fine *Chandrakanta* stone may be seen. In the *navaranga*, a sculpted figure of Uma-Maheswara (mutilated) along with Iguana and Nandi, their respective *vahanas* is seen. The four lathe-turned circular Chalukyan pillars at the centre of the *navaranga* is seen with distinguished luster. On the basis of the Rashtrakuta influence visible in the making of the pillars of this temple, its construction may be traced to the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The exterior wall of this temple, is adorned with attractive miniature *shikharas*, *mantapas* and pilasters. Over the *garbhagriha* stands a *dravida shikhara* with carved figures of Ugra Narasimha, Nataraja, Bhairava and others; the *shukhanasa* contains a *kirtimukha* with a carved figure of Nataraja in the centre. Associated with this temple is a *dwikuta* structure which is east facing and has two *garbhagrihas* one facing north and the other facing south, this *dwikutachala* temple is called Ishwara temple by the locals. The two *garbhagrihas* have separate open *mukhamantapas* connected to an open

*navaranga*. The latter can be entered from both the eastern and the western sides. Both the *garbhagrihas* have Shivalingas in them. The dravida *shikharas* over them are in damaged condition. The pillars in the centre of the *navaranga* have a lustrous finish. The exterior wall is rather plain. Three or four inscriptions are seen in the temple and in one of which, the name of the deity is mentioned as Desheshwara. If the Narayana temple and the *dwikutachala* Ishwara (Kalmeshwara) temple are taken together from the circumstance of their situation, the whole may be regarded as a single *trikutachala* temple complex. At the closing part of a broken inscription of the period of Vikramaditya VI are the words, appearing as "tripura.... rolage mahadevam....." which, but for the broken letters, would have clinched the issue in favour of the above surmise. On the Kurtukoti road at the foot of a mound is a big Mutt of Gudneshwaraswamy which has branches at Basavanal (Shiggaon taluk), Annigeri and Nayakanur (Navalgund taluk), and Kukkanur (Yelaburgi taluk). All along the boundary of this Mutt *lingamudra* stones and Nandi have been set up. There are temples of Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Bharamappa, Hanumappa, Dyamavva and Durgavva here. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani are also here.

**Neeralgi:** Situated (Pop: 1366) in the Shiggaon taluk is at a distance of 20 km. to the north-west of Shiggaon. The place is made famous by the existence of Siddharameshwara temple of the Kalyana Chalukyan period. Though a small sized temple, it is a fine example of Chalukyan architecture. On the way to this temple is a *gosasa* stone which takes the antiquity of the place to the Rashtrakuta times. Only one inscription is so far reported from here which lies opposite the Veerabhadra temple. This inscription, issued in A.D. 1125 during the reign of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI, tells that Kankana bhattopadhyaya made a grant of land to Lord Kalideva. Nearby the Veerabhadra temple is a donative inscription with a carved figure of Ganapathi and *mahasati* stones with inscriptions which, however, are yet to be published. The chief attraction of this place is the Siddharameshwara temple built upon an elevated spot which is identified with the Kalidevaswamy temple of the inscription. With the help of the above inscription the period of its construction may be placed to 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. This east-facing temple is built upon an attractive plinth and has a star-shaped *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, and a *navaranga* with entrances on both the sides each having an open *mukhamantapa*. Upon a *balahari peetha* in the *garbhagriha* is placed a Shivalinga and its door-frame has the *panchashakha* decoration and has beautifully carved figures of Gajalakshmi, lion, etc. The *antarala* is adorned with a *makaratorana* with a carved figure of Nataraja.

On both sides of the *antarala* at the front are niches containing beautiful images of Kartikeya and Keshava. The four central pillars of the *navaranga*, which are circular and lathe-turned, are of Chalukyan type. A four-lined record inscribed on one of these pillars, of about 16-17<sup>th</sup> century A.D., calls the place as 'Neralige'. The northern entrance of the *navaranga* has a door-frame with attractive five-branched (*panchashakha*) decoration and a Gajalakshmi motif on its *lalata*; Vrishabha is represented here as the door-keeper; and carved figures of Rati-Manmatha too are seen here. The *mukhamantapa* no longer remains. The exterior surface of the wall is adorned with decorative pilasters, and miniature *shikharas* of the *kalinga nagara* and dravida types. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by an attractive dravida *shikhara*. On the Ugadi (Padya) day, a fair is held here on which occasion two *rathas* are drawn with pomp and religious fervour.

Nearby is a small but dilapidated Veerabhadra temple consisting of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*, which has two images of Veerabhadra. Upon a mound close-by is a shrine of Gavi

Siddheshwara. Other shrines at Neeralagi are those of Revana Siddheshwara, Basavanna, *Bagila* Bharamappa, Hanumantha, talada Kariavva and Dyamavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Neeralgi:** Situated at a distance of 48 km. to the north-east of the taluk headquarters town of Haveri, it is (Pop: 1,313) referred to as 'Nerulage' in early inscriptions and formed part of Beluhuge-70. So far two inscriptions have come to light from this place; the one dated in A.D. 1148 is concerned with the construction of the Mallinatha Jinalaya and a land grant made by Malla Gavunda, the *nadaprabhu* of Belahuge (Belavige of the present day), for its maintenance; and the second, an 18<sup>th</sup> century inscription, is concerned with the erection of boundary stones. The above Jaina Basadi no longer exists but relics pertaining to Jainism are noticed at the place. Outside the village is a fine temple of Kalleshwara built during the Kalyana Chalukyan period; it has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and an open *navaranga*. This east-facing temple has a Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* and a Nandi in the *antarala*. The door-frame of the *antarala* is attractive and is covered with carved figures of Brahma, Maheshwara and Vishnu upon the *kapota* portion and Gajalakshmi on the *lalata* and on both sides of its door frame are *jalandhras* (perforated screens). The *navaranga*, which can be entered from two sides, has two niches containing respectively a Brahma Peetha and a Saptamatrika panel. At the inner border of the *navaranga*, which is supported by 16 pillars are *kakshasanas*. Over the *garbhagriha* stands a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. The exterior wall surface has carved representations of miniature *shikharas* and decorative pillars. This small but fine temple appears to be in danger of collapsing any time. Broken parts of a Vishnu sculpture are lying nearby this temple. A seated image of Bhairava here is attractive. Around this temple are two Veeragals one of the Chalukyan period. Other shrines at the place are of Basavanna, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Kariamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* also are here.

**Neersagar :** (Pop: 1,197) Situated to the north of the taluk headquarters town of Kalghatgi, at a distance of 15 km. and 10 Km to the south of Dharwad, it is well-known for its proximity to a large reservoir of that name, also known as Dummawad Tank, which is about six km. from Dummawad. This huge reservoir is made attractive by the immense quantity of water impounded in it. A part of the water-supply of the Dharwad city, situated at a distance of 19 km. , is met from this reservoir. Below the dam is a fine garden which is a suitable spot for week-end excursion. A fisheries training centre and a horticultural centre are located here. An inscription of A.D. 1221 at Managundi in the Dharwad taluk, while indicating the boundaries of a land grant, uses the expression, Neerusagara passing from the south of the village on the road to Neerasagara in the west. Since Dharwad is located to the south of Managundi, the above cannot be taken as a reference to the present Neerasagara. It probably refers to Neeralakatte which is located to the north of Managundi. Numerous migrant birds are seen here.

**Nidagundi:** Located at a distance of 44 km. (Pop:5,460) to the south-east of the taluk town of Ron and about 12 km. to the north-east of Naregal, it was an *agrahara* town in early times with 400 *mahajanas*. Known as Nidagundi in inscriptions, it formed part of Kisukadu – 70 and was a reputed centre of learning in those days. Ten inscriptions are so far known from here, of which the earliest is of A.D. 1047, of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Someshwara II, which refer to the construction of the Traipurusha temple at Nidagundi by *Dandanayaka* Jannimaya. On that occasion he also granted the village of Kallamanahalli for the maintenance of a school (*gurukula*) attached to the temple. The Traipurusha temple is now identified with the Narayana temple. An inscription of A.D. 1076, lying near the Banadavva temple, says that when Nidagundi was being administered by Suggaladevi, the daughter of Someshwara I (Ahavamalla), she made a grant to Lord Swayambhu Kali. An A.D. 1106

inscription mentions various grants made by devotees to Keshavaditya; and the temple is now identified with that of Basavanna. An inscription of A.D. 1170 of Kalachuri Sovideva refers to the reaffirmation of the Traipurusha temple by Sindha Siriyadevi and her two sons. An A.D. 1174 inscription mentions the construction of Madaveshwara temple by *Dandanayaka* Madhavadeva and a few gifts made to the Lord and a Choultry by some persons. A pillar inscription in the Kancheshwara temple (12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.) says that an oil-mill of Akkabbeshwara temple of Nidugundi was handed over by Ishanya Shaktideva to Maheshwara Kallisetty for hereditary management on certain terms. The Akkabbeshwara temple mentioned in this inscription is identified with the temple now called as Kancheshwara. An inscription of Yadava Singhana II, of A.D. 1233, details a grant made to *Swayambhu* Kalideva by Vamadeva and Thakkura Nayaka. The same record also contains information regarding a land grant made by Vamadeva to the Guardian deities of the village, namely, Swayambhu Patala Bhairava and Kali. An inscription of A.D. 1170 informs that, Bammadeva Nayaka's son Govanna made a gift of money to Lord Keshava, prepared at his instance and installed in the Keshavaditya temple. Probably, this Keshavaditya temple was different from the one previously mentioned. An inscription in the Dasimheshwara temple, of A.D. 1144, details the construction of this temple by Dasirajottama who also made a grant to it. This record has not been published so far. In a field outside the village is an inscription of about the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. which is worn out. All the temples mentioned in the inscriptions at this place have survived to this day.

The temple of Narayana which now houses a centre of Khadi and village industries, is correctly identified with the Traipurusha temple on the basis of the external and internal evidences furnished by an inscription of A.D. 1074, such as its rendering and the sculpted figures at the top of it; and, the images of Hamsa (Swan), Garuda (Eagle), and Vrishabha (bull) upon the pedestal seats inside the *garbhagriha*. This east-facing temple consists of a spacious *garbhagriha*, an open *antarala*, and a *sabhamantapa* supported by 36 pillars. The *trimurthis* are seated upon a single pedestal inside the *garbhagriha*. Its door-frame has the *panchashakha* decoration and shows the Gajalakshmi motif on its *lalata*. The spacious and rectangular *sabha mantapa* has six rows of six pillars each. These attractive pillars exhibit a variety of designs. Even after being fully renovated, the structure has retained its original form. The exterior walls of this temple is plain only with the Pilasters and miniature *shikhara* decorative motifs left on the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* portion; but however its *shikhara* is damaged. Opposite this temple is an eight ft. high inscribed slab and some hero-stones.

The Kancheshwara (Akkabbeshwara of the inscription) temple to the west of the village consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The image of Nandi in the *antarala* faces the Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* as usual. The door-frames are of plain design. The *navaranga* is supported by 16 pillars of three different patterns and its ceiling is rather plain. The *garbhagriha* has a star-shaped ground plan and is surmounted by a *dravida shikhara* which, however, is in decay. A pillar in the *navaranga* contains the record which mention the name of the temple. At the centre of the village is a large temple of Basavanna which consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *nandi mantapa* and a *sabhamantapa*. This east-facing temple can be entered from the south-side. It has been renovated with slight modifications. In the *garbhagriha*, an image of Bhairava is seated upon a Garuda pedestal. Its door-frame is plain. In the northern part of the *sabhamantapa*, five-Shivalingas (panchalinga) and Saraswathi have been installed upon a platform. The temple has a recently built *shikhara* and its gateway has been restored. The Keshavaditya temple mentioned in the inscription is identified with this structure; and the presence of the Garuda pedestal in the principal *garbhagriha* and the Nandi image in the opposite chamber substantiate the fact that originally Keshava and Aditya respectively

occupied the two *garbhagrihas*. In the neighbourhood of this temple stands a mutilated image of a TIRTHANKARA and four lithic records.

To the south of the place is an east-facing structure standing in the midst of many houses. This *trikutachala* is identified with the Dasimeshwara temple mentioned in an inscription of A.D. 1222. The principal *garbhagriha* is facing east and the other two *garbhagrihas*, with independent *antaralas* have a common *navaranga*. The door-frames of all the three shrines have simple *panchashakha* decoration. In the principal shrine a Shivalinga is placed; and the shrines on the right and left have no sculptures but only a *hamsapeetha* and a *Garuda peetha* respectively. An image of Saraswathi could have once occupied the *hamsapeetha*, since the top portion of the inscription found there shows carved figures of Saraswathi, Shivalinga and Vishnu. Apparently, Saraswathi is here representing Brahma. The temple's educational status is further confirmed by this. The 16 pillars of the *navaranga* are of four different patterns. Its flat roof, however, is inclined downwards at the front. The four polished pillars at the centre of the *rangamantapa* are of Chalukyan style. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a simple lotus flower. Upto the lintel level, the structure has remained intact; and the portion above has been reconstructed. Outside the village in a field a temple lies buried. The Veerabhadra temple at this place was probably a Jaina Basadi to begin with, a presumption corroborated by the existence of Jaina relics near it including an image of a Tirthankara. An A.D. 12-13<sup>th</sup> century hero-stone is lying near the Veerabhadra temple. Opposite the Gramadevata shrine at the centre of the village are the images of Durga and Veerabhadra. A.M. Annigeri says that the Narayana temple had the representation of a measuring rod, which, however, no longer remains. Other shrines at this place are those of Ishwara, Sangameshwara, Sharana Basaveshwara, Sugreeva, Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Durgavva and Bheemambike. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here. Late S.S. Bhoosanuru Mutt, the author of a modern epic named "Bhavya Manava" hailed from this place.

**Nidsingi:** This deserted village of Nidasingi in Hangal taluk is referred to in early epigraphs as 'Nittisingi', 'Nidisiye' etc., is at a distance of 15 km. to the north of Hangal. It formerly was included in the Kampana of Panungallu-500. Five inscriptions have come to light so far from this place. An inscription found on the village tank bund, tells that when Lakshmidēvi, the senior queen of the Kalyana Chalukyan emperor Vikramaditya VI, was administering Nittisingi, a grant was made to Someshwara Pandita who was the *stanacharya* of Koylaleshwara temple by a guild called *ugura munnurvaru*. Another inscription lying near the Basavanna temple mentions a grant made to the Pranaveshwara temple. Yet another inscription records a gift made to the Mahadeva temple. A 16<sup>th</sup> century inscription refers to the place as 'Nidisiye'.

Of the three temples mentioned above, only the Ramalinga temple exists now in a dilapidated condition and is located amidst gardens at an elevated spot. It has a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. It has a Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* whose door-frame is of plain design and has *dwarapalas*. There are four niches in the *navaranga* containing about two feet high sculpted images of Saptamatrukas, Kartikeya and Mahishamardhini respectively. On the *prabhavali* of the Surya sculpture here, carved figures of the eight planets (*astagrahas*) are seen. The four central pillars of the *navaranga* are adorned with charmingly carved miniature figures in relief like *Bhikshatana* Shiva, Surya, etc. The door-frame of the *navaranga* has a rather pleasing *chaturshakha* decoration and is flanked by *dwarapalas*. The exterior face of the wall is adorned with a variety of miniature pillars and *shikharas*. The walls of the *garbhagriha* are covered with earth and only the rear of the *shikhara* is visible to some extent. Nearby this temple of about the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. is a small ruined shrine around which may be seen



images of a two feet high Kali, Daksha and the head of a *Mahisha*. Other temples at this place are those of Ishwara, Ganesha, Basavanna and Hanumantha. A Mutt known after Ajjaiah is a large and old building, whose fair is held here during the *Sankranti* festival. About two km. from here is the village of Yalawatti which has some beautiful temples.

**Noolvi** : (Pop: 4,383) Located at a distance of 10 km. to the south-east of Hubli, its taluk head quarters, was included in Sabbi-30 within the Halasige-12,000 country. In early times, it was called as 'Noole'. So far five inscriptions have come to light from this village. The antiquity of Noolvi may be traced back to the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. on the strength of the evidence furnished by the carved figures upon the undated hero-stones at the place. The earliest inscription here is that of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Someshwara II, of A.D. 1073, which is concerned with a land grant made by the 12 Gavundas of Noole to Acharya Somakartara Deva. A second inscription (A.D. 1186) is about a grant made to Kaleshwararya. A broken inscription of A.D. 1200, of the period of the Kadamba rulers of Goa named Jayakeshi Deva III, refers to a grant made by sixty farmers (*Aravattokkalu*) of the place, on account of daily offerings to a deity. Another inscription (A.D. 1294) is also donative in character but details are lacking as it is mutilated but, makes a reference to Halasige-12000. The details regarding the local temples furnished by these inscriptions are incomplete.

The Kalmeshwara temple in the centre of the village is a simple structure with a Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* opposite which is a Nandi in the usual position. An image of a seated Bhairavi (4.5 Ft. tall) is seen in front of this temple. In the Udachavva shrine at the place is a two feet high Mahishamardhini image of about the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Nearby the shrine of Veeranna, at a raised platform attached to a house, a Shivalinga has been installed upon a Tirthankara pedestal; and the pedestal has an unpublished record of 1035 A.D. which mentions the installation of a Tirthankara image by a Jinagudda of Karaya gana.

The Veeranna temple is built upon an elevated ground and consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *pradakshinapatha*, and a *sabhamantapa*. An image of Veerabhadra is placed upon a Tirthankara *peetha* in the *garbhagriha*, a circumstance indicative of the fact that the structure was originally a Jaina Basadi. A charming Surya image, with its hands mutilated, lies near the Veeranna temple, upon whose *prabhavali*, personified representations of the eight planets or *ashtagrahas* have been carved. Outside the village in the courtyard of the Hiremutt, Shivalinga and Nandi are seen. Opposite the School stand three Veeragals, of which one is of the Rashtrakuta period. Other temples at this place are those of Kanti Basavanna, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Durgavva. Two Mosques and one *dargah* are also here.

**Rajuru** : Situated in (Pop: 4,315) Ron taluk, it has been referred to as 'Rajuru' and 'Raja Uru', in early inscriptions. It is situated on the Ron-Gajendragad road, at a distance of 25 km. to the east of Ron and five km. to the west of Gajendragad. In former times, it was included in Kisukadu-70. Opposite the Hanumantha temple is an inscription of the reign of Jagadekamalla I, the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler, of A.D. 1033. It tells that Jogagaunda after consecrating Lord Jogeshwara, gave it the name Gavareshwara in the presence of the five hundred inhabitants of the village. On this occasion, it is said, Jogagaunda and the 60 *okkalu* of the village made several gifts. Incidentally, this record makes a mention of Grameshwara, Kattaleshwara, Somanatha and Kalideva temples. Another inscription here (A.D. 1144) records a gift made to the *Swayambhu* Moolasthanadeva of the place by Heggade Chandappayya Nayaka during the reign of Jagadekamalla II.

All the temples at Rajur have been renovated. The Kalmeshwara temple outside the village now consists of a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. There is a Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* and a Nandi outside it. At the rear of the temple decorative pilasters are still visible upon a raised platform. Around the Hanumantha temple in the centre of the village are old remains such as Veeragals, lithic records, Saptamatrika and Sun pedestal. In the Basaveshwara temple closeby are images of Shivalinga and Nandi. The Kallappa temple has been fully renovated. Other shrines at Rajur are of Veerabhadra, Durga and Dyamavva. The spacious temple of Hanumantha is the centre of attraction in the village. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Ranibennur** : The Taluk headquarters town of Ranibennur (Pop: 67,442) is situated on the Pune-Bangalore road at a distance of 128 km. to the south-east of Dharwad. Though ancient inscriptions have referred to this place as 'Binavuru' and 'Binnavuru', from 17-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the name Ranidabennuru and Ranibennur have made their appearance respectively in the Belkeri and Channapur inscriptions. It appears to have been the administrative headquarters of a group of 12 villages viz., Binnavuru-12 comprised in Rattihalli-70. So far six inscriptions have been reported from this place. They trace its history to the Rashtrakuta times. The earliest of these is of 859 A.D. and gives information regarding a land grant made by *nagulara* Pollabbe to the Nagula *Basadi* in the presence of the Gaundas of Attigeri. A gift made in favour of the Moolasthanadeva of Binnavuru by *sarvadhikari* Acharasa is recorded in an A.D. 1235 inscription. An A.D. 1252 memorial inscription in the marathi language records the death of a hero. The gift of a tax on marriages is the subject of a 15<sup>th</sup> century inscription. Two inscriptions of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries are concerned with the installation of a Nandi and Waiving of a tax payable by barbers respectively. The Jaina Basadi mentioned above has not survived. Among the temples here, the most important is that of Siddheshwara, lying on the left side of the road to Haveri. Surrounded by a *prakara*, this temple comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *sabhamantapa*. In the *garbhagriha* of this renovated temple is a Shivalinga, and in the *antarala* a Nandi. Their door-frames show a Gajalakshmi image. The four pillars in the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. In the two niches in the *sabhamantapa* respectively are images of Uma holding a mirror in her left hand in the attitude of setting her hair in order, and of Ganapathi. On the exterior wall of the *garbhagriha* and *antarala* of this temple are sculpted figures of the ten incarnations of Vishnu, Gopalakrishna and Krishna in the act of subduing the serpent Kaalinga. Besides some erotic sculptures are also there. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*, possibly built during the Palegar or the Maratha period, has many sculpted figures. To the right of this temple is another temple into which is absorbed a cave. It is called the Kalleshwara temple. This is the same temple, which is identified as *Moolasthana Kalideva* in the inscriptions. This structure of the Kalyana Chalukyan period comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga; and in the *antarala* a Nandi. The *garbhagriha* and *antarala* door-frames are plain. In the premises of the same temple are a sculpted Saptamatrika panel and a few Veeragals. Besides these, there are temples of Hanumantha, Veerabhadra, Basavanna, Mailara, Lakshmi-Narasimha and Durgavva. In the Uttaradimutt at the Fort extension is the original *brindavana* of Satyabheegna thirtha of the Uttaradimutt order, a renowned saint. A stone statue of another saint named Vidyadheesha thirtha (A.D. 1541 – 1583) is said to be the only one of its kind. The original *brindavana* of this saint is believed to be in Ekachakranagara near Ayodhya (Uttara Pradesh); but it has not been located till now. Vidyadeesha thirtha was a great scholar who has written commentaries on the '*Nyayasudha*' of Jayathirtha called '*Vakyartha Chandrika*', a note on *Vishnutatva Nirnaya*, meaning of *Omkara*, *Ekadashi Nirnaya*, *Krishna Janmashtami Nirnaya*, critical analysis of *Talavakaropanishatt* and many others. The Mosques at Ranibennur include Jumma Masjid, Fort Mosque, a Pirjade Mosque. The Jumma masjid is believed to have been built during the



time of Ankush Khan, the commander of Adilshahi's in the 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The *dargahs* here include those of Rabuk Balik Saudique, Khalique Mahmed, Yakud Khwaja Sadique and Khwaja Rahmuddin Ed Hazrath Jamal Shah Wali; *urus* is held at the last named *dargah* in the month of Muharrum. According to the old Gazetteer of the district, this saint was from Ajmir who used to roam about wearing a string of little bells around his ankle accompanied by such mutually hostile animals like cat and mouse, dog and deer, snake and mongoose all tied up to a single chain. There are two Protestant Churches at Ranibennur. This is a prominent trade centre for cotton and is next to Gadag in its importance.

**Rattihalli:** (Pop:10,353) Also called as 'Rattapalli' in inscriptions, it is situated at a distance of 20 km. from its taluk headquarters town of Hirekerur. In former times it was the capital of the Noorumbada nadu. This ancient place is on the bank of the Kumudvati river. The large *trikutachala* Kadambeshwara temple here comprises of three *garbhagrihas* with separate *antaralas*, but a common *navaranga* and a spacious *sabhamantapa* supported by huge pillars. The central *garbhagriha* has a door-frame adorned with *panchashakhas* and a Gajalakshmi figure on the arch shaped *lalata*. It houses an ancient Shivalinga installed upon a *panipeetha* with Chalukyan features. The *antarala* door-frame too has *panchashakha* and provided with *jalandhras* on both sides. The four huge pillars at the centre of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style and are very attractive. Near the entrance on the east of the *navaranga* is a monolithic Nandi. The spacious *sabhamantapa*, supported by 24 pillars, has three doors, each with a separate *mukhamantapa*. Above the *navaranga* door-frame are carved bas-relief figures of *Chauri*-bearers, Ganesha, dancing Shiva, Mahishamardhini etc. The decorated door-frame of the *navaranga* is provided with *dwarapala* images on both sides. In the two niches of the *navaranga* are images of Ganapathi and Durga. All the three *garbhagrihas* have *dravida shikharas* over them, but the central *shikhara* is damaged. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* on the right side contains sculpted figures of Nataraja, seated four-armed Shiva etc. in the front; and small dancing figures of Natya Bhairava and Natya Shiva over an ascending band at the rear. Similarly, upon the left *shikhara* also beautifully carved Chalukyan sculptures are seen. At the lower and upper stages respectively are sculpted decorative figures of seated Shiva and dancing Shiva. All round the *shikhara* are relief sculptures showing dancing Shiva amid clouds that appear in relief. Outside this temple are three hero-memorials, one of which depicts a fight with the cattle thieves. Nearby are two Tirthankara images, Parshwanatha and another seated figure. Notwithstanding the presence of several inscriptions here, the date of its construction remains shrouded in mystery. An inscription next to this temple is of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Jagadekamalla, but it is also unclear; reference, however, is made in it to the handing over of the administration of Banavasi *nadu* to a General named Bommadeva. An inscription of Kalachuri ruler Sovideva of A.D. 1174, records a gift to Lord Kadambeshwara by a feudatory chief named Pandyadeva. Another inscription of A.D. 1238, of the period of Yadava Singhana II, relates a gift made in favour of Malleshwara and Rajeshwara, the two deities in this temple, which were received by the chief priest and royal preceptor Moorujavideva. Critics consider the Kadambeshwara temple as the best example of Chalukyan art.

A Shiva temple called as *Male* Malleshwara is located on the banks of the Kumudvati river. On a wall of this temple is embedded a stone slab depicting six women before a funeral pyre ready to immolate themselves. Here is an inscription of the reign of Yadava Ramachandra that refers to a grant made by a feudatory chief, who had the title of '*Hoysala Raya Vibhada*', to Acharapandita of Saluve. Closeby are sculpted figures of Yaksha, Bhairava, etc. incorporated in the wall. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style and its ceiling has a beautiful *nagabandha* image. Other temples at Rattahalli are of Keshava, Basaveshwara, Veerabhadra, Narasimha, Panduranga, Bandeshwara,

Ganapathi, Beeredevuru, Mailaralinga, Hanumantha, Durgavva and Kalikadevi. A hero-memorial that stands near the Keshava temple records the death of Pandya of the Medar caste near Bisilahalli, while Moorujavideva was proceeding to Huligere. The Raghavendra swamy Mutt, Kabbinakanti Mutt, Prasadi Mutt and Premananda Mutt are located at Rattihalli. The recently built temples of Kannappa and Lakshmidēvi are here. There are four Mosques at Rattihalli, Karanji, Mahammadiya and Ahlehadi. Mosques are notable among them. There are two *dargahs* viz., Chaman Shah Wali and Mehaboob Subani in this village.

**Ron :** The taluk headquarters town of Ron (Pop: 19,116) is at a distance of 85 km. to the north-east of Dharwad. This place, called in ancient inscriptions also by the same name, was in former times an *agrarah* with 104 *mahajanas* that was included in Puligere-300. Upon a rock near the Arer Lane at Badami, the words 'Sri Ronada Sivalaya' are found inscribed in the characters of the 7-8<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Legendary accounts maintain that the ancient name of this place was 'Dronapura' on account of the '*gurukula*' (an institution of learning) run by Dronacharya; and the image in the Dronacharya temple is believed to be that of Dronacharya himself. Since in all the Kannada and Sanskrit epigraphical records from the 8-16<sup>th</sup> century, the name 'Rona' or '*Maha agrahara* Rona' is invariably mentioned, attempt to relate the word 'Drona' with 'Rona' is unacceptable. Seventeen inscriptions have been brought to light so far from Ron issued during the period of Rashtrakuta, Kalyana Chalukya and Kalachuri rulers. The inscription on the pedestal of a Tirthankara image in the Jaina *Basadi* at Ron does not appear to have been published as yet. The earliest inscription at Ron is of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha, dated in A.D. 874, which mentions a gift of ghee tax to the *mahajanas* of the place by Ballavarasa. Another inscription of the same century refers to a gift of provisions made to the *mahajanas* of the place by Turungabedanga, who is said to have enjoyed the title 'Kishkinda Puravareshwara'. An A.D. 942 inscription of the Rashtrakuta emperor Krishna III, standing opposite the taluk office, describes the death of Pampaiah in the hands of Butuga II in a battle. At that time Butuga II, also known as Permadi Bhutarya, who was the brother-in-law of Krishna III, was ruling over Gangavadi, Belvola and Puligere *nadus*. Opposite the Kalleshwara temple is an A.D. 1022 inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty, which tells of a gift made to the *Moolasthan* temple by Machimaiah, a Brahmin and elder brother of Aytavarma's youngest son Sankimaiah, builder of the temple alluded to. Near the Dronacharya temple is an inscription (A.D. 1111) of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, which relates that with the consent of the 51 scholarly Brahmins of Kappeyageri, Nagavishnu of the Haiga family, made several gifts to the *sabhamantapa* and Choultry built by him at Kappeyageri. To the right of the Someshwara temple is an inscription of the reign of Kalachuri king Sankama, dated A.D. 1179 that records gifts made to the temples of Chameshwara and Malleshwara at Ron by Vikramaditya, a feudatory chief of Kisukadu-70 from the Sindha family. Both the Chameshwara and the Malleshwara temples were controlled by the votaries of the Kalamukha sect. Opposite to the Kalmeshwara temple is an inscription of Circa A.D. 12<sup>th</sup> century that records a grant for feeding the local Brahmins. Another inscription opposite the Hanumantha temple (Circa A.D. 16<sup>th</sup> century) describes the renewal of an earlier grant for services in the Hanumantha temple to Narasimhadasa by Mallarasa who was the *Parupattedar* of the Badami country and an executive officer under Gujala Manva Nayaka Wodeyar II of Kushtige. A 12<sup>th</sup> century inscription found upon the pedestal of a Jaina Tirthankara, above alluded to, helps to determine the date of construction of the Jaina Basadi at Ron. The existence of the followers of Shaiva, Vaishnava and Jaina religions at Ron testify to the religious harmony that prevailed in Ron in former times. At Ron are temples of Kalmeshwara (ancient), Mallinatha, Lokeshwara, Rameshwara, Someshwara, Ananthashayana, Ishwara and Basavanna, besides a *Basadi* of Parshwanatha,

and two fine wells called 'Gaudara Bavi' and 'Shettara Bavi' are also here. Interesting and attractive hero memorials are also seen at Ron. Despite all these, Ron has not succeeded in becoming a noted tourist destination which is a matter of regret.

The temples of Mallinatha and Lokanatha (also, Lokeshwara) are on the Gaudara Lane. The Chalukyan temple of Mallinatha faces east and consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has an attractive door-frame and contains a Shivalinga inside. The *antarala* has a *makaratorana* with *trimurthi* sculpture on it. In the *navaranga* may be seen a Garuda *panipeetha*, a Saptamatrika peetha, a Saptamatrika, Ganesha and Veerabhadra. At a little distance from here is the temple of Lokanatha, which comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The door-frames of this temple too are attractive. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style and interesting; and a Saptamatrika sculpture is also here. The exterior walls of both the Mallinatha and Lokanatha temples are adorned with ornamented pilasters. The Ishwara temple on the Giraddi Lane is also a Chalukyan structure and comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. A Saptamatrika panel may also be seen at this temple. In the Dyamavva temple is an image of Ugra Narasimha, besides an image of Durga Killing Mahisha. The Basavanna temple on the Kanchiyar Lane called locally also as Dronacharya temple. Within a niche in the *sabhamantapa* of this fully renovated temple is seen a two-armed image seated in the Padmasana posture which is identified as that of Dronacharya. This mutilated idol with long hair is adorned with a head-gear or *Kireeta*, armlet, necklace, and sacred thread. The temples of Rameshwara and Someshwara near the village tank are simple structures each comprising of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*; but, while the Rameshwara is east-faced, Someshwara is north-faced. For the use of these temples a well is provided with a flight of steps on both sides leading to the water. The names Chameshwara (Rameshwara) and Malleshwara occur in an inscription of A.D. 1179 standing nearby.

On the Gudi's Lane is the Ananthashayana temple, which consists of a *garbhagriha* and a *sabhamantapa*. A beautiful image of Ananthashayana is in the *garbhagriha* whose door-frame has a Gajalakshmi figure. It appears to have been constructed during A.D. 12<sup>th</sup> century and is surmounted by a *dravida shikhara*; and on the same lane is the Ishwara temple, of which only the *garbhagriha* and *nandimantapa* remain. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga and its door-frame is decorated with *trishakhas*, and a Gajalakshmi figure on the *lalata*. This too is a Kalyana Chalukyan monument. Upon the exterior walls of both these temples may be seen several models of miniature *shikharas* and ornamented pilasters. In the Beleyar lane (*beleyara voni*) is the Parshwanatha *Basadi* which too is a Kalyana Chalukyan structure. Only the *garbhagriha* and *navaranga* of this *Basadi* have remained. One can see the door frames and the columns in the Chalukyan style here. Upon the *panipeetha* of the Parshwanatha image in the *garbhagriha* is an inscription beginning with the words '*Moola Sanghada Devaganada*'. Since this inscription is of circa A.D. 12<sup>th</sup> century, the *Basadi* too is presumed to have been constructed at the same time. At the rear of this *Basadi*, now much encroached upon, is a well. The recently renovated temple of Veerabhadra near the municipality is large and attractive. Behind it lie scattered many ancient relics.

In the Hakkari Lane is the Ajjavvana Bhavi, on the Mallapur road is the Gaudara bhavi, and on the Jakkali road the Shettara bhavi are located. The last two named contain miniature Ishwara temples and relief sculptures of Basavanna and Ganapathi; attractive flight of steps are provided to reach the water in the well. The Shettara *bavi* or well is adorned with relief sculptures of Ugra Narasimha, Ganapathi, Nandi and Mahishamardhini; besides a few erotic figures too are seen here. The inscription

found embeded into the Shettar Bavi is a record of circa 12th century AD, which takes back the history of this well to the Chalukyan period. Other temples at Ron include those of Mailara, Hanumantha, Beeredavaru, Vithala, Kalleshwara, Dyamavva and Durgavva. The large Virakta Mutt here, also known as Gulaganji Mutt on account of its door being adorned with the beautiful scarlet and black seeds of the wild *liquorice*, is running a Sanskrit School. Its branches are at several places. Other Mutts at Ron are Hire Mutt, Boodiswamy Mutt, Shantaswamy Mutt, Siddharoodha Mutt, and Shivananda Mutt. Ron has also four Mosques and a few *dargahs*.

**Sangameshwar** : Situated at a distance of ten kilometres to the west of the taluk headquarters town of Kalghatgi, (Pop:1,708) this place has so far yielded five inscriptions of which three are found engraved upon a beam in the Kalmeshwara (Hemmeshwara of inscriptions) temple. An inscription of 1068 A.D., states that when Jayakeshi I of the Kadamba family of Goa was the reigning monarch a land grant was made by Chattagauda to the Hemmeshwara temple. Another inscription, dated in A.D. 1082, mentions that Naganna made a gift to the local Shiva temple. Gift made by Hallagauda is the subject of another inscription. A hero memorial stone records the death of a hero in a battle in A.D. 1079. Another record of 12<sup>th</sup> century on the tank bund makes a reference to Lord Hemmeshwara. The name Sangameshwara given to this place arose from the circumstance that the two streams called Doddahalla and Mangyanahalla join together between the villages of Hampihalli and Sangameshwara. This point of confluence is now located at a distance of 2.5 km. from Sangameshwar proper, which in earlier times formed a part of Halisige-12,000 Seeme.

The Kalmeshwara temple outside the village is comprised of an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*, besides a *garbhagriha* which contains a Shivalinga behind which is a niche in which the figure of Uma-Maheshwara is placed. Upon a beam in the open *ardhamantapa* is a donative inscription of A.D. 1068. Here are also seen a Naga sculpture, Mahishasuramardhini and Saraswathi images. In the *navaranga*, likewise, are seen beautifully carved images of Bhairava, Ganapathi, Shiva-Parvathi with Kartikeya, Anantapadmanabha and a Saptamatrika panels. Opposite the temple are a *Kiranastambha* and a *chandrashila*. The *navaranga* door-frame has a simple *trishakha* decoration. This temple is in a dilapidated condition. At the confluence of the Doddahalla and Mangyanahalla a huge crowd gather for a dip in the holy waters during the winter solstice (sankranti). Other temples at Sangameshwar are of Hanumantha, Dyamavva, Kariavva and Durgavva. The place has a Mosque and a *dargah* of Yakub Wali.

**Sangur** : (Pop: 3,155) Located on the left bank of the river Varada, it is at a distance of 10 km. from the taluk headquarters town of Haveri. Early inscriptions have called it as 'Sangavuru', 'Changuru' and 'Changapura'. Eight inscriptions have been noticed here. A hero memorial inscription of Rashtrakuta Jagattunga's times, records the death of Rechagamunda in defence of the Sanguru village. The four *gosasa* stones lying behind the Ramalinga temple indicate the importance of this place during the Rashtrakuta period. A somewhat mutilated inscription of Kalachuri Bijjala refers to a land grant made by Heggade Bammarasa to the Brahmeshwara temple. Of the two inscriptions of the reign of Yadava Mahadeva, one discloses the death by *sanyasana* (the vow of fasting to death) of Nadaprabhu Savantasova; and the other, records the gift of Changuru village to the temple of Kapila Siddha Mallikarjuna at Sonnalige by Mahapradhana Devaraja. A land grant made in favour of the Parshwanatha *Basadi* at Sanguru by Nemanna is detailed in an inscription lying in an open field here; but, no Jaina *Basadi* is found at present. This inscription is of the 12-13<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It is significant that a lithic record of A.D. 1408, when Devaraya I was the reigning monarch at Vijayanagara, states that an officer

named Madarasa installed an image of Kumara Ramanathadeva. On the upper portion of this record may be seen a carved figure in relief of a horseman holding a spear in his hand. The place has temples of Ramalinga, Veerabhadra, Ishwara and Kalleshwara. These were built during the Kalyana Chalukyan period and they have been recently renovated. A hero-stone in front of the Ramalinga temple, which depicts a lion-hunt scene, is interesting. The Sangur Sugar Factory, which commenced production from 1981, has brought prosperity to the farmers inhabiting in many taluks around it. This factory has the capacity to crush 2,000 tons of sugarcane and produce 2,000 quintals of sugar per day.

**Satenahalli** : Situated at a distance of nine kilometres to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Hirekerur (Pop:1,483) forming a part of Nagarakhanda-70 in ancient times, so far 12 inscriptions are reported from the place. Near the Deepasthamba of the Shanteshwara temple are found some *gosasa* stones of the Rashtrakuta period called locally as (vajrakal) 'diamond stones'. An inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1114 A.D. speaks of the installation of the *Kalasha* on top of the *shikhara* over the Gundeshwara temple. A hero memorial record of A.D. 1203 states that, when Hoysala Ballala II's feudatory chief Kavadevarasa attacked Kolligodde, *Tribhuvanamalla* Hariyama Setti was killed in a fierce battle following which the latter's body guard Chatta, a bow man, too died fighting. According to an A.D. 1204 inscription when Vennale Settikavve built the Harihareshwara temple at the Virabananju Pattana of Sateyanahalli in memory of her deceased son, minter Mallayya made a land Grant to it. According to an inscription of A.D. 1240, Bommisetti, a great grand son of Vennale Settikavve, a lady of great reputation, when ruling over Nagarakhanda, built the Shankara Narayana temple in the name of his father Shankarasetti and made a land grant to it. A *nishidi* record of the reign of Yadava Ramachandra, dated A.D. 1292, mentions the entry of Hariappaih into the burial vault just before his death in it. Grant of the village of Hanumasamudra in 1581 for the worship of Hanumantha by Lakhe Nayaka of Havasebhavi (Hamsabhavi), who was an executive officer of Sadashivaraya II, is mentioned in an inscription of Srirangaraya's period. A 16<sup>th</sup> century inscription records the erection of a set of pillars for a Uyyale mantapa for arranging a swing for the deity to god Hanuman by gowda Timmanna, the headman of Satenahalli. The Gundeshwara temple mentioned above is identified with the Ramalingeshwara temple of the present day; it consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *nandi mantapa*. Only the *garbhagriha* is a brick structure; the other parts are of stone. Since the *garbhagriha* is a brick structure, some scholars hold the view that this temple probably belongs to the Shatavahana period (1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.); The door-frames of this temple are all plain except for the Gajalakshmi motif in the *lalata*. The big Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* is assigned to the Rashtrakuta period. In the niches at the *navaranga* are images of a Bhairava and a mutilated Mahishamardhini. The four Chalukyan pillars of the *navaranga* are massive in size. At the time of renovating this temple three herostones have been employed as ceiling material. Within the premises of this east-facing temple eight hero-memorial stones are found including the three above mentioned.

On a field outside the village is located the simple Harihareshwara temple built in 1204 A.D. by Vennalasettikavve of Konavatti. It comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. Upon the *ardhamantapa* is a beautiful sculpture of the Hoysala emblem showing Sala killing the tiger. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is simple; a *trishakha* band and five miniature *shikharas* are seen over it. The *antarala* door-frame has *trishakha* decoration and *jalandhras* on both sides; its *makaratorana* is made attractive by interspacing the figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara. The *navaranga* has Chalukyan pillars and has *kakshasanas* supported by short pillars. There are four niches in the *navaranga* containing respectively a three ft. high Saptamatrika, Ganapathi,



Mahishamardhini and Surya images. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in the *kadamba nagara* style and provided with niches on three sides. A 10 ft. high lithic record describing the personality and character of Vennale Settikave, and two Masti stones respectively with one and two hands depicted upon them stand opposite this temple. At the entrance of the *navaranga* are two stone elephants, being used as railings.

The temple of Narayana is identified with the Siddha Shankara Narayana temple built in A.D. 1241 by *Nada Prabhu* Bammasetty. Much of it is covered with mud and hardly recognizable until one moves closer to it. It comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. In the *garbhagriha* is a six ft. high image of Vishnu, on the pedestal of which is engraved the word Sri Shankara narayana; Sridevi and Bhudevi stand on his left and right respectively. The pillars in the *navaranga* are of Chalukyan style. The two niches here contain respectively the images of a three ft. tall Shiva and an *ashtabhuja* (Eight hands) Durga. The tenacious vegetation growing above this temple has weakened the structure considerably, particularly at the rear.

Another attraction of Satenahalli is the Shanteshwara temple. Originally a Kalyana Chalukyan structure, the structure now contains an image of Hanumantha dating back to the Vijayanagar period. It comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, and a *navaranga*. The door-frames of the temple are beautifully made; the *antarala* door-frame in particular is rendered attractive with *makaratorana* interspaced with carved figures of Ganapathi, Brahma, Nataraja, Surya and Mahishamardhini. There are two niches in the *navaranga* containing images of a two feet high Mailaralinga and a Ganapathi. The *garbhagriha* of this temple is surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. Within the premises of this temple is a four-faced seated image of Brahma, which is worshipped by the local people on the *Hatti* festival day.

To the west of Satenahalli, at a distance of 2.5 kilometres, near the border of Madlur is a temple of Somalingeshwara. Built about A.D. 10-12th century, this east-facing temple comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The *antarala* door-frame is decorated with a *makaratorana* having a carved *trimurthi* image opposite which is a *chandrashila*. There are six niches in the *navaranga* containing respectively a three ft. tall sculptures of *Saptamatrika*, Ganapathi, Mahishamardhini, Kartikeya, Surya and Parvathi-Parameshwara. There are 24 pillars in the *navaranga* at the entrance of which elephants stand guarding. The *shikhara* over this temple has disappeared and the rear portion lies buried in a heap of ruins. Other shrines of the place are Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Matangavva and Dyamavva. The place has also a Mosque.

**Saunshi** : Located at a distance of 12 km. to the south-west of the taluk headquarters station of Kundgol, on the road to Lakshmeshwar (Pop: 10,991), in former times, this great *agrahara* with 400 resident scholarly Brahmins was called differently as 'Tapasi gramam', 'Tapasipuram' and Savasi in inscriptions. Four inscriptions have been noticed at this place. Opposite the Siddheshwara temple is an inscription of A.D. 1074. It describes an arrangement for regular free supply of lamp oil by oilmen, betel-leaf by *Pansupari* dealers, and flowers by florists of the locality. In front of a house stands an A.D. 1144 inscription of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya ruler Jagadekamalla II which succeeds in providing a comprehensive picture of all the inhabitants then resided in the village of Savasi. In front of the Shankaralinga temple is a circa A.D. 11-12th century inscription which, however, is rather obscure. The Kalmeshwara and Siddheshwara are the two ancient temples here.

The temple of Kalmeshwara remains huddled among a group of houses at an elevated place in the village and is fully renovated. After carrying out renovation work, it comprises of a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga and its door-frame has *panchashakha* decoration and *jalandhras* on the sides. In front of it is a Saptamatrika panel and figures of *Yakshis*. Outside the village, in a field to the north, is the Siddheshwara temple, the chief attraction, as it were, of Saunshi. This east-facing temple comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* a *navaranga* and a spacious *sabhamantapa*. In the *garbhagriha* a Shivalinga is installed and the *antarala* has a *makaratorana* with figures. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. The pillars supporting the *sabhamantapa*, numbering 48, give it a royal appearance; its ceiling, however, has a plain looking carved lotus flower. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* of this temple, referred to in inscriptions also as Siddheshwara, is a recent addition. The temple of Shankaralinga on the railway station road is a fine structure of the Kalyana Chalukyan period. In the southern part of the village is a large and grand Mutt named Brahmananda. The interior of this north-facing structure is delightful. Other temples here are of Hanumantha, Mailara, Veerabhadra, Beredevuru, Renuka, Durga, Dyamavva and Kariavva. There are two Mosques and a *dargah* of Raja Bagh Sawar.

**Savadi:** Situated (Pop: 6,365) at a distance of seven km. to the south-east of the taluk headquarters town of Ron, ancient inscriptions have referred to it as 'Sayyadi', 'Saividi', etc. It was then a part of Kisukadu-70. Durgasimha, the celebrated author of the *Panchatantra* hailed from this place. In an inscription of the Badami Chalukyan period, of A.D. 683, found at Lakshmeshwar, the words 'on the way to Sayyadi' occur, while indicating the boundaries of Hadagile village. It is a pointer to the antiquity of Savadi. Three inscriptions have come to light from here so far. An inscription of the reign of the Rashtrakuta ruler Khottiga, of 970 A.D., states that, when Kisukadu-70 was being administered by Marasinga Permanadi, Gangara Vatsaiah consecrated a Swayambhulinga and built a Mutt and on this occasion Sunkada Ballaya granted 12 *mattaru* of land to the temple and two *mattaru* of land to its priest (*sthanacharya*). An inscription of A.D. 1083, of feudatory chief Achugi Permadideva, records a grant of 36 *mattaru* of land to the *Moolasthan* and Bhagavathi temples by Gangara Bachimaiah. Upon the pillar of the Brahmadeva temple is an inscription dated 1431 A.D., of Devaraya II's period which speaks of the renovation of the Traipurusha temple at Saividi by Chauda Nayaka. The place appears thus to have been a centre of learning. Of the temples mentioned in inscriptions, namely, Swayambhulinga, Moolasthanadeva, Bhagavathi, and Traipurusha, only the Traipurusha (Brahmeshwara), and Narayana temples have survived. The Traipurusha temple, built during the Rashtrakuta period and renovated during the Vijayanagar period, comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an open *mantapa* and a large *sabha mantapa*. Upon a common platform in the *garbhagriha* have been installed the images of four-faced Brahma seated on a Swan Pedestal, Shivalinga on a Nandi pedestal, and four-armed Vishnu on a Garuda pedestal. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is decorated with *panchashakha* and a *hamsavali* frieze; and upon the *lalata* is a motif of Gajalakshmi. The open *ardhamantapa*, built upon a star-shaped ground plan, is supported by 12 pillars rectangularly arranged. The *sabhamantapa*, supported by 60 pillars of four different patterns, appears to have been extended during the Vijayanagar period. Its ceiling is plain. In the *sabhamantapa* may be seen a Saptamatrika panel, and images of a Jaina Tirthankara and that of an Aditya. On the exterior walls of this temple a variety of miniature *shikharas* and ornamental pilasters may be seen. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is fast decaying.

Behind this temple stands a temple of Narayana that comprises of two *garbhagrihas*, an open *antarala* and a *navaranga*; the last-named is provided with two doors – on the north and the south. The principal *garbhagriha* faces east and contains an image of Narayana upon whose *prabhavali* the



ten incarnations of Vishnu are depicted. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* is decorated with *panchashakha* and *hamsavali*; and, upon its *lalata* is a Gajalakshmi motif. Upon the pillars in the open *antarala* may be seen relief sculptures of *dwarapalas* and Rati-Manmatha. In the *navaranga* are images of Uma-Maheshwara and Ganapathi, besides a Saptamatrika panel. By closing the eastern door of the temple a second *garbhagriha* has been formed in which a Shivalinga has been installed. Thus, the temple has been converted into a *dwikuta* structure. The pillars in the middle of the *navaranga* have a glossy surface. The door-frame of the southern entrance is rendered attractive by rows of *hamsavalis*. The exterior walls of this temple, raised over a high plinth, are adorned with models of miniature *shikharas*, ornamented pillars and other decorative tiny sculptures in relief. The Brahmeshwara and Narayana temples at Sawadi, though fine works of art, are in a collapsing condition. Near the Doddadevara shrine is a beautiful sculpture of Ananthashayana. Around this spot ancient relics may be found scattered among which images of Mahishamardhini, Uma-Maheshwara, Kartikeya, Ganapathi and Saptamatrikas draws our notice. Other shrines of the place are Basavanna, Veerabhadra, Kalmeshwara, Beeredevuru, Durgavva, Dyamavva, etc. The Sangameshwara temple and a Mutt are here. Besides, a Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Savanur** : This taluk headquarter town (Pop:15,332) is situated at a distance of 78 km. from Dharwad. It was made a taluk headquarters in 1969. It was an *agrahara* in ancient times as attested by an inscription of A.D. 1087. It is said that the *Nawab* of Bankapur shifted his capital to this place during the month of Shravana and called the new place as 'Savanur' in memory of the event; but, the evidence of the inscription renders this view fallible. It is stated that the place to which the *nawab* shifted his base was Janamaranahalli in the immediate neighbourhood of Savanur. (For information on the *nawab* of Savanur see *vide* chapter 2.) The main objects of interest at this place surrounded by a fort, are the Satyabodhaswamy Mutt of the Uttaradi Mutt tradition, Kal *mutt*, Adaviswamy Mutt, Doddahunasi Mutt; temples of Basavanna, Hanumantha (four), Ishwara, Vithoba, Veerabhadra, Dyamavva, Durgadevi and Lakshmi. The Satyabodhaswamy Mutt, with a history of nearly 200 years, is in the middle of the town. Satyabodharaya (A.D. 1742-1783) not only spread the Dwaita faith propounded by Madhwacharya, but also wrote some treatises on religious and philosophical subjects. His *brindavana* is located within the premises of the Mutt. The Dewan of Savanur, Khande Rao had helped the saint to settle down at Savanur. The *brindavanas* of two other ascetics by name Satyasandha and Satyadharma in the same tradition are also located within the premises of this Mutt.

Within the precincts of the bungalow of the former Nawab, which, now accommodates the Block Development Office (B.D.O.) there is an inscription (A.D. 1081) of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya VI that refers to a grant made by the chief of Bankapur town to the 200 *mahajanas* of Savanur. Another inscription of A.D. 1087 speaks of the selection of a person named Madhusudhana as the protector of Savanuru by the 200 *mahajanas* of the place. The *bungalow* of Savanur Nawab, known as 'Rashid Mahal' is a beautifully designed building in the Islamic style of architecture. The interior walls are covered with floral designs, freizes of birds like peacock and oil-paintings. Nearby this *bungalow* is another building of the *Nawab's* period. The fort surrounding the town has nine bastions. A record inscribed on the principal gateway of the fort states that it was made by an officer named Abdul Majid Khan during the rule of Abdul Hakim Khan in about 1752-53. Another interesting place at Savanur is the Hunasikatti Mutt. Close to this are three trees of exotic origin with broad and thick trunks called by the local people as '*dodda hunase*'. One of these has a circumference measuring about 6.5 metres (girth); the other two trees respectively measure 11.5 and 14.7 metres. These trees are protected by the Forest Department which has erected a fence to prevent any damage to them.

The Botanical name of this tree is *Adansonia digitatchalin*, a species included under the *Bombacaceae* family. As one passes over the large tank bund, a serene spot is reached at a distance of one and a half kilometre from Savanur. Here is located a pond called Vishnutirtha. It is said that saint Satyabodhatirtha invoked Ganges, and thus the pond was formed says the legend. Covering an area of 600 sq.ft. this pond, suitable for swimming, has a bathing *ghat* consisting of 24 *ankanas*, measuring 16 sq.ft. each. The *ankanas* are separated by arches in a row in the Islamic style; the ceiling in one of the *ankanas* has a beautifully carved *nagabandha* sculpture. On the only open side of this circular pavilion, arrangement exists to lift water for the use of an adjacent garden. Here is a small shrine containing a *Shivalinga* called '*Papa Vinashana*'. An image of Maruthi and a mutilated Vishnu image are also seen here. This is a suitable spot for an excursion.

Among the Mosques at Savanur the following are notable: Asar Mosque of the Adilshah period at Khader Bagh on the Gadag road, Jamia Mosque at Shukrawarpete, Gadi Mosque on the market road, Kamaalbangde Mosque at Sunagarpet, Lala Shah Katta Mosque, Malanji Mosque, Mayyani Mosque, Ali Khan Mosque, Sur Mosque, Mangalawarpet Mosque, Nawab Bungalow Mosque, Ek Minar Mosque, Mattidustid Mosque, Dilerkhan Bangla Mosque, Jile Khani Mosque and Kashi Mosque. An inscription (A.D. 1599) of Adil Shahi ruler Ibrahim II on a wall of the sub-divisional office mentions the construction of a well at the Neeralige village by Khan-e-Ajda Rustur Khan, officer then commanding the garrison in the Bankapur fort. Another inscription near 'Rasheed Mahal' states that the Diler Khan Mosque was built at the command of *Nawab* Diler Khan by an officer named *Bakshi* Khadir Khan during A.D. 1854-55. Notable *dargahs* at this place (with the month in which *urus* is held is given in brackets) are as below:

Asar *dargah* (Moulus), Kamal Bangi (Muharrum), Rafayi Bhasha (Bakrid), Subj Posh Bhasha; The Jalal Bhasha near the local tank (Dastagir), and Mahammad Shah *dargah*. **Mantrodi:** is at a distance of five km. from Savanur. The place is called by the name of 'Mantravadi' in the Rashtrakuta records. An A.D. 865 inscription of the reign of Amoghavarsha refers to a gift made to the *Moolasthan* deity here by the 40 *mahajanas* of Elpunase. A record of A.D. 1234 states that the village of Mantravadi was given as an *inam* to Kapila Siddha Mallikarajunadeva of Sonnalige. The ancient Siddheswara temple, located atop a mound near this place has been renovated; a *jatra* is held here during the Shivarathri festival. A noted shrine named Revana Siddheshwara and Mantrodi Mutt are also located at this place.

**Savikeri:** Situated at a distance of 12 km. to the south-east of the taluk (Pop:1,290) headquarters town of Hangal and from an inscription of the Rashtrakuta ruler Jagattunga, we learn that in ancient times the place was known as 'Samakarige' and 'Saavikere'. Eight inscriptions have been noticed here which trace the history of the place to Rashtrakuta period; and the five *gosasa* stones standing in a private land testify to it. Other inscriptions of this place are hero-memorials and memorials of self-immolation. Outside the village is a ruined temple of Kalmeshwara near which may be seen a seated image of Brahma made of wood. This is called local as Golakavva. In the Veerabhadra temple are handsome images of Veerabhadra and Ganapathi. Some of the hero-stones here contain vivid carvings. In a shrine on the tank bund is a sculpture of Mailara-Malachi. Close to it is another sculpture that depicts seven bowmen and a dog. It seems, the bowmen represent symbolically the 'Elkoti' devotees of Mailara. Nearby is the Gajalakshmi figure adorning the sluice gate with an inscription at the bottom. Other temples at Savikeri are those of Hanumantha, Mailara and Durgavva.

**Sheshagiri:** Located (Pop: 1,203) in Hangal taluk is also called by the name of 'Hattigunda' in ancient inscriptions. This village, located on the river Dharma, is at a distance of 27 km. to the south-east of Hangal and 10 km. to the north-west of Tiluvalli. In former times it was comprised in the *kampana* of Edevolalu-70 under Panungal-500 Nadu. So far four inscriptions have been reported from this place. Opposite the Ramalinga temple outside this village is an inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, which informs that, when Singarasa was administering Hanagal-500, Machikabbe and Asagikabbe, wives of Mantisetty, installed an image of Reveshwaralinga at Hattigunda and made a land grant to one Gommatacharya. On the lamp pillar opposite the Hanumantha temple is an inscription of A.D. 1814 which relates its erection by Desai Balappa of Naregal seeme. Other two inscriptions are much mutilated. The east-facing Ramalinga temple is the same temple called as Reveshwara in inscriptions. It is a Chalukyan structure comprising a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga; its door-frame is plain but upon the *lalata* is a Gajalakshmi figure. Images of Mahishamardhini are met with in both the *antarala* and the *navaranga*. The pillars in the *navaranga* at their lower end contain beautifully carved miniature figures of Bhikshatanamurthi, Vishnu, Bhairava, Ganapathi, Surya, Saraswathi Uma Maheshwara and *dwarapalas* and *chauri*-bearers. In the *navaranga* are sculpted figures of Saptamatrika panel and Mahishamardhini; and its ceiling has an inverted lotus flower. Near this village is a hill, resembling in shape a serpent or Shesha, hence the name Sheshagiri. On its top is located a shrine of Siddappa. Here may be seen wooden figures of Mailara and Malachi, besides *sibaras*. On the hill is a large field. This place is suitable for being developed as a tourist resort. At Sheshagiri are also found temples of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Dyamavva and others. A Mosque and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani are here; and *urus* is held in the month of Dastagir.

**Shiggaon:** It is the taluk headquarters town (Pop: 10,120) and is referred to as 'Siggame' and 'Siggami' in inscriptions. It is located on the Pune-Bangalore road at a distance of 65 km. to the south-west of Dharwad. Recently, to the west of the town, a brick wall and relics, a few coins with Brahmi script upon them have been discovered here. Dr. R.M. Shadaksharaiah assigns them to the Shatavahana period which circumstance, pushes back the history of Shiggaon to the second century A.D. It appears to have formed part of Puligere-300 in early times. Seventeen inscriptions have so far been reported from here and of these 7 or 8 kept near the taluk office were brought from the neighbouring Bankapur. The copper plate record of A.D. 707, issued when Vijayaditya of the Badami Chalukya dynasty was the reigning sovereign, furnishes information regarding grant of Guddigere (Gudgeri) village by the Chalukyan princess Kumkuma Mahadevi in favour of the Anesajje *Basadi* built by her at Puligere (Lakshmeshwar). Of the three inscriptions of Amoghavarsha I, two relate to the neighbouring villages of Mantrodi and Nidagundi, and the third to Siggami (Shiggaon). It records a gift of Kallavalladere, a tax to the goddess Kalkereti Bhatari of Shiggavi with the prior approval of Kuppeyarasa. A gift made by a feudatory chief Harikesari to Lord Kadambeshwara of Bankapur during the reign of Someshwara I is the subject of another inscription. An A.D. 1108 inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI is concerned with a grant made to the *Moolasthan* deity of Nidagundi. On the Shiggaon-Hulagur by pass road is a temple of Kalmeshwara (Mallikarjuna) near which stands an inscription of the reign of Yadava Ramachandra, dated A.D. 1290. It registers a grant made in favour of Kallinatha temple by Goyideva. Opposite to this temple stands a *nishidhi* inscription which mentions the demise of a disciple of Balachandradeva of Desiya gana by observing *samadhi marana*. Among the above-named temples mentioned in the inscriptions like Kalkereti Bhatari and Kalinatha, only the Kalmeshwara has survived; and the other unidentified Durga (Bhatari) temple remains obscure.

The Mallikarjuna temple is located upon a mound outside the town of Shiggaon facing east. It has a *garbhagriha*, and an open *ardhamantapa*. In the *garbhagriha* is placed a Shivalinga; and at the front, a Saptamatrika and Uma-Maheshwara sculptures are seen. This appears to have been the Kalinatha temple of the Rashtrakuta period. Near the Hirekere (large tank) is a temple of Ishwara, now in ruins, which has a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. Closeby, a mutilated image Mahishamardhini image is also seen. Behind the college is located a tomb of an European officer named Edmond, who was an Assistant Engineer in Bombay service. The inscription upon this tomb relates that he was struck by Cholera and died on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1877 while engaged in overseeing relief operations during the great famine of 1877. Other temples at Shiggaon are of Malatesha, Basavanna, Anjaneya, Ishwara, Mailara, Veerabhadra, Ambabhavani and Dyamavva. The Virakta Mutt and Nagarabavi Mutt are also here. Shiggaon also has three Mosques and a *dargah*. **Naganur**: Situated at a distance of four km. to the west of Shiggaon on the Haliyal road is an uninhabited (*bechirak*) village. On the ruins of this place is a brick structure of Rashtrakuta period, locally called Somalingeshwara temple. It comprises of a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. An earthen mound has been raised around this temple as it is very close to a tank. In the *garbhagriha* of this east-facing temple is a Shivalinga. The door-frame of the *garbhagriha* has *trishakha* decoration and a Gajalakshmi motif on the *lalata*. The open *ardhamantapa* contains a beautiful *chandrashila*. Tiny sculpted figures of Ganapathi, Mailara and Malachi are seen in the *navaranga*. This dilapidated temple appears to have been built in about 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Behind this temple are three hero stone inscriptions. The inhabitants of this village have all moved into the town of Shiggaon. **Gangibavi** : This holy place is located at a distance of six km. to the west of Shiggaon and, on the site of the *bechirak* village of Edlabad. Gangibavi actually refers to a sacred pond situated within an enclosed area. Within the same premises are two shrines. The attractiveness of Gangibavi, surrounded by hills and forests, is enhanced further by the Ramalingeshwara temple. This renovated temple has a Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* whose door-frame is adorned with *trishakhas*. The *navaranga* is supported by a combination of Rashtrakuta and Chalukyan pillars of different patterns. Upon a neighbouring hill are located a few caves. In the Renukacharya Mutt, located upon a mound, are seen beautifully sculpted figures of the *panchapeethadipatis*. These figures were sculpted by M.R. Badigera, a noted artiste from Kaladgi. During the occasion of *makara Sankramana*, a *Jatra* is held here, which attracts a huge gathering of devotees. Gangibavi situated amidst beautiful natural surroundings is a holy place right from the Rashtrakuta times. Ten km. to the north-west of Shiggaon is another holy place called **Malali Kshetra**, described as 'Madile' in inscriptions. The only inscription at this place records a gift made to the Kalideva temple. Devotees from many places visit this shrine now known as Kalleshwara.

**Shingatalur**: (Pop:2,482) A holy place situated on the left bank of the Tungabhadra river at a distance of 25 km. to the south of the taluk headquarters station of Mundargi. The place is also known by the name of 'Veerannana Kshetra' on account of a temple of Veerabhadra located on a mound outside it. On the fifth day of the bright half of the month of *chaitra*, after the festival of Ugadi, the annual fair of Veeranna is held, which attracts a huge gathering. This spot is also called Kappattagudda (Kapotagiri) or Huligudda, etc. The Veeranna temple comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The Veerabhadra image in the *garbhagriha* is approximately six and a half feet high. An image of Daksha Brahma is kept in the *antarala*. The Chalukyan pillars in the *navaranga* signify that the temple could have been built about A.D. 12<sup>th</sup> century. One or two caves are located to the left of this temple. The lush green scenery around this place attracts visitors.

**Shirhatti:** Situated to the south-east of Dharwad, at a distance of about 89 km. is the taluk headquarters station (Pop:7,696) and its ancient name was 'Shirahapura'. During the rule of the Bijapur Sultans, it formed a part of Lakshmeshwar sub-division. For sometime it was under the control of Ankush Khan as a *Jahagir* granted by the Sultan of Bijapur. Later, in 1607, it was conferred as a Deshagati along with Lakshmeshwar to a Desai named Khana gauda. After 1686, the Desai of Shirhatti entered into an agreement with the Nawab of Savanur. Even when the principality of Savanur passed into the hands of the Peshwas (1756), the Desais continued to enjoy their possessions. Later, Savanur Principality was made over as a *jahagir* to the Patwardhan family by the Peshwa. Following its division in 1801, Shirhatti passed on to the control of the Sangli Principality and came to be ruled over by Bahu Saheb Lagu. In 1878, it was constituted into a municipality. After Indian Independence, it was included in the Dharwad district and constituted into a taluk. A fort, built either by Ankush Khan or Khana gauda, is said to have originally enclosed Shirhatti, its walls measuring 19 ft high x 19 ft. thick. There were said to be 15 bastions in the fortifications. Among the places worth visiting may be mentioned the Avvalingavvana Mutt and Fakeera Swamy Mutt. The former is an attractive structure of stone built about 300 years ago. Though built as a tomb for Avvalingavve, the founder of the Lakshmeshwar Deshagati, her body, however, was not buried here, informs the local people. The door-frame of this Mutt has attractive carvings. The Fakeeraswamy Mutt too was built about 300 years ago and granted to Fakeera Channaveeraswamy as asserted by an inscription in the Mutt. Another inscription relates the sale of half a portion of Sogivala village to Chinnappa of Kalkeri by the younger brother of the Gauda. This Mutt has accommodated the Gaddiges of six previous *swamijis*. Other temples at Shirhatti are of Lakshmi Narayana, Mahadeva, Maruti, Ganesha, Beerappa and Durga. There are three Mosques and a *dargah* of Mehaboob Subani here. A big *jatra* is held in the month of May at the Fakeeraswamy Mutt when a large cattle fair is also held. Poet laureate Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre, winner of the Jnanapeetha Award, was born at Shirhatti.

**Shirur:** Situated twenty km. to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Mundargi and 20 km. to the south-east of Gadag, (Pop:1,130), in old epigraphics, it is called as 'Sirivuru', which formed a part of Masawadi-140. Six inscriptions have come to light from here. A record inscribed upon the door-frame of the Brahmadeva temple, of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan ruler Someshwara I, dated A.D. 1042, which relates the construction and gift of the royal door of Sirivuru by Kunchavaduga Dasayya. A gift given to a saint residing in the Mutt by Aycha and Nagadeva gauda in A.D. 1048, when the feudatory chief Mahasavanta Dasarasa was ruling over Sirivuru, is the subject of another inscription. An A.D. 1291 inscription of Yadava Ramachandra's reign mentions a land grant to the *Swayambhu linga*. It stands opposite the Malageshwara (Mahabaleshwara) temple. The remaining inscriptions are much mutilated and provide little information. Outside the village, upon an elevated spot is a completely dilapidated temple of Ramalingeshwara within whose *garbhagriha*, the only portion left standing, are a Shivalinga and a Nandi. On a field outside the village is a temple of Siddheswara that comprised of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*; but, only the *garbhagriha* and the *adhithna* part of the *antarala* are left now. The ground plan is rather interesting with polygonal projections and in the *garbhagriha* is a *balahari* Linga.

Another temple at the outskirts of the village is that of Mahabaleshwara. Only the *garbhagriha* and an *antarala* of this east-facing temple have escaped destruction. Recently a Nandi mantapa has been built opposite the *garbhagriha*. At that spot is an A.D. 1291 inscription that refers to a *Swayambhulinga* temple. The door-frame of the *antarala* has a Gajalakshmi motif. A *kadamba nagara shikhara* stands over the *garbhagriha*. Opposite this temple are many ancient relics of the Rashtrakuta



period (10<sup>th</sup> century) which include a hero stone, a stone inscription, a Saptamatrika panel and, images of a Tirthankara, Mahishamardhini and a *kiranastambha*. Near the Toranagallu Brahmeshwara temple, the inscriptions upon the *toranagal* relate the construction of the royal gateway of Siriyuru; and these *toranagals* themselves served as *toranas* of the gateway in question. To the south of the village is a temple of Krishna. This east-facing temple has been renovated by using the materials drawn from the ruined old structure. It now consists of a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga* standing upon a raised platform. A charming image of Krishna, adorned with attractive ornaments, is in the *garbhagriha*; the Garuda pedestal upon which this five feet tall mounted image stands is equally attractive. On the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* door-frame is a charming figure of Gajalakshmi and the door jambs have *chaturshakha* decoration. The *navaranga* is decorated with Chalukyan pillars and its door-frame is made attractive by *panchashakha* decoration and a Gajalakshmi figure on its *lalata*. The exterior walls of the temple are simple but its *kapota* portion contains many miniature *mantapas*, with Rashtrakuta pillars on which peculiar erotic figures in diverse postures are seen. The temples at this place are yet to be studied in the background of information furnished by epigraphical sources. This place appears to have occupied a significant position as a centre of Shaiva, Vaishnava and Jaina faiths. Other temples here are Basavanna, Hanumantha, Ishwara, Kanakavva, Durgavva and Dyamavva. This plate has the Dharmara Mutt, Tontada Mutt and Chandrapajjana Mutt; besides, a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Shishuvinal** : (Pop:2,609), It is famous because of its association with poet Sharief, reputed as Karnataka's Kabeer. Sharief (1819 – 1889) originally hailed from Shishuvinal, a place situated at a distance of 15 km. from the taluk headquarters town of Shiggaon. His preceptor Govindabhatta was from the neighbouring village of Kalasa. Both the house and tomb of Sharief are located at Shishuvinal. A memorial built opposite his tomb at Shishuvinal to perpetuate his name is an attractive structure whose *shikhara* is covered with attractive images of deities drawn from different religions. Next to it is another tomb, that of Sharief's spiritual guide Govindajja, which contains the ashes of the latter's funeral pyre. A large *mandira* is being built to commemorate his memory. The principal deity of this place, referred to as "Shishuvinaladheesha" by Sharief in his folk songs, is the Nandi mounted upon a pillar in the centre of an enclosed area, also called as *Bayalu* Basavanna. An inscription, now much obscured, of about the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century mentions a land grant made to the two deities named Bhoganatha and Mallinatha. Special worship is conducted on every *amavasye* (dark moon day) and during the month of Shravana, a large *jatra* is held beginning from the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the bright half of the month of Phalguna for two days. **Kalasa**: (Pop:5,464) This place in Kundgol taluk is located at a distance of 38 km. to the southeast of Kundgol and eight km. to the east of Shishuvinal. Kalasa's fame rests on the fact of its being the place of Govindabhatta, the preceptor of Shishuvinal Sharief. Though five inscriptions have been noticed from Kalasa, they are mostly unclear. An A.D. 930 inscription of the reign of Rashtrakuta emperor Govinda IV, records gifts made to Revadasa and Veesottara Dikshit. Another inscription issued during the reign of Kalyana Chalukya ruler Jagadekamalla II, mentions a grant made by the 200 people to the Yogeshwara temple of Gadaha 200. Reference to Kadiyur – 200 occurs in an inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI. It appears therefore that Kalasa, known in early times as 'Kadiyuru', was an *agrahara* with 200 *mahajanas*.

**Shyabala**: Called in ancient inscriptions as 'Shambolalu', (Pop: 524) it is located at a distance of 15 km. to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Shiggaon. Formerly, it was included in *Panugallu*-500. So far, eight inscriptions have been reported from this place. The earliest of them is an A.D. 1112 inscription of the reign of Vikramaditya VI, which records the gift of certain taxes made by a general named Devarasa in favour of the Ramalinga temple. Grants of land made to the temples

of Kalideva and Basaveshwara forms the subject of an A.D. 1115 inscription. The donor was Basava gaunda of Shambolal. Another inscription opposite the Ramalinga temple like the other two, records a gift made by *pergade* Basavagouda and others to the Daseshwara temple at Shambolalu. Yet another inscription relates the conferring of the office of gauda of Shambolalu upon Taileshwara and Rajaguru Tejonidhideva by Malladevarasa and others. The temples mentioned in the above inscriptions are in dilapidated condition. The temple of Ramlinga or the Daseshwara of the inscriptions has been renovated. This east-facing temple comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. It houses a Shivalinga and its door-frame has *dwishakha* decoration and a Gajalakshmi motif upon the *lalata*. In front of the temple stands a *kiranastamba* or a lamp pillar. Within its premises are seven hero stones, two of which contain inscriptions. These were set up in commemoration of the heroes who fell in a battle fought during A.D. 1247. Among these were hero stones of tiger fight is rather attractive. In the middle of the village is an ancient temple, presently called as Mailara temple. An image of Mailara is in it. This temple is identifiable with the Taileshwara temple of the inscriptions. The dilapidated temple of Kallappa outside the village is identifiable with the Kalideva-Basaveshwara temple alluded to in the inscriptions. Originally it comprised of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*, of which only the *garbhagriha* and the *ardhamantapa* have remained. That the *garbhagriha* of this temple has a star-shaped ground plan is a point of interest. Other temples of Shyabala are Basavanna, Hanumantha, and Dyavamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Siddapur:** Situated at a distance of twenty km. to the northwest of Dharwad on the road to Belgaum is this uninhabited village, also known as *Halu Siddapura*. Formerly it was included in Kitturu-30 which was comprised in Kunduru-500, a *Kampana* of Halasige-12,000 country. Five inscriptions have been noticed here. In an inscription of the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. the place is named as 'Hosaholalu'. An A.D. 1120 inscription opposite the Hanumantha temple speaks of a grant for the worship of the *Moolasthan* deity by the 60 cultivating families of Hosaholalu. Another inscription of A.D. 1135 relates a land grant made to the *Moolasthan* deity by the village headman and the building of a *nandi mantapa* along with Nandi by Huliamma Setty. At that time Kadamba Jayakeshi of Goa and his Queen Mailaladevi were ruling over the area. An inscription of A.D. 1158 of the Kadamba rulers of Goa, now preserved in the Chennamma museum at Kitturu, tells about a grant made by the entire inhabitants of the village for the service of Panchalinga deity of Hosaholalu. According to an inscription of circa A.D. 12<sup>th</sup> century, found upon the Devi pedestal an image of Bhagavathi that once stood at the *Moolasthan* temple states that it had been installed by Kammara setty. Another pedestal, that of Vinayaka, relates its installation; but, the portion where the donor's name occurs has Chipped off.

The temples of the *Moolasthan* and Panchalinga are in ruins. The *trikuta* Siddheshwara temple comprises of three *garbhagrihas* with separate *antarala* but a common *navaranga*. No images, however, are found in them, except a Shivalinga in the principal *garbhagriha* whose door-frame is adorned with simple *panchashakhas*. In the *ardhamantapa* only the *makaratorana* and pillars have remained. Four or five Shivalingas are found on the edges of the *navaranga*. Eight different types of pillars are found employed in this temple, but most of these show Rashtrakuta features. On the strength of this circumstance the building of the temple can be assigned to the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Close to this temple may be seen an image of Mahishamardhini, now mutilated. About-150 metres rear of this temple stands a broken Nandi with large-sized bricks strewn about. These bricks are likely to be of Rashtrakuta period. The museum at Kittur has been preserving the inscriptions and sculpted figures removed from here.



**Sidenur:** Situated to the south-west of Byadgi on (Pop: 4,602) the road to Kod, formerly, it was included in Sattalige-70, a Kampana under the Banavasi-12,000 country. It is also mentioned as 'Sidiyanur' in ancient inscriptions. Eight inscriptions belonging to the period of Badami Chalukyas, Rastrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyana and the subsequent periods have been reported from here so far. A hero memorial record of the reign of the Badami Chalukyan ruler Vikramaditya II says that Singavaddagi Rapamma made a royal door mentioned as *Sirivala* (*sirivagilu*).

Another hero-stone record says that during the last days of the Badami Chalukyas when Kirtivarman II was the reigning sovereign, Dosi and Pogilli died in a battle. Another hero-stone inscription, of the reign of the Rashtrakuta Dhruva (A.D. 780-793), records the death of some hero in a battle when Marakkarasa was ruling over Banavasi-12,000 country and Binaeti (Vinayati) Abbe was administering Sidenur. An A.D. 1015 inscription of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya ruler Jayasimha II relates the construction of the *Moolasthan* Kalideva temple by *Pergade* Chavundaiah, when Katimaiah was ruling over Banavasi-12,000 country and Vanarasaiah was administering Sattalige-70. It also says that many gaundas gave gifts to the Kalideva temple on that occasion. The *Moolasthan* Kalideva temple of this inscription is identified with the present Kalleshwara temple near Kerewad cross. This east-facing, *trikutachala* temple is built on an elevated spot. Only the principal *garbhagriha* with a Shivalinga, possesses an *antarala* and of the remaining two *garbhagrihas* one is empty and the other contains an image of Veerabhadra. There are three niches in the *navaranga* containing respectively the images of Saptamatikas, Devi and Ganapathi. Three types of pillars are found in the *navaranga* whose ceiling is adorned with an inverted five petalled lotus. Over the principal *garbhagriha* stands a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. Within the surroundings of this temple are three large-sized hero stones of the Badami Chalukya and the Rashtrakuta times, one of which displays the (*panchamangala*) auspicious signs. A Masti stone memorial and an image of Kumara Rama (?) are also seen here. Closeby, in a field a head of a He-buffalo in stone is seen. Other temples at Sidenur are of Basavanna, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Durgavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* are also here.

**Sudambi:** Located at a distance of 28 km. to the south-east of the taluk headquarter station of Byadgi (Pop:1,602), in ancient times it was included in Nagarakhanda-70. Four inscriptions have been noticed at this place. A *gosasa* stone of the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Krishna III is much mutilated. An inscription of about 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. speaks of the grant of Sudangi village to Rudrashaktideva. The death of Bokaiah of Sudangi is recorded in a hero-stone inscription of A.D. 1415. The taking away of the tax on barbers is the subject of an inscription of the reign of emperor Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagar. The endowment of Sudambi to the Savanteshwara (Shanteshwara) temple of Tiluvalli is mentioned in an A.D. 1239 inscription at the latter place. Other temples at Sudambi are of Veerabhadra and Hanumantha, both renovated now. A few *gosasa* stones of the Rashtrakuta period stand near the local tank. Three hero stones and nine Masti stones are here. Besides the shrines of Basavanna, Ishwara, Dyamavva and Durgavva, the place also has a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Sudi:** (Pop:5,365) Referred to as 'Soondi' in ancient inscriptions, it is located at a distance of 19 km. to the north-east of the taluk headquarters station of Ron on the road to Gajendragad. Formerly, it was comprised in Kisukadu-70. Sixteen inscriptions have been noticed from this place. A Rashtrakuta inscription states that Baddega of Puligere named its Brahmin settlement as *Brahmapuri* in the presence of Shivacharyamurthi and 70 *mahajanas* of Sudi. A hero stone of A.D. 10<sup>th</sup> century mentions the death of Turaga. Near the *Jodukalsha* (double *Kalasha*) temple is an A.D. 1010 inscription of Vikramaditya V that records a land grant to the *mahajanas* of *Brahmapuri* (Sudi) by Akkadevi. An inscription of the

reign of Someshwara I, of A.D. 1050, describes the fixation of the king's share of the produce from land. Opposite the Mallikarjuna temple is a pillar inscription that relates an endowment made by Nagavergade to Akkeshwara temple during the rule of Akkadevi. The reaffirmation of the same endowment is recorded in an inscription of A.D. 1058. In the temple of Jodukalasadeva is an inscription of 1160 of the reign of Someshwara I that describes the construction of the Nageshwara temple by Manevargade (Manager of Royal household) Nagadevaiah, who also made a grant on the occasion. Endowment of Musiyagere village to the Panchalinga temple at Soodi by Someshwara II of the Kalyana Chalukyan dynasty is the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1075. Endowment of village Pongali to the Achaleshwara temple at Soondi by Lashmadevi, eldest queen of Vikramaditya VI is the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1088. A gift of gold to the Kalmeshwara temple at Soondi for perpetual lighting by Oja is mentioned in an A.D. 1103 inscription. He was the officer in charge of the mint that had been established at Sudi during the reign of Vikramaditya VI. An A.D. 1113 inscription speaks of a grant of land to the Nagareshwara temple at Sudi by a feudatory chief named Dadiga. An inscription near the Vitthoba temple, of about the 12th century A.D. refers to a land grant made by Achugi of the Sindha family to the Brahmeshwara temple. Remission of a tax in Kisukadu-70 (in which Sudi was included) is mentioned in an A.D. 1202 inscription of Singhana II of the Yadava dynasty.

A majority of temples named in the epigraphical records have decayed; but, temples of Ganapathi, Mallikarjuna, Jodukalasadeva and a well called Rasadabavi are in good condition. Recently the State Archaeology Department has undertaken the conservation of these monuments. At the outskirts of this place, on the road to Gajendragad is the temple called Jodukalasadeva. This temple, as the name itself indicates, is a two-shrined (*dwikuta*) one. It was built in A.D. 1061 by a General of Someshwara I named Nagadeva. An inscription there speaks of this temple as Nageshwara and says that Nagadeva also made a land grant on the occasion. The principal *garbhagriha* faces east and is provided with an open *ardhamantapa* in front of which is another *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. These are connected by a common *navaranga* running north-south in the shape of a rectangle. The principal *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and within the three niches are small images of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara respectively; the niches are adorned with beautiful *makaratoranas*. The second *garbhagriha*, now vacant, appears to have originally housed an image of Aditya (Surya). This west-faced *garbhagriha* also has three niches within which are small images of Surya (in two niches) and Vishnu. The open *navaranga* is supported by pillars of four different patterns; in the middle of the ceiling is an inverted lotus. The *navaranga* is furnished with *kakshasanas* at the edges, and a Nandi sits in the middle. Two inscriptions referring to this temple are found here. The entrance into the *navaranga* is facilitated by the provision of steps and railings. Both the *garbhagrihas* are surmounted by attractive *dravida shikharas* covered with carved sculptures. On the exterior walls of this temple are friezes of elephants, tigers, and lions. The walls are also adorned with ornamental pilasters and miniature models of *shikharas*. On the exterior walls of the *kakshasanas*, models of miniature *shikharas* are seen.

The Ganesha temple is at the entrance of the village whose *garbhagriha* is in good condition. Within it, is placed an approximately nine ft. tall seated four-armed image of Ganesha beautiful to behold. In the same premises are three to four Shivalingas sheltered within separate *mantapas*. Nearby is the Nagarabavi (Rasada bavi, as it is popularly known), a fine square-shaped well, built in three stages and provided with flight of steps on all the four sides. The composition of different models of miniature *shikharas* and ornamental carvings and the pilasters on the interior surface of the three sides of the well, display a high degree of artistic skill. In fact, they not only resemble but excel in loveliness of conception and quality of execution. The area where Nagarabavi and the temples

of Ganesha and Ishwara are located is well conserved. Figures of two *dwarapalas* are also found in the same premises.

In the middle of the village is an east-facing temple of Mallikarjuna. Only the principal *garbhagriha* of this *trikutachala* temple is provided with an open *ardhamantapa*; on the north and south are two other *garbhagrihas* which are connected by a common *navaranga*. The octagonal *garbhagriha* contains a Shivalinga. A Nandi in the *antarala* faces the Shivalinga; and an attractive *makaratorana* with *Trimurthi* sculpture in relief may be seen here. A charming image of Sheshashayana Padmanabha bedecked with ornaments is placed in the *garbhagriha*; its *prabhavali* is interspaced with figures depicting the ten incarnations of Vishnu. The *garbhagriha* on the north contains an image of Uma-Maheshwara; beautifully carved figures of Nandi and Kartikeya are seen to the right and left respectively. The temple is raised upon a high platform on the left of which is a small shrine of Ganapathi. The exterior surface of this temple's *dravida shikhara* suffers from a dearth of ornamentation. Other old temples at Sudi are of Nagareshwara, Kalmeshwara, Lakshmi-Narasimha, Narayana, Basavanna – all in decaying condition. Modern shrines here include those of Hanumantha, Mailara, Durgamma and Dyamavva. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are here.

**Sulla** : Situated at a distance of about 13 km. to the north-east of the taluk headquarters station of Hubli, (Pop:9,684) in ancient times it was a part of Belvola-300. Five inscriptions have been noticed from this place; of these one is of the Rashtrakuta period and the rest issued between the 15<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> centuries. An inscription upon a pedestal near a private dwelling, issued during the reign of the Rashtrakuta emperor Amoghavarsha I, refers to the worship of the *paduke* of a *guru* or spiritual guide. The same record makes a reference to a gauda from the Unakallu area. Near Mulki Patil's house is an inscription of A.D. 1509 that mentions Timmappa Nayaka and a aravattige. Another inscription near the house of Hiregauda relates the digging of a well and an endowment made by Timmappa Nayaka at Sulla. Another inscription of the 17<sup>th</sup> century records an endowment made by Sulla's Soriyappa gauda and others in the Amaragola *seeme*.

The temple of Swayambhudeva here has been completely renovated. This Rashtrakuta temple, built at an elevated spot, is within a spacious *prakara* and is a two-storeyed construction. Its *garbhagriha* has a *Swayambhu* Shivalinga. The inner *ankanas* of this temple are built of wood. Its wooden door-frames and pillars are rendered attractive by beautiful carvings. Its minute carvings on wood are no less attractive than similar carvings on stone. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in imitation of Chalukyan style. The *navaranga* ceiling is adorned with a carved lotus. A *kadamba nagara shikhara* surmounts over the *garbhagriha*. Within the premises of this temple are images of mutilated Mahishamardhini, Uma-Maheshwara and Kartikeya. The pedestal containing a Rashtrakuta inscription is very artistically made. Sulla is mentioned in an inscription of the Badami Chalukyan period as a border village. Modern shrines of Basavanna, Hanumappa, Veerabhadra, Durgavva and Dyamavva are here. The place also has a Mosque and a *dargah*. During the period of the Marathas, a Desai was posted here. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century its desais had earned fame in the theatrical profession.

**Tadakod** : Situated (Pop:5,617) at a distance of 20 km. to the northwest of the taluk headquarters town of Dharwad, formerly comprised in Halasige-12,000 country, is named as 'Tadakodu Pattana' in an epigraph of A.D. 1216. An inscription of about the 12<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. contains a hymn in praise of Chandranatha *Tirthankara*; and, another inscription of A.D. 1282, furnishes information on a grant made for the purpose of daily worship at the Basadi in the town of Tadakod by Sarvadhikari

Mayidevanayaka on the direction of the queen of Yadava Kannaradeva. On the clue given in the first-mentioned inscription, it may be surmised that the Basadi at the place must have been that of Chandranatha Tirthankara. Both these inscriptions are on the roof of the Kalmeshwara temple located at the edge of the waste weir of the village tank. This temple, now in ruins, originally consisted of a *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. Its walls have collapsed and only the roof remains. There is a Swayambhu Linga in the *garbhagriha*, and on the sides are relief figures of door-keepers, Chauri-bearers, and Rati-Manmatha. In the centre of the village is a Jaina Basadi in which is fixed an image of a Tirthankara, 3.5ft. high, and on its pedestal is a small epigraph, recently noticed, which says that it was installed by the pontif of Veeranandi Siddhanta Chakravarti of the Dravida Sangha. This record is in 12th century characters. At the same place is a Tirthankara image seated in the Padmasana posture which is about 1.5 Span high. This temple is a contemporary structure. There are also temples of Basavanna, Mailara, Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Kalmeshwara Dyamavva. Near the Hanumantha temple are images of mutilated Saraswathi and Bhairava. There is a Mosque and a *dargah* too. In the neighbouring uninhabited village of **Bhavihal**, called by the local people also as Halu Siddapura, has a renovated temple of Mallikarjuna. Its ancient name is mentioned in an epigraph as 'Halagundi'.

**Tambragundi:** Situated at a distance of five km. to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Mundargi and two km away from the historically important place of Baradur, on the Mundargi-Gadag road. It is (Pop:449) named in an early epigraphs as Kisugundi, and it was an *agrahara* with 50 *mahajanas* and it was incorporated in Masawadi-140. An inscription lying opposite the Ishwara temple at the place, dated A.D. 1054, of the reign of Someshwara I, discloses that Dasimayya who was ruling over Kisugundi, made a grant to the *mahajanas* of the place for being utilised for the burning of the perpetual lamp before the Kalideva and Vishnu dietes and for purposes of a choultry there. The existing temple of Ishwara is identified with the *Moolasthan* Kalideva temple mentioned in the inscription. This structure, after renovation, comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha*, whose door-frame is simple, has a Shivalinga, but the *shikhara* over it is in ruins. The four pillars in the middle of the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. Within the precincts of this temple may be seen a Saptamatrika. The Vishnu temple mentioned in the inscription is identified with the existing dilapidated Hanumantha temple located in the field of a Ganiger, (an oil extractor).

**Tambur :** Located at a distance of 11 Km. south of the taluk headquarters town of Kalghatgi (Pop:1,472) it is connected by a good road from Kalghatgi, Variously known as 'Tammaura', 'Tammiyuru' and 'Tambrapura' in the inscriptions, Tambur is as old as the Rashtrakuta times. It was included in the Halasige-12,000 country in the capacity of the administrative centre of a much smaller division called Tammiyuru-12. Altogether 15 inscriptions are known from here. An inscription of the Rashtrakuta emperor Govinda IV, dated A.D. 932, announces the death of Anniga in a conflict at the place; and, another inscription says that Tambur was an *agrahara* with 1000 *mahajanas*. An A.D. 1120 inscription records the construction of a temple of Phaniraja by Seniga gavunda during the reign of Guvaladeva of the Kadamba family of Goa. The construction of a temple of Vishnu and a land-grant to it by Jayadeva is the subject of another epigraph. Another epigraph of A.D. 1125 is concerned with the construction of a Jinalaya and a land-grant to it by Barmachaiah nayaka and Rajamalla nayaka. A hero-stone record of A.D. 1136, set up by Kalachuri Bijjala commemorates the death of Ketaya nayaka while fighting against an elephant during a siege of Hangal fort. This Veeragal is now in Dharwad. An inscription of A.D. 1124 mentions a land grant made to a choultry by Barma, while another inscription of A.D. 1140 is concerned with a similar grant by Padmavati. Giving up an excise duty to Lord

Narayana by Acharasa forms the subject of yet another inscription of A.D. 1156. A hero stone (A.D. 1252), records the death of Rama the elder in a siege of Satenahalli.

Several of the temples mentioned in the above inscriptions are no longer capable of being identified on account of their present ruined condition. The Archaeological Survey of India is carrying out renovation work of the ancient temple of Basavanna here. This temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *nandi mantapa*. Its plain door-frame has a Gajalakshmi on the *lalata* and *panchashikhara* in the kapota; carved figures of Brahma, Nataraja, Ganapati, Surya and Vishnu are also seen. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga and at the rear are seen tiny sculpted figures of Surya, Vishnu and Umamaheswara in relief. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a fine *dravidian shikhara*. The *navaranga* has highly polished pillars of the Kalyana Chalukyan period. Opposite the entrance of the *navaranga* is a beautifully sculpted figure of Mahishamardhini. Within the precincts of this temple are seen images of Ganapathi and Saptamatrikas.

Kalmeshwara is another ancient temple at Tambur which is fully renovated now. The images of Shivalinga, Nandi, Ganapathi and Vishnu are of the Kalyana Chalukyan times, and so are the door-frames. At the outskirts of the village, upon a small mound, is located a dilapidated temple of Uttarakumara, consisting of a *garbhagriha* surmounted by a *kadamba nagara shikhara*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. In a field near the village is a ruined shrine of Bala Basappa. There are several hero-stones and *mahasati* stones here and there in Tambur and some of which have fine sculptures. This circumstance has given room to a conjecture that a great battle must have taken place here during the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Though inscriptions do refer to Jaina Basadis, none exist at present. The fortifications around this place no longer remains. The shrines of Dyamavva, Durgavva, Moorumukhadavva, and Basavanna are here besides, a Mosque and a *dargah*. An annual fair is held during *Bharata Hunnime*.

**Tilavalli:** Located about 20 km. to the south-east of the taluk headquarters town of Hangal, (Pop: 6,031) it is well-connected by road to Haveri and Hamsabhavi. Described as 'Anadi *agrahara* Tilivalli' in early inscriptions, so far 32 epigraphs are found in this place. These include those of the Kalyana Chalukya, Yadava, Vijayanagar and later dynasties. In ancient times it was comprised in Nagarakhandav-70, and was one of the five *agraharas* in it with a 1000 *mahajanas*. An inscription of Bhuvanaikyamalla of A.D. 1072, records some grants made for the stone work of the large tank of 'Tilivali' by its Sakala Sasirvar and Banta Sasirvar. The epigraphs of this place furnish information concerning different grants made by various classes of the people to the temples of Somayaji, village deity Maleshwara, Abhinava Shankara, Banteshwara, Janardana, Savanteshwara, Veeranarayana, Abhinava Somanatha, Sankeshwara and others. A few epigraphs provide sufficient indication that well organised guilds of several occupational groups such as Banta-1000, Elebhojanga Kottali-504, Konegarara Kottali, etc., existed at this place.

Among the temples mentioned in the epigraphs, only the Savanteshwara, now known as Shanteswara, is in good condition. A 10 ft. high huge lithic record in the precincts of this temple gives details of its construction in A.D. 1239 by Kalideva Thakkura, who was a Mahapasayita under Yadava Singhana, in memory of his brave father Savanta Thakkura, who died in the battle. He also made a grant of a village named Soodangi (modern Sudambi) for the maintenance of the Savanteswara temple, which is now in Byadgi taluk.



This east-facing temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a large *sabhamantapa*. In the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga and the *lalata* of its door-frame has a beautiful Gajalakshmi motif. The large open *sabhamantapa* next to the *antarala* has 48 pillars in all, which may be grouped into three patterns. In the four niches of its *sabhamantapa* are sculpted images of Saptamatrikas, Tamburi bearer, and Mahishamardhini; the fourth niche is vacant. It can be entered from three sides and all along the edges are *kakshasanas*. The circular shaped ceiling of the *sabhamantapa* has an attractive *bhuvaneshwari* with an inverted lotus encircled by *asthadikpalas*. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a beautiful *vesara shikhara*. In front of the *sukhanasa* is a beautifully sculpted image of Nataraja. On the three sides of exterior walls are niches decorated with beautiful miniature *shikharas*; but, the niches themselves are now empty. On the outer walls connected to the *kakshasanas* on the eastern and northern doors of the *sabhamantapa* are carved erotic figures in different postures. Upon the front portion of the square base are polished pillars covered with minute carvings. This temple reminds one of the Tarakeshwara temple of Hangal and the Koteshwara temple of Koteshwara (near Anavatti). It can be a good piece of art to understand the architecture of the Yadava period.

The Churchi Mutt and Siddheshwara temple, of about A.D. 11-12<sup>th</sup> century, are now in ruins. The Churchi Mutt appears to have been consisted of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *navaranga* and a *nandi mantapa*. The sculptures of Saptamatrika, Mahishamardhini, Ganapathi and Veerabhadra are noteworthy. On one side of Siddana honda, close to this, is a temple of Siddheshwara of which all that remains is the *garbhagriha*. It contains a Shivalinga and its door-frame, has *panchashakha* decoration, with *Mukkode* and a faint image of a Jina on the *lalata*.

**Ukkunda:** (Pop:2,209) Located at a distance of 15 km. to the south-west of the taluk headquarters town of Ranibenuur, it is a place of great antiquity going back to the Rashtrakuta period. In ancient epigraphs the place is named as 'Orkkunda', and 'Okkunda'. The two inscriptions of the Kalyana Chalukya period, found at this place, record gifts of land under Piriyaakere (Large tank of the place) and earmarking several cesses to the Kalideva and a local deity by the village headman and other officials. The temple of Kallappa, (Kalideva of the inscriptions), is a brick structure of about the tenth or the eleventh century A.D. This east-facing structure has a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* and the special feature of this temple are the square ankanas on the eastern and northern sides of the *navaranga*. On entering it from the southern side, one encounters the sculpted deities like Saraswathi seated on a lotus, and Keshava placed in the northern ankana; and on the eastern ankana the visitor encounters a sculpted representation of the goddess Mahishamardhini endeavouring to throw off the fallen Mahisha (buffalo demon) with her trident. Inside the *garbhagriha* is a Shivalinga and Nandi sits facing it in the *navaranga*. The door-jambs are plain but the *lalata* shows the usual Gajalakshmi motif. Broken images of Ganapathi and Aditya of the Rashtrakuta period lie within the temple precincts.

Near the village tank, stand side by side, two new shrines of Parvathi and Basavanna within the same precincts. An annual fair (*jatra*) of Parvathi is held during the Holi festival. Behind the Parvathi shrine are found a hero-stone of the Rashtrakuta period, a seated image of four-faced Brahma, and an image of Ganapathi. The village also has shrines for Hanumantha, Veerabhadra, Bharamappa, Dyamavva and Matangavva.

**Unakal :** Situated to the north-west of Hubli at a distance of four Km. lies Unakallu which, however, is now content to be an extension of this expanding city. Early inscriptions name this place as 'Unakallu'-30, and it was an administrative headquarters of thirty villages, comprised in Halasige-12,000 country. Two inscriptions have come to light of which one concerns the installation of God

Keshava of Ugureshwara by Vamadeva Pandita; and, the other, somewhat unclear, mentions Yadava Mallideva. Yet another inscription refers to a great battle fought between the armies of the Chalukyas and the Cholas at this place. The temple of Keshava, built during the period of the Kalyana Chalukyas, is a fine work of art. This temple has a distinctive plan. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* with a *pradakshinapatha* and a *mukhamantapa* at each of the four directions. The original *garbhagriha* formerly housed a four-faced Shivalinga which is now kept at the western porch; a separate Shivalinga has been installed in the *garbhagriha*, an extraordinary feature of which is that it can be entered into from all the four sides. The jambs of each one of these doors are decorated with attractive *panchashakha* decorations and there are images of Rati and Manmatha, Chauri-bearers and door-keepers (*dwarapalas*) at the lower level. The ceilings of the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* are decorated with sculpted lotuses in relief. The *Pradakshinapatha*, like the *garbhagriha*, can be entered from all the four sides; its door-frames are attractive. To correspond with it are *mukhamantapas* with two ankanas on all the four sides. Except the door-frame of the eastern entrance, which is a great work of art, other door-frames are adorned with simple *trishaka* bands, carved lotus in relief, and creeper-patterned perforated *Jalandhras*. The door-jamb of the principal entrance opening out on the eastern side is adorned with *trishaka* bands and surmounted by an attractive *makaratorana*; its perforated screens show miniature carved figures of dancers and musicians of both sexes formed into a circular creeper pattern. At both sides of the principal entrance on the east are *devakostas* and the *sabhamantapa* in the front. The plinth part, is decorated with creeper, horse and elephant friezes. The outer wall of the temple is decorated with a variety of columns covered with miniature *shikhara* models between which are carved figures of divinities. The *shikhara* contains charming figures in round of such divinities as Nataraja, Ugra Narasimha, Ganapathi, Saraswathi, Mahishamardhini etc., in addition to various devatas arranged along the *kapota*. This temple of the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. bears signs of Hoysala influence. Presently, it is a protected monument of the Archaeological Survey of India. A nearby mound, known as 'Unakallu betta', has been renamed as 'Nripatunga hill' where a beautiful park is formed. The large tank of Unakallu is another attraction where, when the water-level permits, the facility of rowing or sailing in boats is provided.

Among other shrines are included those of Kalmeshwara, Veerabhadra, Mailara, Basavanna, Siddappa, Panduranga, Vitthoba, Hanumappa, Dyamavva, Durgavva and Kariamamma. The Siddappaji Mutt is well known. There are four Mosques and a *dargah* of Mehboob Subani. To meet the spiritual needs of the Christians are two Churches, one each for the Catholics and the Protestants.

**Uppunasi:** Situated (Pop: 2,693) in the Hangal taluk is a border village located at a distance of about 35 km. from the headquarters town. It is 12 Km. from the Haveri town to which it is connected by road. The place is known for its group of temples. In the inscriptions, lying opposite the Kalmeshwara temple near the village tank, it is referred as 'Punuse' and 'oppunasi' which gradually underwent transformation to orpunasi, opunasi and finally as , Uppunasi. An inscription (A.D. 1028) of the reign of Jayasimha II records a grant made to the Mutt attached to the Kalmeshwara temple by Kundabbarasi, principal queen of the feudatory chief of Banavasi-12,000 named Kundaraja; the other two inscriptions are hero-stones set up to commemorate the death of Bommaya Nayaka and Dasanna in a conflict at the place. The Kalmeshwara of the inscription is identified with the temple called Kalleshwara at present. It was a *trikuta* structure to begin with but has expanded into a five-shrined (*panchakuta*) structure by subsequent additions. In the principal *garbhagriha* of this temple is a Shivalinga, and in the adjacent two *garbhagrihas* added subsequently, are installed the images of Harihara and Parvathi-Parameswara respectively. The remaining two *garbhagrihas* face each other and are occupied by images



of Shivalinga and a Surya sculpture separately. The three *garbhagrihas* have an *ardhamantapa* each, but a common *navaranga*. The door jambs of the *garbhagriha* are decorated with several *shakhas*, and the Gajalakshmi motif in the *lalata*. The only devakosha in the *navaranga* has an image of Durga; a cross beam here has an epigraph which is unclear. The images found in the temple, measure about 3 ft. high and are beautiful. The Harihara image is the best of all and contains carved miniature figures of Buddha, Varaha (Boar) and *Matsya* (Fish) incarnations of Vishnu on the *prabhavali* passing behind Hari. Most probably this temple was built during the second half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. There are also shrines of Hanumantha, Basavanna, Udachavva and Siddamma at Uppunasi. Opposite the shrine of Udachavva lie broken images of Bhairava and Chamundi. A seated figure of four-faced Brahma, known locally as 'Golakavva' is worth mentioning. The place has a Mosque too.

**Vasana:** Situated at a distance of two km. to the north-west of Konnur and 22 Km. to the north-east of the taluk headquarters station of Nargund, (Pop: 1,241), it was formerly located on the river Malaprabha; now it has been transferred to the interior, and the old Vasana is overgrown with shrubs. During the excavations carried out in the 1980s, a Shatavahana inscription, base of a temple and a few images have come to light. This brick structure has earned the distinction of being the oldest temple in Karnataka dating back to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. The circular Stone Chambers of Prehistoric times discovered here indicate that the place had a human settlement as far back as 3000 years ago. In front of a house at the new village of Vasana, an ornamental model of a miniature *shikhara* lies on the ground. The place has recently built shrines of Sharana Basaveshwara, Ganapathi, Basavanna, Hanumantha and Dyamavva.

**Venkatapur :** Situated at a distance of 16 km. to the north-west of taluk headquarters town of Gadag, is situated amidst natural surroundings. Legend relates that Tirupathi Venkateshwara was the family deity of Venkappaiah Desai who was residing at Soratur. He was in the habit of frequenting Tirupathi every year; and as he grew old, he could not continue his customary visits. He, therefore, it is said, built a temple of Venkatesha at Venkatapur. A person called Ananta Shastri in the Badami taluk, who was a disciple of Brahma Chaitanya Sadguru Maharaj and had assumed the name of Brahmananda, aided the renovation of this temple. He is also said to have made several grants for daily worship, continuous lighting of lamp, daily poor-feeding and other activities. The temple is believed to have been constructed about 150 years back. An image of Venkatesha with a seated image of Lakshmi on his side may be seen in the *garbhagriha*. In front of it is a large mantapa. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a modern *shikhara*. The temple is enclosed by a wall. To the north-east of the main shrine a cattle shed and to the north a small shrine incorporating a cave were built by Brahmananda. Opposite the principal gateway is a shrine of Varaha. In front of it Brahmananda had installed an Ishwara linga and a *garbhagriha* which he employed for worship and connected activities. A devout lady named Sakhubai Jogalekar is believed to have built the principal gateway of this temple in 1885.

In this temple the priests of the Bhagavata tradition conduct worship in accordance with Vaikhanasa Agama. On the fifth day of the *navarathri* festival *kalyanotsava* is celebrated; on the Vijayadashami, or the tenth day, car festival of Lord Venkatesha is held. The administration of the temple is conducted by a private trust. At the rear of this temple under a tree is an inscription (A.D. 907) of the Rashtrakuta emperor, recording a land grant in favour of a Jaina teacher (?) named Chandrateja Bhatara. The holy place of Venkatapur is connected by road from Gadag and Lakshmeshwar. It is believed that Chamarasa, the celebrated author of Prabhulingaleele, resided at Narayanapur, situated nearby Venkatapur.

**Yalavatti** : Situated twelve km. to the north-west of the taluk headquarters town of Shirhatti and five km to the north-west of Magadi (Pop:3,556), called in ancient inscriptions as 'Yalavatti' appears to have then formed part of Mulugunda – 12. Seven inscriptions have been noticed from this place. Upon a pillar standing within the premises of Gundalinga temple is an inscription of about the eighth century A.D. records its erection by Srikumara, son of Madegovajja of Palatiyamattavur (Hattimatturu in Savanur taluk). Within the same premises is an A.D. 1151 inscription that mentions a grant to Gundeshwara temple by the 120 *mahajanas* of Yalavatti village. A partly mutilated inscription of A.D. 1158 records a grant made in favour of priest Devarashi Pandita of Nageshwara temple. Endowment of Ummachhige village to Gundeshwara temple by a General named Harideva is the subject of an inscription of A.D. 1159. An A.D. 1195 inscription is concerned with the construction of a pond for the use of Gundanatha temple and a grant of land in favour of it by Simanamallaiah, a disciple of Neelakanthadeva of Magundi (present Magadi). A 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. record speaks of gifts made by Shankaraiah of Soosikallu to Gundeshwara temple. An A.D. 1819 lithic record, found in a field speaks of a rent free grant of *inam* land to Narasimhabhatta. The texts of the above-mentioned inscriptions have not been published so far.

The existing Gundalinga temple is identified with the Gundeshwara mentioned in inscriptions. Built on the local tank bund, it comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga* and faces east. A *Swayambhu linga* is in the *garbhagriha* whose door-frame has *panchashakha* decoration. Within the niches in the *navaranga* are seen sculptures of Saptamatikas, Brahma, Maheshwara, and Shivalinga mounted on a Vishnu pedestal. In the ceiling of the *navaranga*'s different *ankanas* and upon the cross beams, appear numerous carved lotus. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a *shikhara*. Within the precincts of this temple Saptamatikas, inscriptions and hero-stones are scattered. At the other end of the village is a large and attractive temple of Udachamma. The place has temples of Basavanna, Ishwara, Kalmeshwara, Veerabhadra, Mailara, Hanuma, Banashankari and Durga. A Mutt, known as *Melmutt*, is here. Three Mosques and three *dargahs* are also at Yalavatti. Annual fair of Lord Gundalinga is held five days previous to *Kara hunnime*.

**Yalawatti**: Situated thirteen km. to the north of the taluk headquarters station of Hangal (Pop: 2,429), in ancient times it was included in Hanungal-500 comprised in Banavasi-12,000 country. The principal temples here are Ramalingeshwara, Mahabaleshwara, and Chandraprabha Basadi. The Ramalingeshwara temple, renovated in 1983, is a big structure in the Kalyana Chalukyan style. Originally an ordinary structure of the Rashtrakuta period, appears to have been extended considerably during the Kalyana Chalukyan period as evidenced by inscriptions of the Chalukyas which are concerned with grants to an already existing Rameshwara temple. It comprises of a *garbhagriha*, a rectangular *antarala*, a *navaranga*, and a *mukhamantapa* in front. The Shivalinga inside the *garbhagriha* is placed upon a raised pedestal shows ancient features. The tall door-frame of the *antarala* is decorated with a *makaratorana* with charming figures in relief of Nataraja in the middle, Vishnu to the left and Brahma to the right. The spacious *navaranga* has four attractive Chalukyan pillars at the centre; the *poornakumbha* figures upon these represent an admixture of the Rashtrakuta and Chalukyan styles. The *navaranga* can be entered from the middle and the door-frame here has *trishakha* decoration; a seated Nandi is seen at the centre. There is a second entrance into the *navaranga* from the southern side. To the north is a small *garbhagriha* that also contains a Shivalinga. On both sides of the entrance on the southern side are beautifully sculpted figures of Surya (mutilated), Saptamatika, seated Bhairava and Mahishamardhini. The *kapota* over the door-frame is covered with sculpted figures of dancers and musicians. The *garbhagriha* is overlaid with mud on the exterior to such an extent as to conceal the

whole shrine upto the top from being viewed from a distance. This appears to have been done deliberately to mislead potential attackers. An inscription (A.D. 1188) at this temple, of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya ruler Jagadekamalla II, is concerned with a grant of land to Rameshwara temple at Yalavatti by a General named Sovidevarasa. In front of this temple are 7 or 8 *gosasa* and *mahasati* memorials. Nearby is a dilapidated temple of Mahabaleshwara with only the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* still intact. A Shivalinga is installed on a Chalukyan pedestal in the *garbhagriha*. The decorated door-frame of the *ardhamantapa* is provided on both sides with diamond-shaped perforated *Jalandhras*. An inscription (A.D. 1114) of the reign of the Kalyana Chalukyan emperor Vikramaditya VI furnishes information regarding the construction of Mahabaleshwara temple and gifts made to it by his queen Mailaladevi. Over the *garbhagriha* stands a *kadamba nagara shikhara*. Outside the village may be seen a Basadi of Chandraprabha *tirthankra*. Inside a square-shaped *garbhagriha* is a big Jain pedestal on which a handsome image of Chandraprabha Tirthankara, seated in the *padmasana* posture, is seen. In the forefront of the *antarala* is a spacious *navaranga* with four Chalukyan pillars at the centre; its entrance door-frame is decorated. On both sides of the *antarala* door-frame *Jalandhras* are provided. The *mukhamantapa* is of big size. The principal gateway is provided with stairs flanked by *Yalis*. In front of the Basadi is a newly erected *manasthambha*. Outside the temple stands an incomplete image of Parshwanatha. In the premises of the Basadi are four *nishadhi* stones, two of which have inscriptions; one is concerned with the *samadhimarana* of a disciple of Devakirti Bhattaraka and the other with that of (*senabova*) Ketayya. Other shrines at Yalavatti are Ishwara, Maramma, Hanumantha, etc. There are five tanks around this place. A Mosque has been built here recently. The place, however, has not attained as much renown as is warranted by the monuments.

**Yaliwala:** Located about 18 Km to the south west of Kundgol in the taluk of the same name. (Pop: 4,878) which in early times was a part of Belvola - 300 country. So far, six inscriptions are known from here, two of which are of the Kalyana Chlukyas; two of the Seunas; and, the remaining two belong to the 14th century A.D. They consist of two donative inscriptions and four hero-stones. The earliest of these inscriptions is of A.D. 1108, which relates a gift made to Gangeyagere (a tank) built by Chinnamayya Kereyanna, a servant of the thousand *mahajanas* of *agrahara* Kundgol; and another inscription of A.D. 1191 relates the digging of a well by Ermeyara Madiyanna. There are two hero-stone inscriptions opposite the Kalmeshwara temple; and they commemorate the death of two servants of the thousand *mahajanas* of Kundgol, while fighting against those who had attacked with the objective of capturing cattle belonging to Joyideva of Guttal who was carrying out the command of Chattayya of Halasigenad. By the fact of all the inscriptions of Yaliwala making references to the thousand *mahajans* of Kundgol, it is surmised that the former was a secondary village of the latter. The Kalmeshwara temple, that contains most of the inscriptions from this place, stands at a distance of 1.5 km. on a dry field.

This dilapidated structure is small and simple but attractive enough. It consists of a *garbhagriha* and an open *ardhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* houses a Shivalinga. Its door-frame has disappeared. The *chandrashila* in the *antarala* shows a creeper containing lotus buds. This structure of circa A.D. 12th century has a recently raised tapering *shikhara*. Near about this temple are found four hero-stones referred to above. Other shrines of the place include those of Veerabhadra, Hanumantha, Basavanna, Ishwara, Dyamavva, and Kariamma. The annual jatra or fair is held during the month of April, and the Veerabhadra temple has been recently renovated on a grand scale by the villagers. Two Mosques and a *dargah* of Mehabub Subani are also at Yaliwala.

**Yamanur:** Located (Pop:1,980) in Navalgund taluk has been a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity. The place is made famous by the *dargah* of Raja Bagh Sawar there. According to a legendary account of this place, a sage named Marthanda did penance here. Formerly called as Yammiganuru, this place is so near, as half a kilometre from Bennehalla. Raja Bagh Sawar, it is said, hailed from a place called Punatambe. When Raja Bagh Sawar, also known as Changadeva, seated upon a tiger, approached Jnanadeva intending to fool him, the latter went near Changadeva seated upon a dwarfish wall. Changadeva, who was bewildered by this miracle, surrendered to Jnanadeva; and as directed by the latter, resided at Yamanur till his death. Both the Hindus and Muslims hold his tomb in great veneration. Lingaraja Desai of Navalgund, it is said, handed over his cattle shed to build Changadeva's tomb at Yamanur. On the fifth day following the Holi festival, an *urus* is held here which attracts a large number of people from far off places of north Karnataka. A *jatra* beginning on this occasion continues for many days where a brisk trade in cattle takes place.

**Yammiganur:** (Pop: 615) located 20 Km. northwest of the taluk head quarters town of Hirekerur, it is referred to as 'Yammanur' in ancient epigraphs, had formed a part of Nagarkhanda-70 province in early times. So far seven inscriptions belonging to the period of the Kalyana Chalukya, Kalchuri and the Yadava rulers have been reported from this place. Among them, a record of 1143 A.D. it refers to the construction of Rameshwara temple at Yammanur by Ketishetty's son Koma gavunda, others which are herostone inscriptions, erected to commemorate the demise of warriors who fought and died for the cause of the village. 'The Parameshwara (Rameshwara of the epigraph) temple along with the Ishwara shrine; majestic sculpture of Nataraja and Tiger hunting Herostone, standing on the road to Chikkonalli are the main attraction of this place. The Ishwara temple with the *garbhagriha* and the Parameshwara temple with its *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* are left amidst ruins. The massive Shivalinga housed in the Ishwara temple, seems to be of Rashtrakuta period and in the vicinity of the temple brick structural remnants of the Rashtrakuta period can also be seen. The 12 handed life sized image of Lord Nataraja standing in the *garbhagriha* of Parameshwara temple is more attractive.

In one of the herostones lying in the vicinity of this temple, the scene of a hero being killed by tiger is depicted beautifully. The annual fair of Parameshwara temple occur on the occasion of Ramanavami. The place has also the temples of Basavanna, Rudradeva, Hanumantha, Dyamavva and Durgavva, besides a Mosque and a *dargah*.

**Yavagal :** Situated twenty-two km. to the west of the taluk headquarters town of Ron (Pop: 4,516), is referred to as 'Evangallu' or 'Yavangallu' in ancient inscriptions. It was formerly included in Belvanike-12. The first reference to this place occurs in an A.D. 934 inscription of the Rashtrakutas found at the neighbouring village of Kaujageri; it also names the temples of Aditya and Ishwara at Yavagal. So far three inscriptions have been noticed from this place. On the wall of the Mutt of the Madivalas, is an A.D. 1271 inscription of Yadava Mahadeva that refers to a grant made to the local priest of a temple named Chandrabhushana. At the closing part of this record are mentioned the temples of Bhogeshwara and Aditya. An A.D. 1555 inscription (Survey No. 133 of Yavagal), relates that Maharaja Mallika Saheb established a religious Picotta (Dharma Yatha) on the Hadali-Yavagal road and stationed a servant there to supply water to the village and provided for the latter's maintenance by a land grant. It becomes clear from this record that this area was included in the Gadag seeme by the 16<sup>th</sup> century. An inscription of the 16<sup>th</sup> century mentions a land grant made in favour of Narasimhabhatta in the neighbouring village of Hoovina Hadagali.(i.e, Hadli)

On the local tank bund is seen an ancient *Shivalinga*, a Nandi, and an Aditya pedestal. Close to the tank is a temple of Hemalingeshwara in which is found a *Shivalinga* of about the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. A Mutt named as Maleyappajja, is here. Legend asserts that the name of the place Yavagallu was derived from Hemagallu which in turn had been derived from the temple of Hemalingeshwara. Probably Hemagallu is a Sanskrit variant of Yavagallu. At the gateway of the village is a sculpture of Nemintha Tirthankara, seated in Padmasana posture. This sculpture, with figures of Yaksha-Yakshis also carved upon it, lies in three pieces. The temple of Veerabhadra at this place comprises of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *navaranga*. Inside the *garbhagriha* is an image of Veerabhadra and a *kadamba nagara shikhara* appears over the shrine. The pillars in the *navaranga* are in the Chalukyan style. Dr. A. Sundara has expressed the view that this structure could well have been a Jaina Basadi to begin with; and this view appears to have received further corroboration by the recent discovery of the Neminatha Tirthankara sculpture at this place. Within the premises of this temple are found images of Subrahmanya on Saptamatrika panel together with a serpent. This characteristic sculpture was also brought to notice by Dr. A. Sundara. A beautiful figure of Gajalakshmi is seen in the market place. Outside this village near the old school building are seen scattered relics such as *makaratorana*, etc. Other shrines of this place are Basavanna, Dyamavva and Kariyamma. A Mosque and a *dargah* too are located here.

**Yeli Shirur :** Located at a distance of 16 Km from Gadag (Presently Gadag is a district Headquarters town) in the taluk of the same name, is (Pop: 2,353) named in inscriptions as 'Eleya Sirivooru'. The Bhogeshwara temple here, built in the Chalukyan style, is a *dwikutachala* structure. Both its two *garbhagrihas* have *ardhamantapas* in front with a common *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa* in front. The *garbhagriha* facing north houses a Bhogeshwara *linga* and the *garbhagriha* facing east, houses a Rameshwara *linga*. On the *lalata* of each of the *garbhagriha* door ways, the usual Gajalakshmi motif is found. The *navaranga* has four very ornate lathe turned Chalukyan *pillars*. The door of the *ardhamantapa* has perforated screen on either sides. The *kadamba nagara shikharas* surmounting the *garbhagrihas* are in good condition. The *mukha mantapa* is decorated with several columns.

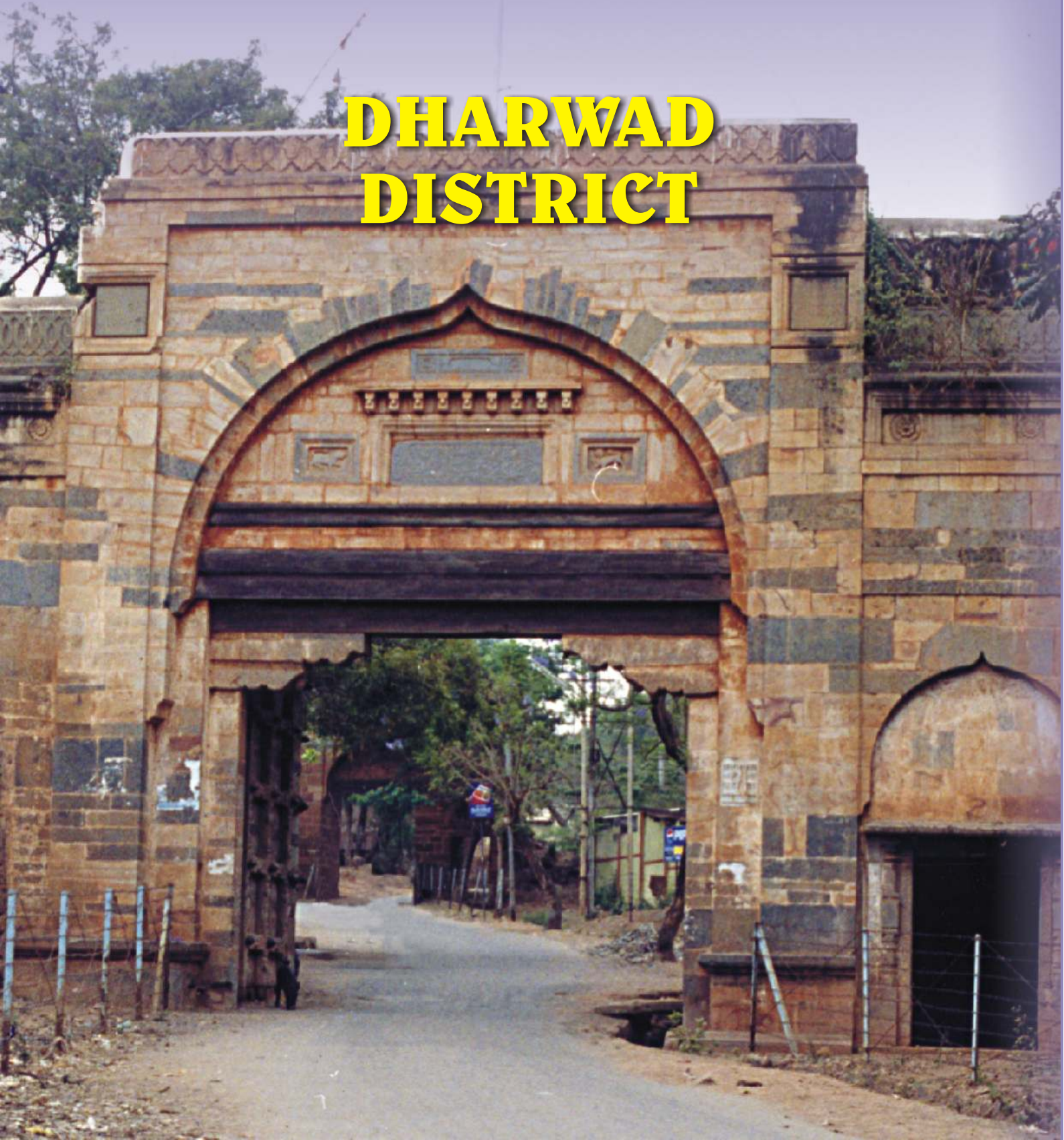
An inscription (1118 A.D.) of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI placed before the Bhogalingeshwara temple speaks of a grant made to that temple by the important persons of the village. An inscription (A.D. 1167) on the left side of the Bhogalingeshwara temple of Jagadekamalla II of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty, speaks about various gifts made to the deity by Desirajayya, ruler of Soraturu. To the left of it is the Kyateshwara temple in the Chalukyan style, of which only the *garbhagriha* and the *antarala* still stand. Two pillars are found built into the walls of the *antarala*. Opposite to this temple complex is a recently constructed shrine of Sharana Basappa. A special *dasoha* takes place here on the Ranga Panchami day at about which time a car festival is held, at the same time, when the car festival takes place at Gulbarga. It is a branch Mutt of the Sharana Basappa Appa Mutt of Gulbarga. Other temples here include those of Dyamavva, Durgavva, and Hanumantha. Two Veeragals are found, one near the Co-operative society and the other near a private house.





GAZETTEER OF INDIA  
KARNATAKA STATE

# DHARWAD DISTRICT



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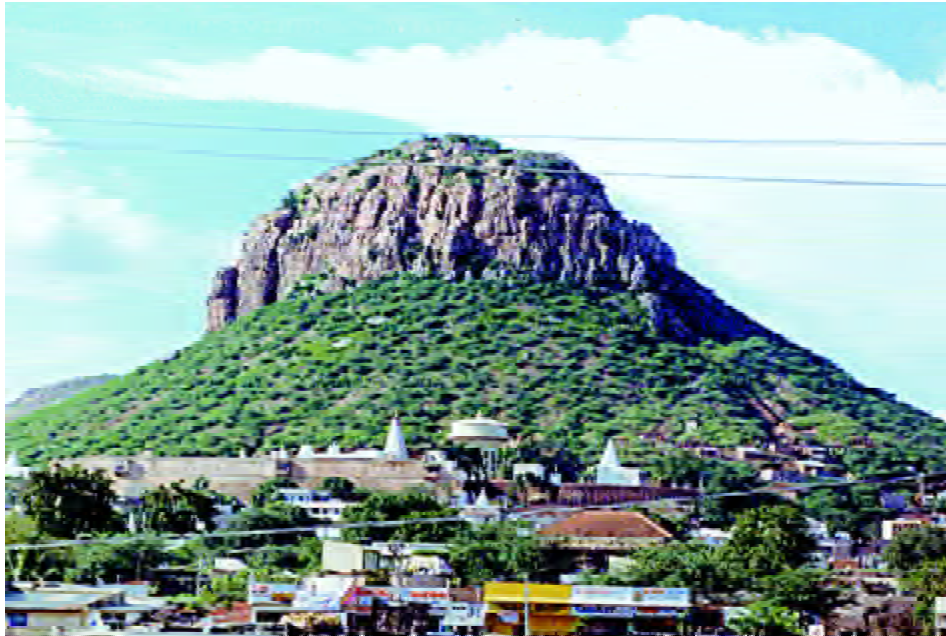
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**Hill, Nargund**



**Birds at Neeralgi Tank, Hangal Taluk**



**Sun Flower**



**Banana Plantation**



**Durga-Murgi deity and a Devotee, Aralikatte, Hirekerur Taluk**



**Lambani Women near Nagavi, Gadag Taluk**



**JOJO Chemicals Ltd. Dharwad**



**Rural Pottery Making, Kalghatgi**





**Entrance of the Fort, Dharwad**



**Mural Painting at Nargund Palace**



**Shankha Basadi, Lakshmeshwar, Shirhatti Taluk**



**Dodda Basappa Temple, Dambal, Mundargi Taluk**



**Chaturlinga Temple, Unakal near Hubli**



**Amriteshwara Temple, Annigeri, Navalgund Taluk**





**Trikuteshwara Temple, Gadag**



**Saraswati Temple, Gadag**



**Nagareshwara Temple, Bankapur, Shiggaon Taluk**



**Brahma Jinalaya, Lakkundi, Gadag Taluk**



**Mukteshwara Temple, Chowdadanapura, Ranibennur Taluk**



**Kashi Vishwanatha Temple, Lakkundi, Gadag Taluk**



**Someshwara Temple, Lakshmeshwar, Shirhatti Taluk**



**Chandraprabha Basadi, Yalavatti, Hangal Taluk**



**Kalleshwara Temple, Balambeed, Hangal Taluk**



**Gosasa (Memorial) Stones, Soratur, Gadag Taluk**



**Hero-stones, Betgeri, Near Gadag**





**A Jaina image, Gudgeri, Kundgol Taluk**



**Bracket Figure, Someshwara Temple, Gadag**



**Masti and Hero Stones, Hirekonati, Hirekerur Taluk**



**Saraswati, (Newly Carved), Gadag**



**Veerabhadra (Newly Carved)  
Belvanaki, Ron Taluk**



**Vrindavana of Saint Sathyabodha  
Thirtha, Savanur**



**Vrindavana of Saint  
Dheerendra Thirtha  
Hosaritti, Haveri Taluk**



**Vrindavana of Saint  
Susheelendra Thirtha  
Hosaritti, Haveri Taluk**





**Jumma Masjid, Lakshmeshwar, Shirhatti Taluk**



**Shah Wali Dargah, Aladageri, Hirekerur Taluk**



**Gurusiddheshwara Gaddige,  
Moorusavira Mutt, Hubli**



**Raja Bag Savar's Dargah, Yamanur  
Navalgund Taluk**



**Hebic Memorial Church, Dharwad**



**Pre Historic remains from the excavations at Hallur (both)  
Hirekerur Taluk**



**Palace, Savanur**



**Palace, Nargund**



**Roman Golden Coins, Akki Alur, Dharwad District**



**Arabic Inscription, Bankapur, Shiggaon Taluk**



**British War Memorial, Chennamma Garden, Dharwad**



***Jogappa and Jogiti* from Hole Anveri  
Ranibennur Taluk**



***Veshagaras* from Asundi,  
Ranibennur Taluk**



***Goravaiahs* from Guddadguddapur  
Ranibennur Taluk**





**Inland Water Fishing at the Malaprabha**



**Sprinkler Irrigation at Mugud, Dharwad Taluk**





**Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Hubli**



**Cattle Fair at Weekly Shandy, Haveri**



**Sheep breeding Ranibennur Taluk**



**Cotton Marketing Yard**



**Farmers Yarn Mill, Hulkoti, Gadag Taluk**



**District Industrial Centre, Dharwad**



**Aravalli Marbles, Belur Industrial Area, Dharwad**



**Hosur Mining near Gadag**



**Hubli-Dharwad Corporation Office, Dharwad**



**Hubli-Dharwad Corporation Office, Hubli**



**Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. Hubli**



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**Agricultural Co-op Society, Kanaginhall (1905), Gadag Taluk**



**Dharwad District Co-op. Marketing Federation, Hubli**



**Karnatak University, Dharwad**



**Library, Karnatak Universtiy, Dharwad**





**Agricultural University, Dharwad**



**Karnatak College, Dharwad**



**Government Polytechnic for Women, Hubli**



**Basel Mission High School, Dharwad**



**Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Dharwad**



**Vidyaranya High School, Dharwad**



**School of Art, Dharwad**



**Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Dharwad**



**Karnatak Medical College, Hubli**



**Dharmasthala Dental College, Dharwad**



**Kala Bhavan, Dharwad.**



**Indira Gandhi Glass House, Hubli**



**Ganapathi Temple, Hangal**



**Bogeshwara Temple, Yeleshirur, Gadag Taluk**





**Galaganatha Temple, Galaganath, Haveri Taluk**



**Kadambeshwara Temple, Rattihalli, Hirekerur Taluk**



**Someshwara Temple, Kalkeri, Hangal Taluk**



**Banashankari Temple, Amargol, Hubli Taluk**



**Harihareshwara Temple, Satenahalli, Hirekerur Taluk**



**Kalmeshwara Temple, Guddadanveri, Ranibennur Taluk**



**Kalleshwara Temple, Hoolihalli, Ranibennur Taluk**



**Ishwara Temple, Kundgol**



**Ishwara Temple, Neelgund, Gadag Taluk**



**Siddheshwara Temple, Haveri**



**Vishnu image, Bhandarakere Mutt, Kaginele  
Byadgi Taluk**



**Vishnu image, K.I.S. Mandali, Dharwad**



**Masti Stone, Neralgi, Shiggaon Taluk**



**Hanuman image, Kundgol**



**Mahisha Mardhini, Hirekonati  
Hirekerur Taluk**



**Mahisha Mardhini, Aralihalli  
Savanur Taluk**



**Nataraja, Soratur, Gadag Taluk**



**Trivikrama, Hosur, Gadag Taluk**



**Ishwara temple, Haralahalli, Haveri Taluk**



**Ishwara temple, Negalur, Haveri Taluk**



**Saraswati, Balihalli, Hangal Taluk**



**Saraswati, Gadag**





**Four Headed Brahma, Bidarahalli, Mundargi Taluk**



**Carvings in the temple, Abalur, Hirekerur Taluk**



**Conch and Bowl used by saint Kanakadasa, Kaginele, Byadgi Taluk**



**Brahma, Koujageri, Ron Taluk**



**Nagarjuna, Nagavi, Gadag Taluk**



**Nishadi Stone, Balambeed  
Hangal Taluk**



**Herostone, Koujageri  
Ron Taluk**



**Herostone, Belavatagi  
Navalgund Taluk**



**Tontadarya Mutt, Dambal, Mundargi Taluk**



**Mylara temple, Guddadguddapur, Ranibennur Taluk**



**Hukkeri Mutt, Haveri**



**Brahmananda Mutt, Saunshi, Kundgol Taluk**



**Veerananarayana Temple, Gadag**



**Venkateshwara temple, Nargund**



**Goni Basaveshwara Mutt,  
Mundargi Taluk**



**Murugha Mutt, Dharwad**



**Church, Alnawar**



**Basel Mission Church, Hubli**



**Dargah, Gajendragad, Ron Taluk**

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**KARNATAKA STATE**  
**DHARWAD DISTRICT**

Revised Edition  
(INCLUDING GADAG AND HAVERI DISTRICTS)



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(INCLUDING GADAG AND HAVERI DISTRICTS)

(Revised Edition)

**Chief Editor**

T.A. Parthasarathy, K A S

**Dharwad District Gazetteer - English version of Kannada Volume (1995)**

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## FOREWORD

It is heartening to learn that the State Gazetteer Department has brought out the translated edition of the Dharwad District Gazetteer in English with a view to reach people outside the state.

The Gazetteers have a unique tradition of providing to the world, an insight into the different aspects of the State of Karnataka through the district Gazetteers that speak volumes about the rich heritage of its geography, people, history, culture and growth in all fields of activity.

This imposing work has been a result of the untiring devotion and initiative of the Chief Editor and his team in the department. I wish that the knowledge hungry masses will make the best use of this publication.

Bangalore

(Rani Satish)  
Minister of State for  
Kannada and Culture



ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ  
CHIEF SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE 560 001

### **A NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN**

Gazetteers are a rich source of authenticated information. Karnataka has brought out the gazetteers of different districts in the state covering various aspects of history and development. They are also updated from time to time.

The translation of the Dharwad District Gazetteer that was published by the department in Kannada in 1995, was conceived by the Government to enable the people not conversant with the language of Kannada, reap the benefits of its contents. It is presented in a lucid language and simple style with several illustrations that give the reader an experience of a voyage through the district of Dharwad.

I am confident that the publication will be well received.

Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS  
Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka  
and Chairman, Gazetteer Advisory Committee

ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕೇದಾರ್ ಭಾ.ಅ.ಸೇ.  
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು  
ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ  
ವಾರ್ತಾ, ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಇಲಾಖೆ



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ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ೫೬೦ ೦೦೧

KARNATAKA GOVT. SECRETARIAT  
MULTISTOREYED BUILDING  
BANGALORE 560 001

### FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

The Gazetteer Department functioning for the last four decades in the state has carved for itself a place to reckon with, in the field of publication. It has till date, brought out the district gazetteers on all the twenty districts of Karnataka and the work of updating all volumes chronologically is in progress.

As per the new scheme of the Government, the project of bringing out the revised editions of the district gazetteers in Kannada and later getting them translated into English has been introduced and hence this volume of the Dharwad Gazetteer in English. The members of the staff under the able guidance of the Chief Editor have left no stone unturned, in accomplishing their mission of making this publication scholarly and invaluable. I take great pleasure in appreciating their efforts.

C.S. Kedar, IAS.,  
Secretary to Government  
Department of Kannada and Culture  
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## **PREFACE**

The very first publication of the Dharwad District Gazetteer was brought out by James M. Campbell in 1884 in English. Later in 1959, a revised edition of the same was compiled in English by M.R. Palande, Executive Editor and Secretary, at the behest of the Bombay State Government. The third Revised edition was published by this department in 1995 in Kannada.

Earnest efforts are made here to keep the reader abreast of the latest developments in the district of Dharwad that has, of late, progressed leaps and bounds, encompassing several fields of activity like agriculture, education, industry, art, architecture, literature, culture, trade and commerce, transport and communication, sports and the like. Details of a number of places of interest also find prominence in this volume, in addition to its history and people.

However, readers would note that this English edition is just a translated version of the contents of the Gazetteer published in Kannada in 1995. Since this English version is being published in 2002, we have made humble efforts to provide an addenda at the end of the volume to augment basic statistics in respect of certain chapters only, up to the year 2002.

To bring about efficiency in administration and to provide the common man an easy access to it, the Government bifurcated the Dharwad district into three, upgrading the taluks of Gadag and Haveri and providing them the district status. Thus presently, the Dharwad district containing the Dharwad sub-division consists of the taluks of Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Kundgol and Navalgund; the Gadag district containing the Gadag sub-division consists of the taluks of Gadag, Mundargi, Nargund, Ron and Shirhatti; and the Haveri district contains two sub-divisions viz., Haveri and Savanur. While the Haveri sub-division has under its jurisdiction the taluks of Haveri, Byadgi, Hirekerur and Ranibennur, the Savanur sub-division contains the taluks of Savanur, Hangal and Shiggaon. Though the publication of separate Gazetteers of the newly created districts is envisaged by this department, this volume contains details of all the 17 taluks of the erstwhile Dharwad district.

Much sought after by the scholar and the schoolboy alike, this volume we earnestly believe, provides authenticated facts, updated figures and valuable source materials about the district as a whole.

I am beholden to the Honourable Minister of State for Kannada and Culture Smt. Rani Satish, for enriching the volume with a commendable foreword.

I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to the Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Dr.A.Ravindra, I.A.S., who is also the Chairman of the Gazetteer Advisory Committee for his encouraging note on the publication. I am grateful to Sri.C.S.Kedar, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Karnataka, Kannada and Culture, Information and Tourism Departments, who has been a source of inspiration in all our endeavours.

The members of the Advisory Committee of the Gazetteer Department have been a beacon of light through their timely guidance. Separate lists of the Advisory Committee as in 1995 and 2000 respectively are annexed. The Department is greatly indebted to them for their valuable guidance.

The original Kannada version was edited and published by the then Chief Editor Dr.Suryanath Kamath in 1995. His untiring efforts and priceless services rendered to this institution deserve to be gratefully recorded.

The initiative for the translation work was taken by my predecessor Dr.S.R.Honnalingaiah, under the directions of the then Secretary of the Kannada and Culture department, the late Sri.A.R. Chandrasaha Gupta, I.A.S., Their services are thankfully acknowledged.

I take this opportunity to thank the Director of Survey and Settlement, who has provided the necessary maps and charts and also the Director of Archaeology and Museums, as well as the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Dharwad Circle, Dharwad, who have provided beautiful photographs which have enriched this volume.

I wish to place on record, the relentless efforts of my colleagues in the editorial section and the other members of the staff as well, who have put in their heart and soul into the preparation of this volume. I also thank all scholars who have given a neat English translation of the Kannada version.

M/s. Parishree Printers have spared no efforts in making this volume presentable. I profusely thank them for the neat execution of the job.

T.A. PARTHASARATHY  
Chief Editor



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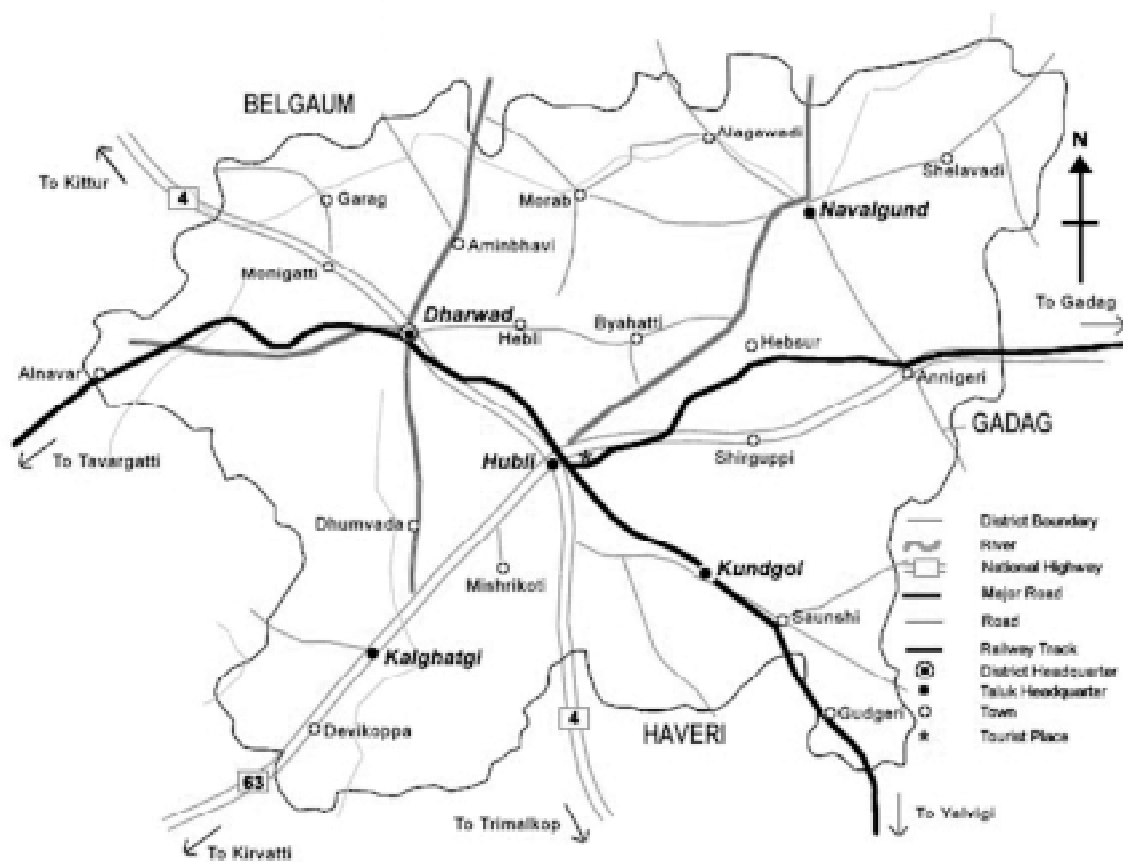
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## GLOSSARY

<i>antarala</i>	/	
<i>ardhamantapa</i>	:	Vestibule
<i>ashthadikpala</i>	:	Regents of the eight cardinal points or directions
<i>bhuvaneshwari</i>	:	Central decorated hallow ceiling of the pillared hall
<i>chandrashila</i>	:	Attractive Floral design slab
<i>dasavatara</i>	:	representing the ten incarnations of Vishnu
<i>devakoshta</i>	:	Niches housing the semi-gods
<i>dravida shikhara</i>	:	South Indian style tower
<i>dwadasaditya</i>	:	Twelve Adityas carved on the prabhavali of a sun sculpture
<i>dwarapala</i>	:	Door-keepers
<i>eka/dwi/tri/chatur/kuta</i>	:	Single/double/triple/quadruple temple/shrine
<i>garbhagriha</i>	:	Sanctum Sanctorum
<i>Gopura</i>	:	Tower surmounting the enclosure doorway
<i>gosasa</i>	:	Commemorative stone representing the gift of 1000 cows (Gosahasra)
<i>Jalandhra</i>	:	Perforated window
<i>jamabhandi</i>	:	Mode of collecting Land Revenue
<i>kadamba nagara shikhara</i>	:	Multi Stepped tower surmounting the sanctum sactorum
<i>Kakshasana</i>	:	Seating arrangements provided in the pillared hall or porch
<i>Kirana stambha</i>	:	Small Sun pillar shadows of which indicates time.
<i>kirtimukha</i>	:	Lion faced decorative motif projecting from the front portion of the tower
<i>lalata</i>	:	Head piece of the door jamb
<i>makaratorana</i>	:	Crocodiles holding decorative arch
<i>mukha mantapa</i>	:	Porch
<i>nagara shikhara</i>	:	North Indian style of tower
<i>nandi mantapa</i>	:	Mantapa housing Lord Nandi
<i>navaranga</i>	:	Pillared Hall
<i>nishidi</i>	:	Commemorative stones of Jaina ascetic and deciples
<i>pancha shikhara</i>	:	Five miniature tower motifs decorative Panel
<i>poornakumbha</i>	:	A sacred pot shaped flower vase decorative motif adoring the door jamb
<i>prabhavali</i>	:	A decorative radiance arch behind the head of the image or deity
<i>Pradakshina patha</i>	:	Circum Ambulatory Passage
<i>Prakara</i>	:	Enclosure wall surrounding the temple structure
<i>sabha mantapa</i>	:	Multi Pillared Spacious Hall
<i>sallekhana</i>	:	Observing the ritual of fasting unto death by jains
<i>shakhalankara</i>	:	Single/double/triple/quadruple decoration motif over the door jamb
<i>shikhara</i>	:	tower over the main sanctum sanctorum
<i>vesara</i>	:	Admixture of both southern and northern styles

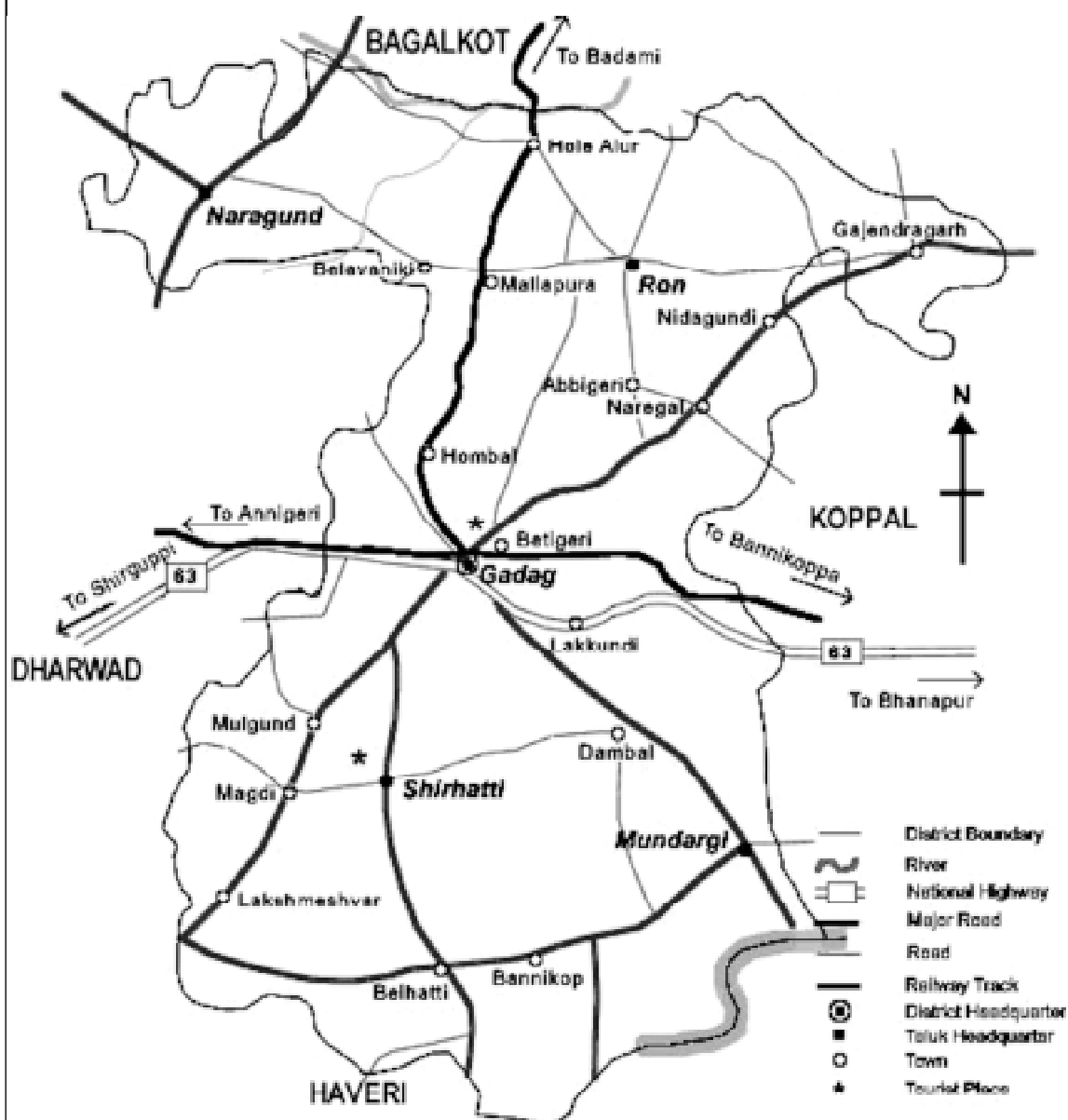
## Dharwad District



Dharwad Sub Division

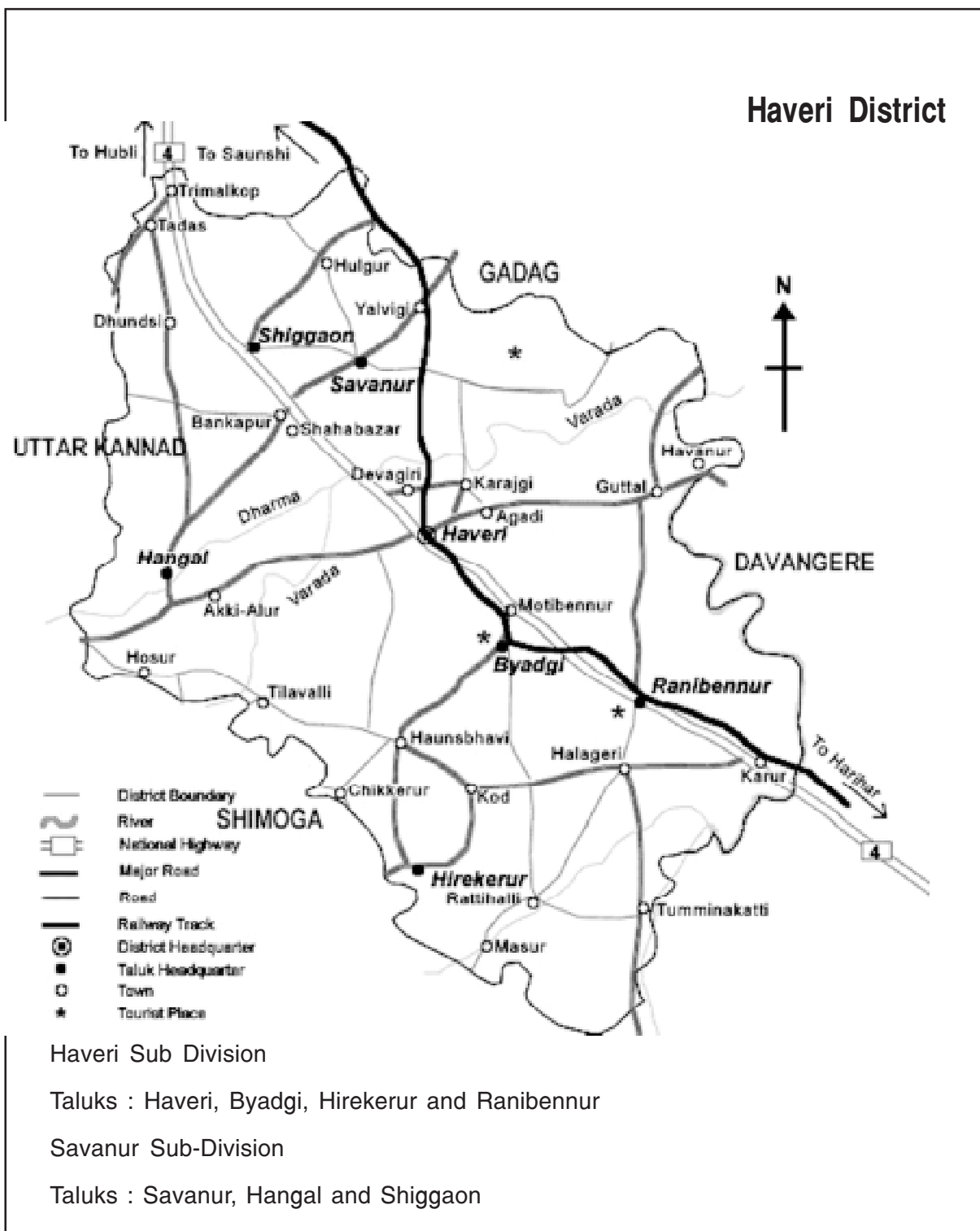
Taluks : Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Kundgol and Navalgun

## Gadag District



Gadag Sub Division

Taluks : Gadag, Mundargi, Nargund, Ron and Shirhatti



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REVENUE VILLAGES  
OF  
DHARWAD DISTRICT  
(UNDIVIDED)



**REVENUE VILLAGE OF (UNDIVIDED) DHARWAD DISTRICT**

Abalur	HR	ಅಬಲೂರು	ಹಿರೇ	Aladakatti	HV	ಆಲದಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Abanakop	HR	ಅಬನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ	Aladakatti	KA	ಆಲದಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Abbigeri	RO	ಅಬ್ಬಿಗೇರಿ	ರೋ	Aladakatti	RB	ಆಲದಕಟ್ಟಿ	ರಾ
Adaragunchi	HB	ಅದರಗುಂಚಿ	ಹು	Alagavadi	NV	ಅಳಗವಾಡಿ	ನವ
Adarahalli	SH	ಅದರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿರ	Alalageri	B	ಅಳಲಗೇರಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Adarakatti	SH	ಅಡರಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿರ	Allapur	D	ಅಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Adavi Somapur	G	ಅಡವಿಸೋಮಾಪುರ	ಗದ	Allapur	HN	ಅಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ
Adavi Somapur	SG	ಅಡವಿಸೋಮಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Allipur	HR	ಅಲ್ಲಿಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ
Adnur	NV	ಅಡ್ನೂರು	ನವ	Alnavar	D	ಅಳ್ನಾವರ	ಧಾ
Adur	HN	ಅಡೂರು	ಹಾನ	Alur	M	ಆಲೂರ	ಮುಂ
Adur	HN	ಅಡೂರು	ಹಾನ	Amarapur	SH	ಅಮರಾಪುರ	ಶಿರ
Channapur		ಚನ್ನಾಪುರ		Amargol	HB	ಅಮರಗೋಳ	ಹು
M. Nidashingi	HN	ಮ. ನಿಡಶಿಂಗಿ	ಹಾನ	Amargol	NV	ಅಮರಗೋಳ	ನವ
Agadi	HB	ಅಗಡಿ	ಹು	Amargol	RO	ಅಮರಗೋಳ	ರೋ
Agadi	HV	ಅಗಡಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Amblikop	D	ಅಂಬ್ಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
Agasanahalli	B	ಅಗಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Amboli	D	ಅಂಬೋಳಿ	ಧಾ
Agasanahalli	D	ಅಗಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಧಾ	Amminabhavi	D	ಅಮಿನ್ಭಾವಿ	ಧಾ
Agasanahalli	HV	ಅಗಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Anaji	HR	ಅಣಜಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Ahetti	NV	ಅಹೆಟ್ಟಿ	ನವ	Anchatgeri	HB	ಅಂಚಟಗೇರಿ	ಹು
Airani	RB	ಐರಣಿ	ರಾ	Andalgi	SG	ಅಂದಲಗಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Akki Alur	HN	ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಆಲೂರು	ಹಾನ	Angarakatti	B	ಅಂಗರಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Akkigund	SH	ಅಕ್ಕಿಗುಂದ	ಶಿರ	Angarakatti	HR	ಅಂಗರಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Akkivalli	HN	ಅಕ್ಕಿವಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Ankadkana	SG	ಅಂಕದಕಣ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Akkur	HV	ಅಕ್ಕೂರು	ಹಾವೇ	Ankali	SH	ಅಂಕಲಿ	ಶಿರ
Aladageri	HR	ಆಲದಗೇರಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Ankusapur	RB	ಅಂಕುಸಾಪುರ	ರಾ
Aladakatti	HN	ಆಲದಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಾನ	Annigeri	NV	ಅಣ್ಣಿಗೇರಿ	ನವ
Aladakatti	HR	ಆಲದಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ				

\*ಧಾ=ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಹು=ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ನವ=ನವಲಗುಂದ, ಸರ=ಸರಗುಂದ, ರೋ=ರೋಣ, ಗದ=ಗದಗ, ಮುಂ=ಮುಂಡರಗಿ, ಶಿರ=ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ, ಕುಂ=ಕುಂದಗೋಳ, ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ=ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿ, ಕಲ=ಕಲಘಟಗಿ, ಸವ=ಸವನೂರು, ಹಾನ=ಹಾನಗಲ್, ಹಾವೇ=ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಬ್ಯಾ=ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ, ರಾ=ರಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರು, ಹಿರೇ=ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು

\*D=Dharwad, HB=Hubli, NV=Navalgund, NR=Nargund, RO=Ron, G=Gadag, M=Mundargi, SH=Shirhatti, KU=Kundgol, SG=Shiggaon, KA=Kalghatgi, SV=Savanur, HN=Hangal, HV=Haveri, B=Byadgi, RB=Ranibennur, HR=Hirekerur.

Antaravalli	RB	ಅಂತರವಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Badagageri	KA	ಬಡಗಗೇರಿ	ಕಲ
Antur	G	ಅಂತೂರ	ಗದ	Badamagatti	HN	ಬದಾಮಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಾನ
Anur	B	ಅಣೂರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Badamalli	B	ಬಡಮಲ್ಲಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Arabagond	B	ಅರಬಗೊಂಡ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Bagavad	KU	ಬಾಗವಾಡ	ಕುಂ
Arahunasi	RO	ಅರಹುಣಸಿ	ರೋ	Bagevadi	M	ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ	ಮುಂ
Araleshwar	HN	ಅರಳೇಶ್ವರ	ಹಾನ	Baichavalli	HN	ಬೈಚವಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Aralihalli	SV	ಅರಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ	Bailamadapur	HV	ಬೈಲಮಾದಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ
Aralihonda	KA	ಅರಳಿಹೊಂಡ	ಕಲ	Bailaval	HN	ಬೈಲವಾಳ	ಹಾನ
Aralikatti	HR	ಅರಳಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Bairapur	SV	ಬೈರಾಪುರ	ಸವ
Aralikatti(B)	HB	ಅರಳಿಕಟ್ಟಿ(ಬು)	ಹು	Balaganur	G	ಬಳಗಾನೂರ	ಗದ
Aralikatti(M)	HB	ಅರಳಿಕಟ್ಟಿ(ಮ)	ಹು	Balageri	D	ಬಾಲಗೇರಿ	ಧಾ
Arashinaguppi	HN	ಅರಷಿಣಗುಪ್ಪಿ	ಹಾನ	Balambeed	HN	ಬಾಳಂಬೀಡು	ಹಾನ
Aratal	SG	ಅರಟಾಳ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Balambeed	HR	ಬಾಳಂಬೀಡು	ಹಿರೇ
Aravatagi	D	ಅರವಟಗಿ	ಧಾ	Balehosur	SH	ಬಾಳೆಹೊಸೂರ	ಶಿರ
Arbana	NR	ಅರ್ಬಾಣ	ನರ	Balihalli	HN	ಬಾಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Arebasavankop	KA	ಅರೆಬಸವನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Ballarawad	D	ಬಲ್ಲರವಾಡ	ಧಾ
Arekurahatti	NV	ಅರೆಕುರಹಟ್ಟಿ	ನವ	Ballur	NV	ಬಳೂರು	ನವ
Aremallapur	RB	ಅರೆಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ರಾ	Balur	HN	ಬಾಳೂರ	ಹಾನ
Arikatti	HR	ಅರೀಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Bammanahalli	HN	ಬಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Arishinagodi	NR	ಅರಿಷಿಣಗೋಡಿ	ನರ	Bammanakatti	HV	ಬಮ್ಮನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Astakatti	KA	ಅಸ್ತಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ	Bammapur	HB	ಬಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	ಹು
Asundi	G	ಅಸುಂಡಿ	ಗದ	Bammasamudra	HB	ಬಮ್ಮಸಮುದ್ರ	ಹು
Asundi	RB	ಅಸುಂಡಿ	ರಾ	Bammigatti	KA	ಬಮ್ಮಿಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Asuti	RO	ಅಸೂಟಿ	ರೋ	Banagitti Gudihal	KA	ಬಾನಗಿತ್ತಿ ಗುಡಿಹಾಳ	ಕಲ
Attigeri	SG	ಅತ್ತಿಗೇರಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Banahatti	NR	ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ	ನರ
Attikatte	B	ಅತ್ತಿಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Bannihalli	B	ಬನ್ನಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Attikolla	D	ಅತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳ	ಧಾ	Bannihatti	B	ಬನ್ನಿಹಟ್ಟಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Ayodhya	HB	ಅಯೋಧ್ಯಾ	ಹು	Bannihatti	HR	ಬನ್ನಿಹಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Babapur	HR	ಬಾಬಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ	Bannikoppa	SG	ಬನ್ನಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Bada Basapur	RB	ಬಡಾ ಬಸಾಪುರ	ರಾ	Bannikoppa	SH	ಬನ್ನಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿರ
Bada Sangapur	HR	ಬಡಾ ಸಂಗಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ	Bannur	SG	ಬನ್ನೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Bada	D	ಬಾಡ	ಧಾ	Baradur	M	ಬರದೂರು	ಮುಂ
Bada	SG	ಬಾಡ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Baradur	SV	ಬರದೂರು	ಸವ

Bardawad	KU	ಬರ್ಡಾವಾಡ	ಕುಂ	Belavanthar	KA	ಬೆಲವಂತರ	ಕಲ
Basanal	SG	ಬಸನಾಳ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Belavatti	HN	ಬೆಳವತ್ತಿ	ಹಾನ
Basapur		ಬಸಾಪುರ		Bellatti	SH	ಬೆಳ್ಳಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿರ
M Nidasangi	HN	(ಮ) ನಿಡಸಂಗಿ	ಹಾನ	Bellatti	SH	ಬೆಳ್ಳಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿರ
Basapur (B)	SH	ಬಸಾಪುರ (ಬಿ)	ಶಿರ	Belleri	NR	ಬೆಳ್ಳೇರಿ	ನರ
Basapur M. Adur	HN	ಬಸಾಪುರ (ಮ) ಅಡೂರ	ಹಾನ	Belligatti	KU	ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಕುಂ
Basapur	G	ಬಸಾಪುರ	ಗದ	Bellur	HR	ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು	ಹಿರೇ
Basapur	HV	ಬಸಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ	Belur	D	ಬೇಲೂರ	ಧಾ
Basapur	KU	ಬಸಾಪುರ	ಕುಂ	Belur	RB	ಬೇಲೂರ	ರಾ
Basapur	M	ಬಸಾಪುರ	ಮುಂ	Benachi	D	ಬೆಣಚಿ	ಧಾ
Basapur	NV	ಬಸಾಪುರ	ನವ	Benahal	RO	ಬೆನಹಾಳ	ರೋ
Basapur	SG	ಬಸಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Benakanahalli	HV	ಬೆನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Basarihalli	HR	ಬಸರೀಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Benakanahalli	KU	ಬೆನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಕುಂ
Basavanakop	SV	ಬಸವನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಸವ	Benakanakatti	D	ಬೆನಕನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ
Basavarasikop	KA	ಬಸವರಸಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Benakanakonda	RB	ಬೆನಕನಕೊಂಡ	ರಾ
Bastibana	SH	ಬಸ್ತಿಬಣ	ಶಿರ	Benakanakop	NR	ಬೆನಕನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ನರ
Battikop	KA	ಬತ್ತಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Benakanamatti	D	ಬೆನಕನಮಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ
Bavihal	D	ಬಾವಿಹಾಳ	ಧಾ	Benakop	G	ಬೆನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಗದ
Be:avatgo	D	ಬೆಳವಟಕಿ	ಧಾ	Benchihalli	HV	ಬೆಂಚಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Beerankop	B	ಬೀರನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Bendalagatti	KA	ಬೆಂಡಲಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Beeravalli	KA	ಬೀರವಳ್ಳಿ	ಕಲ	Bendigeri	KA	ಬೆಂಡಿಗೇರಿ	ಕಲ
Begur	KA	ಬೇಗೂರ	ಕಲ	Bengeri	HB	ಬೆಂಗೇರಿ	ಹು
Beladhadi	G	ಬೆಳಧಡಿ	ಗದ	Bennehalli	M	ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಮುಂ
Belagalapet	HN	ಬೆಳಗಾಲಪೇಟೆ	ಹಾನ	Bennikatti	B	ಬೆನ್ನಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Belagali	HB	ಬೆಳಗಲಿ	ಹು	Bennur	NV	ಬೆನ್ನೂರ	ನವ
Belagali	SG	ಬೆಳಗಲಿ	ಶಿರ	Benthur	G	ಬೆಂತೂರ	ಗದ
Belagatti	SH	ಬೆಳಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿರ	Betadur	KU	ಬೆಟದೂರು	ಕುಂ
Belahar	NV	ಬೆಳಹಾರ	ನವ	Betgeri	G	ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ	ಗದ
Belahod	G	ಬೆಳಹೋಡ	ಗದ	Betkerur	HR	ಬೆಟ್ಟಕೆರೂರು	ಹಿರೇ
Belavagi	HV	ಬೆಳವಗಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Bevinahalli	RB	ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Belavalakop	SG	ಬೆಳವಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Bevinahalli	SV	ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ
Belavaniki	RO	ಬೆಳವಣಿಕಿ	ರೋ	Bhadrapur	NV	ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ	ನವ
				Bhadrapur	SH	ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ

Bhairanatti	NR	ಭೈರನಟ್ಟಿ	ನರ	Bommasagara	RO	ಬೊಮ್ಮಸಾಗರ	ರೋ
Bhairidevarakop	HB	ಭೈರಿದೇವರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹು	Budagatti	HV	ಬುದಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Bhandiwad	HB	ಭಂಡಿವಾಡ	ಹು	Budapanahalli	B	ಬುಡಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Bhardi	HV	ಭರಡಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Budarashingi	HB	ಬುಡರಶಿಂಗಿ	ಹು
Bhavanur	SH	ಭಾವನೂರು	ಶಿರ	Budihal	M	ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ಮುಂ
Bhogavi	HR	ಭೋಗಾವಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Budihal	NR	ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ನರ
Bhogenagarakop	KA	ಭೋಗೇನಾಗರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Budihal	SH	ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ಶಿರ
Bhopalapur	RO	ಭೋಪಾಲಪುರ	ರೋ	Bujaraga Shigigatti	KA	ಬುಜರಗ ಶೀಗಿಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Bhukodihalli	HV	ಭೂಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Bujaraka Tarlagatta	KU	ಬುಜರಕರ್ತಲ್‌ಘಟ್ಟ	ಕುಂ
Bhuveerapur	HV	ಭೂವೀರಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ	Bullappanakop	KU	ಬುಳ್ಳಪ್ಪನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕುಂ
Bidarahalli	M	ಬಿದರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಮುಂ	Bullapur	HR	ಬುಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ
Bidarakaddi	HV	ಬಿದರಕಡ್ಡಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Bullenayakana		ಬುಳ್ಳೇನಾಯಕನ	
Bidarakop	HN	ಬಿದರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Hulikatti	KA	ಹುಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Bidnal	HB	ಬಿಡ್ನಾಳ	ಹು	Buradikatte	HR	ಬುರಡೀಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Bijjur	SH	ಬಿಜ್ಜೂರ	ಶಿರ	Byadgi(R)	B	ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಬ್ಯಾ
Bila	D	ಬೀಳ (ತ. ನವಲೂರ)	ಧಾ	Byagavadi	HN	ಬ್ಯಾಗವಾದಿ	ಹಾನ
Biladanahal	M	ಬಿಲಾಡನಹಾಳ	ಮುಂ	Byahatti	HB	ಬ್ಯಾಹಟ್ಟಿ	ಹು
Bilakeri	B	ಬಿಲಕೇರಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Byalal	NV	ಬ್ಯಾಲಾಳ	ನವ
Bilehal	KU	ಬಿಳೆಹಾಳ	ಕುಂ	Byalavagi	M	ಬ್ಯಾಲವಾಗಿ	ಮುಂ
Billalli	RB	ಬಿಲ್ಲಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Byathanal	HN	ಬ್ಯಾತನಾಳ	ಹಾನ
Billur	SV	ಬಿಲ್ಲೂರ	ಸವ	Chakapur	SG	ಚಾಕಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Billurbadni	SV	ಬಿಲ್ಲೂರ ಬಡ್ಡಿ	ಸವ	Chalageri	RB	ಚಳಗೇರಿ	ರಾ
Bingapur	HN	ಬಿಂಗಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ	Chalakabbi	KU	ಚಾಲಕಬ್ಬಿ	ಕುಂ
Binkadakatti	G	ಬಿಂಕದಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಗದ	Chalamatti	KA	ಚಳಮಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Bisalahalli	B	ಬಿಸಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Challal	SV	ಚಲ್ಲಾಳ	ಸವ
Bisanakatti	HV	ಬಿಸನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Chandanamatti	D	ಚಂದನಮಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ
Bisarahalli	KA	ಬಿಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಕಲ	Chandapur	RB	ಚಂದಾಪುರ	ರಾ
Bisatikop	SG	ಬಿಸಾಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Chandapur	SG	ಚಂದಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Bisnahalli	SG	ಬಿಸ್ನಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Channalli	HR	ಚನ್ನಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Bittur	SH	ಬಿಟ್ಟೂರ	ಶಿರ	Channapur .M		ಚನ್ನಾಪುರ .ಎಂ	
Boganur	NV	ಭೋಗಾನೂರು	ನವ	Channapur	HB	ಚನ್ನಾಪುರ	ಹು
Bogur	D	ಬೋಗೂರು	ಧಾ	Channapur	RB	ಚನ್ನಾಪುರ	ರಾ
Bommarasi kop (B) D		ಬೊಮ್ಮರಸಿಕೊಪ್ಪ (ಬೇ) ಧಾ		Channur	HV	ಚನ್ನೂರು	ಹಾವೇ

Chapparadahalli	HR	ಚಪ್ಪರದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Chikkamorab	HR	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮೊರಬ	ಹಿರೇ
Chapparadahalli	RB	ಚಪ್ಪರದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Chikkamshi Hosur	HN	ಚಿಕ್ಕಾಂಶಿ ಹೊಸೂರು	ಹಾನ
Chatnalli	HR	ಚಟ್ಟಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Chikkamugadur	NV	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮುಗದೂರು	ನವ
Chatra	B	ಛತ್ರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Chikkanaji	B	ಚಿಕ್ಕಣಜಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Chaudadanapur	RB	ಚೌಡದಾನಪುರ	ರಾ	Chikkanargund	NR	ಚಿಕ್ಕನರಗುಂದ	ನರ
Chavadal	SG	ಚವಡಾಳ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Chikkanarti	KU	ಚಿಕ್ಕನರ್ತಿ	ಕುಂ
Chavadal	SH	ಚವಡಾಳ	ಶಿರ	Chikkasavanur	SH	ಚಿಕ್ಕಸವಣೂರು	ಶಿರ
Chavadarki	SV	ಚವದಾರ್ಕಿ	ಸವ	Chikkavaddatti	M	ಚಿಕ್ಕವಡ್ಡಟ್ಟಿ	ಮುಂ
Chennur	HV	ಚೆನ್ನೂರು	ಹಾವೇ	Chikkayadachi	HR	ಚಿಕ್ಕಯಡಚಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Chhebbi	HB	ಛಬ್ಬಿ	ಹು	Chikkeri	HN	ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರಿ	ಹಾನ
Chhebbi	SH	ಛಬ್ಬಿ	ಶಿರ	Chikkerur	HR	ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರೂರು	ಹಿರೇ
Chikamatthur	HR	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮತ್ತೂರ	ಹಿರೇ	Chikkonati	HR	ಚಿಕ್ಕೊಣತಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Chikinakuppe	SV	ಚೀಕಿನಕುಪ್ಪೆ	ಸವ	Chikkop	G	ಚಿಕ್ಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಗದ
Chikka Aralihalli	RB	ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಅರಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Chilakawad	NV	ಚಿಲಕವಾಡ	ನವ
Chikka Kuruvatti	RB	ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕುರುವತ್ತಿ	ರಾ	Chiljeri	RO	ಚಿಲ್‌ಜೇರಿ	ರೋ
Chikkabasur	B	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಾಸೂರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Chilligeri	SH	ಚಿಲ್ಲಿಗೇರಿ	ಶಿರ
Chikkabbar	HR	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬ್ಬಾರ	ಹಿರೇ	Chinchali	G	ಚಿಂಚಲಿ	ಗದ
Chikkabendigeri	SG	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೆಂಡಿಗೇರಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Chinnamulgund	HR	ಚಿನ್ನಮುಳಗುಂದ	ಹಿರೇ
Chikkabudihal	HR	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ಹಿರೇ	Chiranahalli	HN	ಚೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Chikkabudihal	SV	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ಸವ	Choga		ಚೊಗಚಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	
Chikkagunjal	KU	ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಗುಂಜಾಳ	ಕುಂ	Chikkopthanda	HR	ತಾಂಡಾ	ಹಿರೇ
Chikkahandigol	G	ಚಿಕ್ಕಹಂದಿಗೋಳ	ಗದ	Churchihal	M	ಚುರ್ಚಿಹಾಳ	ಮುಂ
Chikkaharakuni	KU	ಚಿಕ್ಕಹರಕುನಿ	ಕುಂ	Daddikamalapur	D	ದಡ್ಡಿ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Chikkahullal	HN	ಚಿಕ್ಕಹುಲ್ಲಾಳ	ಹಾನ	Dambal	M	ಡಂಬಳ	ಮುಂ
Chikkalingadahalli	HV	ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Dammalli	HR	ಡಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Chikkalli	B	ಚಿಕ್ಕಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Dandagihalli	RB	ದಂಡಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Chikkallur	SG	ಚಿಕ್ಕನೆಲ್ಲೂರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Dandapur	NR	ದಂಡಾಪುರ	ನರ
Chikkamaganur	RB	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಾಗನೂರು	ರಾ	Dandikop	D	ದಂಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
Chikkamalligawad	D	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಲ್ಲಿಗವಾಡ	ಧಾ	Dandur	G	ದಂಡೂರು	ಗದ
Chikkamallur	SG	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಲ್ಲೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Dandur	NV	ದಂಡೂರು	ನವ
Chikkamanakatti	SG	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಣಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Dasanakop	B	ದಾಸನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Chikkamannur	RO	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಣ್ಣೂರು	ರೋ	Dasanakop	D	ದಾಸನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
Chikkamaralihalli	SV	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮರಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ	Dasanakop	HR	ದಾಸನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ

Dasanur	KA	ದಾಸನೂರು	ಕಲ	Dommaswad	KA	ದೊಮ್ಮವಾಡ	ಕಲ
Dasharathkop	HN	ದಶರಥಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Doni	M	ಡೋಣಿ	ಮುಂ
Dastikop	KA	ದಾಸ್ತಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Dori	D	ಡೋರಿ	ಧಾ
Datanal	NV	ದಾಟನಾಳ	ನವ	Dubbanamoradi	D	ದುಬ್ಬನಮೊರಡಿ	ಧಾ
Desaibana	SH	ದೇಸಾಯಿಬಣ	ಶಿರ	Dudihalli	HR	ದೂದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Devagiri		ದೇವಗಿರಿ		Dummihal	B	ದುಮ್ಮಿಹಾಳ	ಬ್ಯಾ
T. Kyarekop	D	ತ. ಕ್ಯಾರೆಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ	Dupadahalli	HR	ದೂಪದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Devagiri Yallapur	HV	ದೇವಗಿರಿ ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ	Durgadakari	D	ದುರ್ಗದಕೇರಿ	ಧಾ
Devagiri	D	ದೇವಗಿರಿ	ಧಾ	Dyamanakop			
Devagiri	HV	ದೇವಗಿರಿ	ಹಾವೇ	(Inam)	HN	ದ್ಯಾಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ (ಇನಾಂ)ಹಾನ	
Devagondanakatti	RB	ದೇವಗೊಂಡನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ರಾ	Dyamankop		ದ್ಯಾಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ	
Devalingikop	KA	ದೇವಲಿಂಗಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	(Sarkari)	HN	(ಸರಕಾರಿ)	ಹಾನ
Devanur	KU	ದೇವನೂರು	ಕುಂ	Dyavanakond	KA	ದ್ಯಾವನಕೊಂಡ	ಕಲ
Devaragudihal	HB	ದೇವರಗುಡಿಹಾಳ	ಹು	Fattepur	RB	ಫತ್ತೆಪುರ	ರಾ
Devarahubli	D	ದೇವರಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ	ಧಾ	Gabbur	HB	ಗಬ್ಬುರು	ಹು
Devihala	SH	ದೇವಿಹಾಳ	ಶಿರ	Gabbur	SG	ಗಬ್ಬುರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Devihosur	SH	ದೇವಿಹೊಸೂರು	ಶಿರ	Gadag (R)	G	ಗದಗ (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಗದ
Devikop	KA	ದೇವಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Gadagoli	RO	ಗಾಡಗೋಳಿ	ರೋ
Dharwad (R)	D	ಧಾರವಾಡ(ಗ್ರಾ)	ಧಾ	Gadi Yankanahalli	HN	ಗಡಿಯಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Dhulikop	B	ಧೂಳಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Gadigundi-			
Dhulikop	KA	ಧೂಳಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Yallapur	HN	ಗಡಿಗುಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ
Dhundushi	SG	ಧುಂಡುಶಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Galaganath	HV	ಗಳಗನಾಥ	ಹಾವೇ
Didagur	HV	ದಿಡಗೂರು	ಹಾವೇ	Galagi	KA	ಗಳಗಿ	ಕಲ
Dimbavalli	KA	ಡಿಂಬವಳ್ಳಿ	ಕಲ	Galaginakatti	HR	ಗಲಗಿನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Dindur	M	ದಿಂಡೂರು	ಮುಂ	Galaginakatti	KA	ಗಲಗಿನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Divagihalli	HR	ದೀವಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Galaginakatti	SH	ಗಲಗಿನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Doddagubbi	HR	ದೊಡ್ಡಗುಬ್ಬಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Gambhyapur	KA	ಗಂಭ್ಯಾಪುರ	ಕಲ
Doddagubbi	SV	ದೊಡ್ಡಗುಬ್ಬಿ	ಸವ	Ganajuru	HV	ಗಣಜೂರು	ಹಾವೇ
Doddanaikanakop	D	ದೊಡ್ಡನಾಯಕನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ	Ganeshpet	HB	ಗಣೇಶಪೇಟೆ	ಹು
Doddur	SH	ದೊಡ್ಡೂರು	ಶಿರ	Gangapur	HR	ಗಂಗಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ
Dolleshwar	HN	ಡೊಳ್ಳೇಶ್ವರ	ಹಾನ	Gangapur	M	ಗಂಗಾಪುರ	ಮುಂ
Dombar Mattur	SV	ಡೊಂಬರ ಮತ್ತೂರು	ಸವ	Gangapur	NR	ಗಂಗಾಪುರ	ನರ
Dommanal	HN	ಡೊಮ್ಮನಾಳ	ಹಾನ	Gangapur	RB	ಗಂಗಾಪುರ	ರಾ
				Gangayi Kop	HR	ಗಂಗಾಯಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ

Gangivala	HB	ಗಂಗಿವಾಳ	ಹು	M Narendra	D	ಮ.ನರೇಂದ್ರ	ಧಾ
Ganjendragad	RO	ಗಜೇಂದ್ರಗಡ	ರೋ	Govanakop	SH	ಗೋವನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿರ
Ganjigatti	KA	ಗಂಜಿಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ	Govanal	SH	ಗೋವನಾಳ	ಶಿರ
Ganjigatti	SG	ಗಂಜಿಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Gowrapur		ಗೌರಾಪುರ	
Gavalanagatti	HB	ಗಾವಲನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹು	M. Adura	HV	ಎಂ. ಅಡೂರ	ಹಾವೇ
Gavarawad	G	ಗಾವರವಾಡ	ಗದ	Gudageri	KU	ಗುಡಗೇರಿ	ಕುಂದ
Gazipur	HN	ಗಾಜಿಪುರ	ಹಾನ	Guddad			
Gejjihalli	HN	ಗೆಜ್ಜೆಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Channapur	SG	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Gerapur M. Adur	HV	ಗೆರಾಪುರ ಎಂ.ಅಡೂರಹಾವೇ		Guddad Anveri	RB	ಗುಡ್ಡದಾನ್ವೇರಿ	ರಾ
Ghalpuji	B	ಘಾಳಪೂಜಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Guddad Budihal	M	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ಮುಂ
Ghangadikop	D	ಘಂಗಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ	Guddad Hosahalli	RB	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Ghantenakop	KA	ಘಂಟೇನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Guddad Hulikatti	KA	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಹುಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Girevada Basavana kop	KA	ಗಿರೇವಾಡ ಬಸವನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Guddad Mallapur	B	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Girishinakop	HN	ಗಿರೇಶಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Guddad Mattihalli	HN	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮತ್ತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Giriyala	HB	ಗಿರಿಯಾಲ	ಹು	Guddad Bevinahalli	RB	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Gobbaragundi	NV	ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗುಂಡಿ	ನವ	Guddad			
Godachikond	HR	ಗೊಡಚಿಕೊಂಡ	ಹಿರೇ	Guddapur	RB	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಗುಡ್ಡಾಪುರ	ರಾ
Godihal	RB	ಗೋಡಿಹಾಳ	ರಾ	Guddada Madapur	HR	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮಾದಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ
Gogeri	RO	ಗೋಗೇರಿ	ರೋ	Gudenahalli	B	ಗೂಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Gojanur	SH	ಗೋಜನೂರು	ಶಿರ	Gudenhalli	KU	ಗುಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಕುಂ
Gokul	HB	ಗೋಕುಲ	ಹು	Gudenkatti	KU	ಗುಡೇನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕುಂ
Gonal	SV	ಗೋನಾಳ	ಸವ	Gudgudi	HN	ಗುಡಗುಡಿ	ಹಾನ
Gondi	HN	ಗೊಂದಿ	ಹಾನ	Gudguru	RB	ಗುಡಗೂರ	ರಾ
Gopagondankop	SG	ಗೋಪಗೊಂಡನ ಕೊಪ್ಪ ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ		Gudigeri(B)	SG	ಗುಡಿಗೇರಿ(ಬಿ)	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Gopankop M	D	ಗೋಪನಕೊಪ್ಪ ಎಂ. ಧಾ		Gudisagara	NV	ಗುಡಿಸಾಗರ	ನವ
Gopankop	HB	ಗೋಪನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹು	Gudsilkop	HV	ಗುಡಿಸಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾವೇ
Gopapur	HN	ಗೋಪಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ	Gudur	HV	ಗೂಡೂರು	ಹಾವೇ
Gorag	D	ಗರಗ	ಧಾ	Gugikatti	D	ಗೂಗಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ
Gotagodi	HN	ಗೊಟಗೋಡಿ	ಹಾನ	Gujamagadi	RO	ಗುಜಮಾಗಡಿ	ರೋ
Gotagodi	SG	ಗೊಟಗೋಡಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Gulaguli	RO	ಗುಲಗುಳಿ	ರೋ
Goudageri	KU	ಗೌಡಗೇರಿ	ಕುಂದ	Gulagundi	RO	ಗುಳಗುಂದಿ	ರೋ
Govanakop		ಗೋವನಕೊಪ್ಪ		Guledakop	D	ಗುಳೇದಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
				Gulganjikop	D	ಗುಲಗಂಜಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ



Gulganjikop	SH	ಗುಲಗಂಜಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿರ	Hallur	HR	ಹಳ್ಳೂರು	ಹಿರೇ
Gumgol	M	ಗುಮ್ಮಗೋಳ	ಮುಂ	Halsur	SV	ಹಲಸೂರು	ಸವ
Gumgol	NV	ಗುಮ್ಮಗೋಳ	ನವ	Halyal	HB	ಹಳ್ಳಾಳ	ಹು
Gumnahalli	B	ಗುಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Hammigi	M	ಹಮ್ಮಿಗಿ	ಮುಂ
Gundgatti	HR	ಗುಂಡಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Hamsabavi	HR	ಹಂಸಬಾವಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Gundur	HN	ಗುಂಡೂರು	ಹಾನ	Hamvashi	HV	ಹಾಂವಶಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Gundur	SV	ಗುಂಡೂರು	ಸವ	Hanakanahalli	SG	ಹನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Gungaragatti	D	ಗುಂಗರಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ	Hanasi	NV	ಹನಸಿ	ನವ
Gurlakatti	NV	ಗುರ್ಲಕಟ್ಟಿ	ನವ	Hanchinal	KU	ಹಂಚಿನಾಳ	ಕುಂ
Gurunahalli	KU	ಗುರುನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಕುಂದ	Handiganur	HV	ಹಂದಿಗನೂರು	ಹಾವೇ
Guttal	HV	ಗುತ್ತಲ	ಹಾವೇ	Handihal	HN	ಹಂದಿಹಾಳ	ಹಾನ
Guyilagondi	HV	ಗುಯಿಲಗೊಂದಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Hanganakatti	G	ಹಂಗನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಗದ
Hadagali	SH	ಹಡಗಲಿ	ಶಿರ	Hangaraki	D	ಹಂಗರಕಿ	ಧಾ
Hadagali(DN)	RO	ಹಡಗಲಿ (ಡಿ.ಎನ್)	ರೋ	Hanumaahalli	SG	ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Hadagali(YS)	RO	ಹಡಗಲಿ (ವೈ.ಎಸ್)	ರೋ	Hanumanahalli	HV	ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Hadali	NR	ಹದಲಿ	ನರ	Hanumanahalli	KU	ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಕುಂ
Hade	HR	ಹಾಡೆ	ಹಿರೇ	Hanumanahalli	RB	ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Hadrihalli	HR	ಹಾದ್ರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Hanumanakop	D	ಹನುಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
Haithapur	M	ಹೈತಾಪುರು	ಮುಂ	Hanumanal	D	ಹನುಮನಾಳ	ಧಾ
Halageri	RB	ಹಲಗೇರಿ	ರಾ	Hanumapur	HN	ಹನುಮಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ
Halagi	HV	ಹಾಲಗಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Hanumapur	KA	ಹನುಮಾಪುರ	ಕಲ
Halakeri	RO	ಹಾಲಕೇರಿ	ರೋ	Hanumapur	RB	ಹನುಮಾಪುರ	ರಾ
Halebankapur	SG	ಹಳೇಬಂಕಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Hanumasagar	HN	ಹನುಮಸಾಗರ	ಹಾನ
Halehubballi	HB	ಹಳೇಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ	ಹು	Haralahalli	HV	ಹರಳಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Haleritti	HV	ಹಳೇರಿತ್ತಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Haralakop	HN	ಹರಳಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ
Haletegur	D	ಹಳೇತೇಗೂರು	ಧಾ	Haralapur	G	ಹರಲಾಪುರ	ಗದ
Halkusagal	NV	ಹಾಳಕುಸಗಲ್ಲು	ನವ	Haralapur	KU	ಹರಲಾಪುರ	ಕುಂ
Hallibail	HN	ಹಳ್ಳಿಬೈಲು	ಹಾನ	Haranagiri	HN	ಹರನಗಿರಿ	ಹಾನ
Halligeri	D	ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೇರಿ	ಧಾ	Haranagiri	RB	ಹರನಗಿರಿ	ರಾ
Halligudi	M	ಹಳ್ಳಿಗುಡಿ	ಮುಂ	Haravi	HN	ಹರವಿ	ಹಾನ
Hallikeri	M	ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೇರಿ	ಮುಂ	Harobeladhadi	D	ಹಾರೋಬೆಳಧಡಿ	ಧಾ
Hallikeri	NV	ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೇರಿ	ನವ	Harogeri	KA	ಹಾರೋಗೇರಿ	ಕಲ
Halliyal	HR	ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಾಳ	ಹಿರೇ	Harogeri	M	ಹಾರೋಗೇರಿ	ಮುಂ

Harogoppa	RB	ಹಾರೋಗೊಪ್ಪ	ರಾ	Hirebasur	HN	ಹಿರೇಬಾಸೂರು	ಹಾನ
Harthi	G	ಹರ್ತಿ	ಗದ	Hirebendigeri	SG	ಹಿರೇಬೆಂಡಿಗೇರಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Hasalli	HN	ಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Hirebidari	RB	ಹಿರೇಬಿದರಿ	ರಾ
Hasanabadi	HN	ಹಸನಾಬಾದಿ	ಹಾನ	Hirebudhihal	HR	ಹಿರೇಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ಹಿರೇ
Hasarmbi	KA	ಹಸರಂಬಿ	ಕಲ	Hirebudhihal	KU	ಹಿರೇಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ಕುಂದ
Hatakinal	KA	ಹಟಕಿನಾಳ	ಕಲ	Hiregunjal	KU	ಹಿರೇಗುಂಜಾಳ	ಕುಂದ
Hatalageri	G	ಹಾತಲಗೇರಿ	ಗದ	Hirehalli	B	ಹಿರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Hattikatti	M	ಹತ್ತಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಮುಂ	Hirehandigol	G	ಹಿರೇಹಂದಿಗೋಳ	ಗದ
Hattimattur	SV	ಹತ್ತಿಮತ್ತೂರು	ಸವ	Hireharakuni	KU	ಹಿರೇಹರಕುಣಿ	ಕುಂದ
Havanagi	HN	ಹಾವಣಗಿ	ಹಾನ	Hirehonnalli	KA	ಹಿರೇಹೊನ್ನಳ್ಳಿ	ಕಲ
Havanur	HV	ಹಾವನೂರು	ಹಾವೇ	Hirehullal	HN	ಹಿರೇಹುಲ್ಲಾಳ	ಹಾನ
Hebbal	NV	ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ	ನವ	Hirekanagi	HN	ಹಿರೇಕಣಗಿ	ಹಾನ
Hebbal	SH	ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ	ಶಿರ	Hirekaunshi	HN	ಹಿರೇಕೌಂಶಿ	ಹಾನ
Hebballi	D	ಹೆಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ	ಧಾ	Hirekerur (R)	HR	ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಹಿರೇ
Hebsur	HB	ಹೆಬಸೂರು	ಹು	Hirekonati	HR	ಹಿರೇಕೊಣತಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Hediggond	B	ಹೆಡಿಗೊಂಡ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Hirekoppa	G	ಹಿರೇಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಗದ
Hediyala	RB	ಹೆಡಿಯಾಲ	ರಾ	Hirekoppa	NR	ಹಿರೇಕೊಪ್ಪ	ನರ
Heggeri	D	ಹೆಗ್ಗೇರಿ	ಧಾ	Hirelingadahalli	HV	ಹಿರೇಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Heradagatti	SH	ಹೆರದಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿರ	Hiremadapur	HV	ಹಿರೇಮಾದಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ
Herehal	RO	ಹಿರೇಹಾಳ	ರೋ	Hiremaganur	RB	ಹಿರೇಮಾಗನೂರು	ರಾ
Herenartha	KU	ಹಿರೇನರ್ತಿ	ಕುಂದ	Hiremallapur	SH	ಹಿರೇಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಶಿರ
Herur	HN	ಹೇರೂರು	ಹಾನ	Hiremalligawad	D	ಹಿರೇಮಲ್ಲಿಗವಾಡ	ಧಾ
Hesarur	M	ಹೆಸರೂರು	ಮುಂ	Hiremallur	SG	ಹಿರೇಮಲ್ಲೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Hesarur	SV	ಹೆಸರೂರು	ಸವ	Hiremannur	RO	ಹಿರೇಮಣ್ಣೂರು	ರೋ
Hiladahalli	RB	ಹೀಲದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Hiremattur	HR	ಹಿರೇಮತ್ತೂರು	ಹಿರೇ
Hindasageri	D	ಹಿಂಡಸಗೇರಿ	ಧಾ	Hiremugadur	SV	ಹಿರೇಮುಗದೂರು	ಸವ
Hindasageri	KA	ಹಿಂಡಸಗೇರಿ	ಕಲ	Hirenandihalli	B	ಹಿರೇನಂದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Hire Alagundi	Ro	ಹಿರೇಅಲಗುಂಡಿ	ರೋ	Hirevaddatti	M	ಹಿರೇವಡ್ಡಟ್ಟಿ	ಮುಂ
Hire Anaji	B	ಹಿರೇಅಣಜಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Hireyadachi	HR	ಹಿರೇಯಡಚಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Hire Aralihalli	SV	ಹಿರೇ ಅರಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ	Hirur	HN	ಹಿರೂರು	ಹಾನ
Hire Kabbur	HR	ಹಿರೇಕಬ್ಬೂರು	ಹಿರೇ	Holabihond	HR	ಹೊಲಬಿಹೊಂಡ	ಹಿರೇ
Hire Morab	HR	ಹಿರೇಮೊರಬ	ಹಿರೇ	Holageribana	SH	ಹೊಲಗೇರಿ ಬಣ	ಶಿರ
Hirebana	SH	ಹಿರೇಬಣ	ಶಿರ				

Holalpur	SH	ಹೊಳಲಾಪುರ	ಶಿರ	Hulagaddi	HN	ಹುಲಗಡ್ಡಿ	ಹಾನ
Hole Anveri	RB	ಹೊಳೇ ಆನ್ವೇರಿ	ರಾ	Hulaginahalli	HN	ಹುಲಗಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Holehadagali	RO	ಹೊಳೇಹಡಗಲಿ	ರೋ	Hulaginakatti	KA	ಹುಲಗಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Holemannur	RO	ಹೊಳೇಮಣ್ಣೂರು	ರೋ	Hulaginakop	HN	ಹುಲಗಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ
Hombal	G	ಹೊಂಬಳ	ಗದ	Hulaginakop	KA	ಹುಲಗಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Hombali	HN	ಹೊಂಬಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Hulagur	SG	ಹುಲಗೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Hombaradi	HV	ಹೊಂಬರಡಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Hulakoppa	KA	ಹುಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Honkana	HN	ಹೊಂಕಣ	ಹಾನ	Hulasogi	SG	ಹುಲಸೋಗಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Honnapur	D	ಹೊನ್ನಪುರ	ಧಾ	Hulihalli	RB	ಹೂಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Honnatti	RB	ಹೊನ್ನತ್ತಿ	ರಾ	Hulikatti	RB	ಹುಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ರಾ
Honniganur	RO	ಹೊನ್ನಿಗನೂರು	ರೋ	Hulikatti	SG	ಹೂಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Honnikop	SV	ಹೊನ್ನಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಸವ	Hulikeri	D	ಹೂಲಿಕೇರಿ	ಧಾ
Horthikot	D	ಹೊರ್ತಿಕೋಟೆ	ಧಾ	Hulkoti	G	ಹುಲಕೋಟೆ	ಗದ
Hosakatti	HR	ಹೊಸಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Hullambi	KA	ಹುಲ್ಲಂಬಿ	ಕಲ
Hosakatti	KU	ಹೊಸಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕುಂದ	Hullathi	RB	ಹುಲ್ಲತ್ತಿ	ರಾ
Hosalli (M) Adur	HV	ಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ (ಎಂ) ಆಡೂರು ಹಾವೇ		Hullatti	HN	ಹುಲ್ಲತ್ತಿ	ಹಾನ
Hosalli	HR	ಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Hullatti	HR	ಹುಲ್ಲತ್ತಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Hosalli	RO	ಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	ರೋಣ	Hullur	RO	ಹುಲ್ಲೂರು	ರೋ
Hosalli	SV	ಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ	Hullur	SH	ಹುಲ್ಲೂರು	ಶಿರ
Hosaniralagi	SV	ಹೊಸನೀರಲಗಿ	ಸವ	Hunagundi	RO	ಹುನಗುಂದಿ	ರೋ
Hosaritti	HV	ಹೊಸರಿತ್ತಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Hunasikatti	KA	ಹುಣಸಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Hosaval	D	ಹೊಸವಾಳ	ಧಾ	Hunasikatti	NR	ಹುಣಸಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ನರ
Hosayallapur (M)	D	ಹೊಸಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ(ಎಂ) ಧಾ		Hunasikatti	RB	ಹುಣಸಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ರಾ
Hosayallapur	D	ಹೊಸಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Hunasikatti	SG	ಹುಣಸಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Hospet	HN	ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ	ಹಾನ	Huralikuppi	SV	ಹುರಳೀಕುಪ್ಪಿ	ಸವ
Hosur	G	ಹೊಸೂರು	ಗದ	Huvinashigli	SV	ಹೂವಿನ ಶಿಗ್ಗಿ	ಸವ
Hosur	SH	ಹೊಸೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Huyilagol	G	ಹುಯಿಲಗೋಳ	ಗ
Hosur	SH	ಹೊಸೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Ibrahimpur	NV	ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂಪುರ	ನವ
Hotanahalli	HN	ಹೋತನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Ibrahimpur	SG	ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Hotanahalli	SG	ಹೋತನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Ichala Yallapur	SV	ಈಚಲ ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಸವ
Hottur	SG	ಹೊಟ್ಟೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Ichchangi	SV	ಇಚ್ಚಂಗಿ	ಸವ
Hubli (R)	HB	ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಹು	Ijari Lakamapur	HV	ಇಜಾರಿ ಲಕಮಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ

Inam Venkatapur	G	ಇನಾಂ ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ	ಗದ	Junjanabail	KA	ಜುಂಜನಬೈಲು	ಕಲ
Inam Virapur	HB	ಇನಾಂ ವೀರಾಪುರ	ಹು	Jyalavadgi	M	ಜ್ಯಾಲವಾಡಗಿ	ಮುಂ
Inamkop	KU	ಇನಾಂಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕುಂ	Jyavalli	HR	ಜ್ಯಾವಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Inamti Ramdurg	NR	ಇನಾಂತಿ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ	ನರ	Kabanur	SG	ಕಬನೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Ingalagi	KU	ಇಂಗಳಗಿ	ಕುಂ	Kabbenur	D	ಕಬ್ಬೆನೂರು	ಧಾ
Ingalogondi	B	ಇಂಗಳಗೊಂದಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Kabbur	HV	ಕಬ್ಬೂರು	ಹಾವೇ
Ingalogondi	HR	ಇಂಗಳಗೊಂದಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Kabulayatakatti	G	ಕಬೂಲಾಯತಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಗದ
Ingalahalli	HB	ಇಂಗಳಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹು	Kachavi	HR	ಕಚವಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Ippikop	HV	ಇಪ್ಪಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾವೇ	Kadabagatti	D	ಕಡಬಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ
Islampur	HR	ಇಸ್ಲಾಂಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ	Kadadalli	NV	ಕಡದಳ್ಳಿ	ನವ
Itagatti	D	ಈಟಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ	Kadadalli	NV	ಕಡದಳ್ಳಿ	ನವ
Itagi	RB	ಇಟಗಿ	ರಾ	Kadadi	G	ಕದಡಿ	ಗದ
Itagi	RO	ಇಟಗಿ	ರೋ	Kadahalli	SG	ಕಡಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Itagi	SH	ಇಟಗಿ	ಶಿರ	Kadakol	SH	ಕಡಕೋಳ	ಶಿರ
Jagapur	NR	ಜಗಾಪುರ	ನರ	Kadakol	SV	ಕಡಕೋಳ	ಸವ
Jakkanakatte	SG	ಜಕ್ಕನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Kadamanahalli	B	ಕದಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Jakkanayakanakop	HN	ಜಕ್ಕನಾಯಕನ ಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Kadampur	M	ಕದಾಂಪುರ	ಮುಂ
Jalikatti	SG	ಜಾಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Kadanakop	KA	ಕಾಡನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Jallapur	SV	ಜಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಸವ	Kadarmandalgi	B	ಕದರಮಂಡಲಗಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Jammihal	KA	ಜಮ್ಮಿಹಾಳ	ಕಲ	Kadashettihalli	HN	ಕಾಡಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Janagundikop	HN	ಜಾನಗುಂಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Kadur	HR	ಕಡೂರು	ಹಿರೇ
Jangamakop	HV	ಜಂಗಮಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾವೇ	Kaginelli	B	ಕಾಗಿನೆಲ್ಲಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Jantali	M	ಜಂತಲಿ	ಮುಂ	Kajjari	RB	ಕಜ್ಜರಿ	ರಾ
Jaur	SV	ಜಾವೂರ	ಸವ	Kakkur	M	ಕಕ್ಕೂರು	ಮುಂ
Jigalur	KU	ಜಿಗಳೂರ	ಕುಂ	Kakol	RB	ಕಾಕೋಳ	ರಾ
Jigalur	RO	ಜಿಗಳೂರ	ರೋ	Kalagonda	HR	ಕಳಗೊಂಡ	ಹಿರೇ
Jinnur	KA	ಜಿನ್ನೂರ	ಕಲ	Kalagondi	B	ಕಳಗೊಂಡಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Jirigavad	D	ಜೀರಿಗವಾಡ	ಧಾ	Kalakatte	SG	ಕಲಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Jogellapur	D	ಜೋಗಿಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Kalakundi	KA	ಕಲಕುಂಡಿ	ಕಲ
Jogihalli	HR	ಜೋಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Kalanur	SV	ಕಳನೂರು	ಸವ
Joisara Haralalli	RB	ಜೋಯಿಸರ ಹರಳಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Kalasa	KU	ಕಳಸ	ಕುಂ
Jokanal	HR	ಜೋಕನಾಳ	ಹಿರೇ	Kalasapur	G	ಕಳಸಾಪುರ	ಗದ
Jondalagatti	SG	ಜೊಂಡಲಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Kalavada	NV	ಕಾಲವಾಡ	ನವ

Kalavala	SV	ಕಲವಾಲ	ಸವ	Kambargatti	HV	ಕಂಬಾರಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Kalghatgi (R)	KA	ಕಲಘಟಗಿ (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಕಲ	Kamplikop	HB	ಕಂಪ್ಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹು
Kalguddi	HN	ಕಲಗುಡ್ಡಿ	ಹಾನ	Kanaginahal	G	ಕಣಗಿನಹಾಳ	ಗದ
Kalhaganur	SH	ಕಲ್ಹಾಗನೂರ	ಶಿರ	Kanakapur	HV	ಕನಕಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ
Kalkeri	D	ಕಲಕೇರಿ	ಧಾ	Kanakavad	SH	ಕನಕವಾಡ	ಶಿರ
Kalkeri	HN	ಕಲಕೇರಿ	ಹಾನ	Kanakikop	NR	ಕಣಕಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ನರ
Kalkeri	M	ಕಲಕೇರಿ	ಮುಂ	Kanakur	D	ಕನಕೂರು	ಧಾ
Kalkeri	NR	ಕಲಕೇರಿ	ನರ	Kanavalli	HV	ಕನವಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Kalkota	SV	ಕಲಕೋಟ	ಸವ	Kanavi Honnapur	D	ಕಣವಿ ಹೊನ್ನಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Kallapur	D	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Kanavi Sidgeri	HR	ಕಣವಿ ಸಿದ್ಗೇರಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Kallapur	HN	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ	Kanavi	G	ಕಣವಿ	ಗದ
Kallapur	HV	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ	Kanchi Negalur	HN	ಕಂಚಿ ನೆಗಳೂರು	ಹಾನ
Kallapur	NR	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ನರ	Kandali	KA	ಕಂದಲಿ	ಕಲ
Kallapur	RO	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ರೋಣ	Kanderayanahally	RB	ಖಂಡೇರಾಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Kalle	D	ಕಲ್ಲೆ	ಧಾ	Kankanwad	SG	ಕಂಕಣವಾಡ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Kalledevaru	B	ಕಲ್ಲೆದೇವರು	ಬ್ಯಾ	Kanne Naya-			
Kalliganur	RO	ಕಲ್ಲಿಗನೂರ	ರೋ	kankop	KA	ಕನ್ನೇನಾಯಕನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Kallihal	HV	ಕಳ್ಳಿಹಾಳ	ಹಾವೇ	Kanneshwar	HN	ಕನ್ನೇಶ್ವರ	ಹಾನ
Kallur	D	ಕಲ್ಲೂರ	ಧಾ	Kapli	NR	ಕಪ್ಪಲಿ	ನರ
Kallur	G	ಕಲ್ಲೂರ	ಗದ	Karadagi	HV	ಕಾರಡಗಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Kalmadama	SV	ಕಲ್ಮಡಮ	ಸವ	Karadagi	SV	ಕಾರಡಗಿ	ಸವ
Kalve Yallapur	HN	ಕಾಲ್ವೆಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ	Karadigudda	D	ಕರಡಿಗುಡ್ಡ	ಧಾ
Kalvehalli	HR	ಕಾಲ್ವೆಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Karadikop	HB	ಕರಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹು
Kalvi Kallapur	HN	ಕಾಲ್ವಿಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ	Karagi	HR	ಕಾರಗಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Kalyana	SH	ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Karagudari	HN	ಕರಗುದರಿ	ಹಾನ
Kamadhenu	KA	ಕಾಮಧೇನು	ಕಲ	Karajgi	HV	ಕರ್ಜಗಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Kamadod	RB	ಕಮದೋಡ	ರಾ	Karamadi	RO	ಕರಮಡಿ	ರೋ
Kamadolli	KU	ಕಮಡೊಳ್ಳಿ	ಕುಂ	Kare Kyathanhalli	HN	ಕರೇಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Kamalapur	D	ಕಮಲಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Karlakop (B)*	KA	ಕರ್ಲಕೊಪ್ಪ(ಬೇ)*	ಕಲ
Kamalapur	HR	ಕಮಲಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ	Karlavada	NV	ಕರ್ಲವಾಡ	ನವ
Kamanahalli	HN	ಕಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Karur	RB	ಕರೂರ	ರಾ
Kamanahalli	SG	ಕಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Kasambi	B	ಕಾಸಂಬಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ
				Katenahalli	B	ಕಾಟೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ

Katenahalli	HV	ಕಾಟೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Kiratageri	G	ಕಿರಟಗೇರಿ	ಗದ
Katnur	HB	ಕಟ್ಟೂರು	ಹು	Kiresur	HB	ಕಿರೇಸೂರು	ಹು
Kaujageri	RO	ಕೌಜಗೇರಿ	ರೋ	Kirwadi	HN	ಕಿರವಾಡಿ	ಹಾನ
Kavalageri	D	ಕವಲಗೇರಿ	ಧಾ	Kittur	HV	ಕಿತ್ತೂರು	ಹಾವೇ
Kavalettu	RB	ಕವಲೆತ್ತು	ರಾ	Kittur	NV	ಕಿತ್ತೂರು	ನವ
Kedanahalli (B)	D	ಕೇಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)	ಧಾ	Kod	HR	ಕೋಡ	ಹಿರೇ
Kelageri	D	ಕೆಲಗೇರಿ	ಧಾ	Kodabal	HV	ಕೋಡಬಾಳ	ಹಾವೇ
Kelur	M	ಕೆಲೂರ	ಮುಂ	Kodamaggi	HR	ಕೋಡಮಗ್ಗಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Kelvarakop	HN	ಕೆಲವರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Kodi Yallapur	HN	ಕೋಡಿಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ
Kenchaganatti(B)	D	ಕೆಂಚನಗಟ್ಟಿ(ಬೇ)	ಧಾ	Kodihalli	HR	ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Kenchayikop	HR	ಕೆಂಚಾಯಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ	Kodiyal	RB	ಕೋಡಿಯಾಲ	ರಾ
Kengapur	SG	ಕೆಂಗಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Kodliwad	KU	ಕೊಡ್ಲಿವಾಡ	ಕುಂದ
Kengond	B	ಕೆಂಗೊಂಡ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Koganur	SH	ಕೋಗನೂರು	ಶಿರ
Keravadi	B	ಕೆರವಡಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Kogilakeri	D	ಕೋಗಿಲಕೇರಿ	ಧಾ
Keri Mallapur	RB	ಕೆರಿ ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ರಾ	Kokkargundi	SH	ಕೊಕ್ಕರಗುಂಡಿ	ಶಿರ
Keri Mattihalli	HV	ಕೆರಿ ಮತ್ತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Kollapur	B	ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Kerihalli	SH	ಕೆರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿರ	Kolur	HV	ಕೋಳೂರು	ಹಾವೇ
Kerikop	HV	ಕೆರಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾವೇ	Konankeri(B)	SG	ಕೋಣನಕೇರಿ(ಬೇ)	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Kesaralli	HV	ಕೆಸರಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Konankeri(K)	SG	ಕೋಣನಕೇರಿ(ಕೆ)	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Keshvapuri	HB	ಕೇಶ್ವಾಪುರ	ಹು	Konankop	HN	ಕೋಣನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ
Khabalakond	SV	ಖಬಲಗೊಂಡ	ಸವ	Konanthambigi	HV	ಕೋಣನತಂಬಗಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Khadoni	M	ಖಡೋಣಿ	ಮುಂ	Konanthambigi	RB	ಕೋಣನತಂಬಗಿ	ರಾ
Khajapur	SG	ಖಾಜಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Kondigeri	SH	ಕೊಂಡಿಗೇರಿ	ಶಿರ
Khalsa				Kondikop	SH	ಕೊಂಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿರ
Hunasikatti	KA	ಖಾಲಸಾಹುಣಸೀಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ	Kondoji	HN	ಕೊಂಡೋಜಿ	ಹಾನ
Khanapur	NR	ಖಾನಾಪುರ	ನರ	Kongwada	Ro	ಕೊಂಗವಾಡ	ರೋ
Khanapur	SH	ಖಾನಾಪುರ	ಶಿರ	Konkan Kurahatti	KU	ಕೊಂಕಣ ಕುರಹಟ್ಟಿ	ಕುಂದ
Khande Bagur	HR	ಖಂಡೇಬಾಗೂರು	ಹಿರೇ	Konnur	NA	ಕೊಣ್ಣೂರು	ನರ
Khannur	NV	ಖನ್ನೂರು	ನವ	Kopgondan-			
Khurd Kodihalli	B	ಖುರ್ದಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	kop	HN	ಕೊಪ್ಪಗೊಂಡನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ
Khurd Virapur	B	ಖುರ್ದವೀರಾಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Kopparashikop	HN	ಕೊಪ್ಪರಶಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ
Khursapur	SG	ಖುರ್ಸಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Koradur	HV	ಕೊರಡೂರು	ಹಾವೇ
Kirageri	HR	ಕಿರಗೇರಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Korlahalli	M	ಕೊರ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಮುಂ

Kotabagi	D	ಕೊಟಬಾಗಿ	ಧಾ	Kuntan Hoshalli	HN	ಕುಂಟನಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Kotabal	RO	ಕೊತಬಾಳು	ರೋ	Kuntoji	RO	ಕುಂಟೋಜಿ	ರೋ
Kotahal	RB	ಕೋಟಹಾಳ	ರಾ	Kuppelur	RB	ಕುಪ್ಪೆಲೂರು	ರಾ
Kotgundhunasi	HB	ಕೊಟಗುಂಡಹುಣಸಿ	ಹು	Kuradagi	RO	ಕುರಡಗಿ	ರೋ
Kottigeri	SH	ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೇರಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Kuragunda	HV	ಕೂರಗುಂದ	ಹಾವೇ
Kotumachagi	G	ಕೋಟುಮಚಗಿ	ಗದ	Kurahatti	RO	ಕುರಹಟ್ಟಿ	ರೋ
Kotur	D	ಕೋಟೂರು	ಧಾ	Kuranakop	KA	ಕುರನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Krishnapur	HB	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	ಹು	Kuranakop	NR	ಕುರನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ನರ
Krishnapur	NV	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	ನವ	Kurdikeri	HB	ಕುರ್ಡಿಕೇರಿ	ಹು
Krishnapur	RB	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	ರಾ	Kurlageri	NR	ಕುರ್ಲಗೇರಿ	ನರ
Kubihal	KU	ಕುಬಿಹಾಳ	ಕುಂ	Kurtukoti	G	ಕುರ್ತುಕೋಟಿ	ಗದ
Kudal	HN	ಕೂಡಲ	ಹಾನ	Kurubagatti	D	ಕುರುಬಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ
Kudalagi	KA	ಕೂಡಲಗಿ	ಕಲ	Kurubagonda	HV	ಕುರುಬಗೊಂಡ	ಹಾವೇ
Kudrihal	RB	ಕುದ್ರಿಹಾಳ	ರಾ	Kurubara Mallur	SV	ಕುರುಬರ ಮಲ್ಲೂರ	ಸವ
Kudupali	HR	ಕುಡುಪಲಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Kurudapur (B)	D	ಕುರುಡಾಪುರ(ಬೇ)	ಧಾ
Kulagal	HB	ಕುಲಗಲ್ಲ	ಹು	Kurugovinkop	NR	ಕುರುಗೋವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ನರ
Kulenur	HV	ಕುಳೇನೂರು	ಹಾವೇ	Kusagur	RB	ಕುಸಗೂರ	ರಾ
Kuli	RB	ಕೂಲಿ	ರಾ	Kusanur	HN	ಕೂಸನೂರು	ಹಾನ
Kumarakop	NV	ಕುಮಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ನವ	Kusumapur	SH	ಕುಸುಮಾಪುರ	ಶಿರ
Kumbarganavi	D	ಕುಂಬಾರಗಣವಿ	ಧಾ	Kyalakond	SG	ಕ್ಯಾಲಕೊಂಡ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Kumbarkop	D	ಕುಂಬಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ	Kyarekop	D	ಕ್ಯಾರೆಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
Kumma Naya-				Kyasanur	HN	ಕ್ಯಾಸನೂರು	ಹಾನ
kankop	D	ಕುಮ್ಮನಾಯ್ಕನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ	Kyatanageri	HR	ಕ್ಯಾತನಗೇರಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Kummur	B	ಕುಮ್ಮೂರು	ಬ್ಯಾ	Lakamajikoppa	B	ಲಕಮಾಜಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Kunabevu	RB	ಕೂನಬೇವು	ರಾ	Lakamanahalli	D	ಲಕಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಧಾ
Kunagatti	RB	ಕೂನಗಟ್ಟಿ	ರಾ	Lakamapur	NR	ಲಕಮಾಪುರ	ನರ
Kunchur	HR	ಕುಂಚೂರು	ಹಿರೇ	Lakamapur (Inam)	HN	ಲಕಮಾಪುರ(ಇನಾಂ)	ಹಾನ
Kundgol(R)	KU	ಕುಂದಗೋಳ(ಗ್ರಾ)	ಕುಂದ	Lakamapur	D	ಲಕಮಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Kundralli	SH	ಕುಂದ್ರಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿರ	Lakhamapur	NR	ಲಕಮಾಪುರ	ನರ
Kundur	SG	ಕುಂದೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Lakkalakatti	RO	ಲಕ್ಕಲಕಟ್ಟಿ	ರೋ
Kunimallihalli	SV	ಕುಣಿಮಳ್ಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ	Lakkundi	G	ಲಕ್ಕುಂಡಿ	ಗದ
Kunkur	KU	ಕುಂಕೂರು	ಕುಂದ	Lakshmipur	HN	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ	ಹಾನ
Kunnur	SG	ಕುನೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ				



Lalagatti	D	ಲಾಳಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ	Makari	HR	ಮಕರಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Lekkikop	SG	ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Maktumpur	M	ಮಂಕ್ತುಪುರ	ಮುಂ
Lingadahalli	RB	ಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Malagi	HR	ಮಳಗಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Lingadal	G	ಲಿಂಗದಾಳ	ಗದ	Malagund	HN	ಮಲಗುಂದ	ಹಾನ
Lingadevarakop	HR	ಲಿಂಗದೇವರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ	Malakanahalli	RB	ಮಲಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Linganakop	KA	ಲಿಂಗನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Malakanakop	KA	ಮಲಕನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Lokur	D	ಲೋಕೂರು	ಧಾ	Malali	KU	ಮಳಲಿ	ಕುಂ
M. Adur	HN	ಮ. ಅಡೂರು	ಹಾನ	Malanaikanahalli	RB	ಮಾಳನಾಯ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
M. Adur	HN	ಮ. ಅಡೂರು	ಹಾನ	Malapur	D	ಮಾಳಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Machapur	KA	ಮಾಚಾಪುರ	ಕಲ	Malapur	HN	ಮಾಳಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ
Machenahalli	SH	ಮಾಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿರ	Malapur	HV	ಮಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ
Madaganur	G	ಮದಗನೂರು	ಗದ	Malapur	HV	ಮಾಳಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ
Madagunki	NR	ಮದಗುಣಕಿ	ನರ	Malasamudra	G	ಮಲಸಮುದ್ರ	ಗದ
Madalageri	RO	ಮಾಡಲಗೇರಿ	ರೋ	Malawad	RO	ಮಾಳವಾಡ	ರೋ
Madalli	SH	ಮಾಡಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿರ	Mallagatti	SV	ಮಳ್ಳಾಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಸವ
Madanabavi	D	ಮದನಬಾವಿ	ಧಾ	Mallanaikanakop	SG	ಮಲ್ಲನಾಯ್ಕನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Madapur	SV	ಮಾದಾಪುರ	ಸವ	Malligar	HN	ಮಲ್ಲಿಗಾರ	ಹಾನ
Madikop (B)	D	ಮಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ(ಬೇ)	ಧಾ	Malligawad	HB	ಮಲ್ಲಿಗವಾಡ	ಹು
Madkihonnalli	KA	ಮಡ್ಡಿ ಹೊನ್ನಳ್ಳಿ	ಕಲ	Mallikarjunapur	M	ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಪುರ	ಮುಂ
Madli	SG	ಮಡ್ಡಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Mallur	B	ಮಲ್ಲೂರ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Madlur	HR	ಮಡ್ಲೂರು	ಹಿರೇ	Mallur	D	ಮಲ್ಲೂರ	ಧಾ
Magadi	SH	ಮಾಗಡಿ	ಶಿರ	Mamdapur	SG	ಮಮದಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Magod	RB	ಮಾಗೋಡ	ರಾ	Managundi	D	ಮನಗುಂಡಿ	ಧಾ
Mahalingapur	G	ಮಹಾಲಿಂಗಪುರ	ಗದ	Manakatti	SG	ಮಣಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Maharajpet	HN	ಮಹಾರಾಜಪೇಟೆ	ಹಾನ	Manakawad	NV	ಮಣಕವಾಡ	ನವ
Maidur	HR	ಮೈದೂರು	ಹಿರೇ	Manakur	RB	ಮಣಕೂರು	ರಾ
Maidur	RB	ಮೈದೂರು	ರಾ	Manasur	D	ಮನಸೂರು	ಧಾ
Majidpur	HB	ಮಜೀದಪುರ	ಹು	Manchinakop	SG	ಮಂಚಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Majjigudda	NV	ಮಜ್ಜಿಗುಡ್ಡ	ನವ	Mandiganal	KU	ಮಂಡಿಗನಾಳ	ಕುಂ
Majjur	SH	ಮಜ್ಜೂರು	ಶಿರ	Mandihal	D	ಮಂಡಿಹಾಳ	ಧಾ
Makanur	RB	ಮಾಕನೂರು	ರಾ	Mangalagatti	D	ಮಂಗಳಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ
Makapur	SG	ಮಾಕಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Mannangi	SV	ಮನ್ನಂಗಿ	ಸವ
Makaravalli	HN	ಮಕರವಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Mannur	HV	ಮಣ್ಣೂರು	ಹಾವೇ

Mannur	SG	ಮಣ್ಣೂರು	ಸವ	Motebennur	B	ಮೋಟೆಬೆನ್ನೂರು	ಬ್ಯಾ
Mantagani	SV	ಮಂಟಗಣಿ	ಸವ	Muddinakop	HR	ಮುದ್ದಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ
Mantagi	HN	ಮಂತಗಿ	ಹಾನ	Muddinakop	SG	ಮುದ್ದಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Mantrodi	SV	ಮಂತ್ರೋಡಿ	ಸವ	Mudenagudi	RO	ಮುದೇನಗುಡಿ	ರೋ
Mantur	HB	ಮಂಟೂರು	ಹು	Mudenur	RB	ಮುದೇನೂರು	ರಾ
Maradagi	D	ಮಾರಡಗಿ	ಧಾ	Mudur	HN	ಮೂದೂರು	ಹಾನ
Maradur	HV	ಮರಡೂರು	ಹಾವೇ	Mugali	D	ಮುಗಳಿ	ಧಾ
Maranabasari	RO	ಮಾರನಬಸರಿ	ರೋ	Mugali	RO	ಮುಗಳಿ	ರೋ
Maranbeed	HN	ಮಾರನಬೀಡು	ಹಾನ	Mugali	SG	ಮುಗಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Marewad	D	ಮರೇವಾಡ	ಧಾ	Mugalikatte	SG	ಮುಗಳಿಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Marol	HV	ಮರೋಳ	ಹಾವೇ	Muganur	NR	ಮೂಗನೂರು	ನರ
Masalikatti	KU	ಮಸಳಿಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಕುಂ	Muguda	D	ಮುಗುದ	ಧಾ
Masanagi	B	ಮಾಸಣಗಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Mukabasarikatti	SG	ಮುಕಬಸರಿಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Masanakatti	HN	ಮಾಸನಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಹಾನ	Mukkala	KA	ಮುಕ್ಕಲ	ಕಲ
Masapur	HR	ಮಾಸಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ	Mulakeri	SG	ಮುಳಕೇರಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Mashidipur (B)	D	ಮಶೀದಿಪುರ (ಬೇ)	ಧಾ	Mulamuttala	D	ಮುಳಮುತ್ತಲ	ಧಾ
Mattigatti	KU	ಮತ್ತಿಗಟ್ಟೆ	ಕುಂ	Mulathalli	HN	ಮುಳಥಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Mattihalli	HR	ಮತ್ತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Mulgund	G	ಮುಳಗುಂದ	ಗದ
Mavakop	HN	ಮಾವಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Mullalli	KU	ಮುಳ್ಳಳ್ಳಿ	ಕುಂ
Mavanur	HB	ಮಾವನೂರು	ಹು	Mummigatti	D	ಮುಮ್ಮಿಗಟ್ಟೆ	ಧಾ
Mavinakop	D	ಮಾವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ	Munavalli	SG	ಮುನವಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Mavinathop	HR	ಮಾವಿನತೋಪು	ಹಿರೇ	Mundargi (R)	M	ಮುಂಡರಗಿ (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಮುಂ
Medleri	RB	ಮೆಡ್ಲೇರಿ	ರಾ	Mundawad	M	ಮುಂಡವಾಡ	ಮುಂ
Medur	HR	ಮೇದೂರು	ಹಿರೇ	Murakatti	M	ಮುರಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಮುಂ
Melmari	HV	ಮೇಲ್ಮರಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Murarahalli	HB	ಮುರಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹು
Menasigi	RO	ಮೆಣಶಿಗಿ	ರೋ	Mushigeri	RO	ಮುಶಿಗೇರಿ	ರೋ
Menasinahal	RB	ಮೆಣಸಿನಹಾಳ	ರಾ	Mushtur	RB	ಮುಷ್ತೂರು	ರಾ
Mevundi	HV	ಮೇವುಂಡಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Mustikop	M	ಮುಷ್ಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಮುಂ
Mevundi	M	ಮೇವುಂಡಿ	ಮುಂ	Muttagi	KA	ಮುತ್ತಗಿ	ಕಲ
Mishrikot	KA	ಮಿಶ್ರಿಕೋಟಿ ಎಂ.	ಕಲ	Muttalli	SG	ಮುತ್ತಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Mohur	SV	ಮೊಹೂರು	ಸವ	Muttur	B	ಮುತ್ತೂರು	ಬ್ಯಾ
Morab	NV	ಮೊರಬ	ನವ	Nabhapur	G	ನಭಾಪುರ	ಗದ
Motalli	SG	ಮೊಟಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Nadigatti	SH	ನಾದಿಗಟ್ಟೆ	ಶಿರ

Nadiharalahalli	RB	ನದಿ ಹರಳಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Naregal	HN	ನರೇಗಲ್ಲ	ಹಾನ
Nadiniralagi	SV	ನದಿ ನೀರಲಗಿ	ಸವ	Narendra	D	ನರೇಂದ್ರ	ಧಾ
Nagalapur	B	ನಾಗಲಾಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	M Khanapur	D	ಮ. ಖಾನಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Naganur	D	ನಾಗನೂರು	ಧಾ	Narendra (K.M.)	D	ನರೇಂದ್ರ (ಕು.ಮ.)	ಧಾ
Naganur	HV	ನಾಗನೂರು	ಹಾವೇ	Narendra M.		ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಎಂ.	
Naganur	KA	ನಾಗನೂರು	ಕಲ	Narendra	D	ನರೇಂದ್ರ	ಧಾ
Naganur	NV	ನಾಗನೂರು	ನವ	Narendra	D	ನರೇಂದ್ರ	ಧಾ
Nagarahalli	HB	ನಾಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹು	Navalgund	NV	ನವಲಗುಂದ	ನವ
Nagarahalli	M	ನಾಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಮುಂ	Navalli	NV	ನಾವಳ್ಳಿ	ನವ
Nagarahalli	NV	ನಾಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ನವ	Navalur	D	ನವಲೂರು	ಧಾ
Nagaramaduvu	SH	ನಾಗರಮಡುವು	ಶಿರ	Nayakanur	NV	ನಾಯ್ಕನೂರು	ನವ
Nagasamudra	G	ನಾಗಸಮುದ್ರ	ಗದ	Nayikerur	SV	ನಾಯಿಕೇರೂರು	ಸವ
Nagasettikop	HB	ನಾಗಶೆಟ್ಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹು	Naykanahulikatti	D	ನಾಯ್ಕನ ಹೂಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ
Nagavand	HR	ನಾಗವಂದ	ಹಿರೇ	Neeralagi (Inam)	HN	ನೀರಲಗಿ (ಇನಾಮ)	ಹಾನ
Nagavi	G	ನಾಗಾವಿ	ಗದ	Neeralagi M. Adur	HN	ನೀರಲಗಿ ಮ. ಅಡೂರುಹಾನ	
Nagenahalli	RB	ನಾಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Negalur	HV	ನೆಗಳೂರು	ಹಾವೇ
Nagendragad	RO	ನಾಗೇಂದ್ರಗಡ	ರೋ	Negavanagi	HN	ನೆಗವಣಗಿ	ಹಾನ
Nainapur	RO	ನೈನಾಪುರ	ರೋ	Nelagudda	KU	ನೆಲಗುಡ್ಡ	ಕುಂದ
Najikalakamapur	HV	ನಜೀಕಲಕಮಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ	Nellibeed	HN	ನೆಲ್ಲಿಬೀಡು	ಹಾನ
Nalavadi	NV	ನಲವಡಿ	ನವ	Nelliharvi	KA	ನೆಲ್ಲಿಹರವಿ	ಕಲ
Nalavagilu	RB	ನಲವಾಗಿಲು	ರಾ	Nellikop	B	ನೆಲ್ಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Namabhavapur	SH	ನಮಭಾವಪುರ	ಶಿರ	Nellur	RO	ನೆಲ್ಲೂರು	ರೋ
Namara	SV	ನಮಾರ	ಸವ	Nelogal	HV	ನೆಲೋಗಲ್ಲ	ಹಾವೇ
Nandihalli	RB	ನಂದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Neswi	HR	ನೆಶ್ವಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Nandihalli	SV	ನಂದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ	Nidagundi	RO	ನಿಡಗುಂದಿ	ರೋ
Nandihalli(P)	SV	ನಂದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಪ)	ಸವ	Nidagundi	SG	ನಿಡಗುಂದಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Narasapur	G	ನರಸಾಪುರ	ಗದ	Nidanegil	HR	ನಿಡನೆಗಿಲ	ಹಿರೇ
Narayana-		ನಾರಾಯಣ		Nigadi	D	ನಿಗದಿ	ಧಾ
devarakop (B)	D	ದೇವರಕೊಪ್ಪ (ಬೇ)	ಧಾ	Nilagund	G	ನೀಲಗುಂದ	ಗದ
Narayanapur (B)	M	ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ (ಬೇ)	ಮುಂ	Ningapur (B)	HR	ನಿಂಗಾಪುರ(ಬೇ)	ಹಿರೇ
Narayanapur	D	ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ	ಧಾ	Niralagi		ನೀರಲಗಿ	
Narayanapur	SG	ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	(M.N. Tadas)	SH	(ಎಂ.ಎನ್. ತಡಸ)	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Narayanapur	SH	ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ	ಶಿರ	Niralagi M. Guttal	HV	ನೀರಲಗಿ ಎಂ. ಗುತ್ತಲ	ಹಾವೇ

Niralagi	G	ನೀರಲಗಿ	ಗದ	Ramanal	KA	ರಾಮನಾಳ	ಕಲ
Niralakatti	D	ನೀರಲಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ	Ramapur	HB	ರಾಮಾಪುರ	ಹು
Niralakatti	SG	ನೀರಲಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Ramapur	HV	ರಾಮಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ
Nirasagar	KA	ನೀರಸಾಗರ	ಕಲ	Ramapur	KU	ರಾಮಾಪುರ	ಕುಂ
Nitaginakop	HN	ನಿಟಗಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Ramathirtha	HN	ರಾಮತೀರ್ಥ	ಹಾನ
Nitapalli	RB	ನಿಟಪಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Ramathirtha	HR	ರಾಮತೀರ್ಥ	ಹಿರೇ
Nittur	HR	ನಿಟ್ಟುರು	ಹಿರೇ	Ramenahalli	M	ರಾಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಮುಂ
Nuggikeri	D	ನುಗ್ಗಿಕೇರಿ	ಧಾ	Rampur	RO	ರಾಂಪುರ	ರೋ
Nukapur	RB	ನೂಕಾಪುರ	ರಾ	Ranatur	SH	ರಣತೂರು	ಶಿರ
Nulageri	HR	ನೂಲಗೇರಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Rangapur	KA	ರಂಗಾಪುರ	ಕಲ
Nulvi	HB	ನೂಲ್ವಿ	ಹು	Ranibennur(R)	RB	ರಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ)	ರಾ
Padesur	NV	ಪಡೇಸೂರ	ನವ	Rattihalli	HR	ರಟ್ಟೀಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Pale	HB	ಪಾಳೆ	ಹು	Ravenahalli	M	ರಾವೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಮುಂ
Palikop	HB	ಪಾಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹು	Rayanal	HB	ರಾಯನಾಳ	ಹು
Panigatti	SH	ಪಾಣಿಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Rayapur	D	ರಾಯಪುರ	ಧಾ.
Papanashi	G	ಪಾಪನಾಶಿ	ಗದ	Revadihal	HB	ರೇವಡಿಹಾಳ	ಹು
Parasapur	HB	ಪರಸಾಪುರ	ಹು	Rmapur	D	ರಾಮಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Parasapur	KA	ಪರಸಾಪುರ	ಕಲ	Ron (R)	RO	ರೋಣ (ಗ್ರಾ)	ರೋ
Parasapur	SH	ಪರಸಾಪುರ	ಶಿರ	Rottigawad	KU	ರೊಟ್ಟಿಗವಾಡ	ಕುಂ
Parvathashidgeri	HR	ಪರ್ವತ ಶಿದ್ಧೇರಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Rottigeri	KU	ರೋಟ್ಟಿಗೇರಿ	ಕುಂ
Pashupathihalli	KU	ಪಶುಪತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಕುಂ	Sadashivapet	SG	ಸದಾಶಿವ ಪೇಟೆ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Petha	NR	ಪೇಠ	ನರ	Sagaravalli	HN	ಸಾಗರವಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Pethabana	SH	ಪೇಠಬಣ	ಶಿರ	Saibanakop(B)	D	ಸೈಬನಕೊಪ್ಪ(ಬೇ)	ಧಾ
Pudakalatti	D	ಪುಡಕಲಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ	Saidapur	D	ಸೈದಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Puradakeri	HR	ಪುರದಕೇರಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Saidapur	NV	ಸೈದಾಪುರ	ನವ
Purakondikop	HR	ಪುರಕೊಂಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ	Salakinakop	D	ಸಲಕಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
Putagavbadni	SH	ಪುಟಗಾವ ಬದ್ನಿ	ಶಿರ	Sambapur	G	ಸಾಂಬಾಪುರ	ಗದ
Raddera Nagnur	NR	ರಡ್ಡೇರ ನಾಗನೂರು	ನರ	Sammalagi	HN	ಸಮ್ಮಲಗಿ	ಹಾನ
Rahutanakatti	RB	ರಾಹುತನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ರಾ	Sangameswar	KA	ಸಂಗಮೇಶ್ವರ	ಕಲ
Rajur	RO	ರಾಜೂರು	ರೋ	Sangatikop	KA	ಸಂಗಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Ramageri	SH	ರಾಮಗೇರಿ	ಶಿರ	Sangedevarakop	KA	ಸಂಗೇದೇವರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Ramagondanahalli	B	ರಾಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Sangur	HV	ಸಂಗೂರ	ಹಾವೇ
Ramanakop	KV	ರಾಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕುಂ	Sankadal	NR	ಸಂಕದಾಳ	ನರ

Sankadal	SH	ಸಂಕದಾಳ	ಶಿರ	Shiddanabavi	KA	ಶಿದ್ದನಬಾವಿ	ಕಲ
Sanklipur	KU	ಸಂಕ್ಲಿಪುರ	ಕುಂ	Shiddapur	SV	ಶಿದ್ದಾಪುರ	ಸವ
Sankripur	B	ಸಂಕ್ರಿಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Shiddedevapur	HV	ಶಿದ್ದೇದೇವಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ
Sannagubbi	HR	ಸಣ್ಣಗುಬ್ಬಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Shidlapur	NR	ಶಿಡ್ಲಾಪುರ	ನರ
Sannasangapur	RB	ಸಣ್ಣಸಂಗಾಪುರ	ರಾ	Shiggaon (R)	SG	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವ (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Saptapur	D	ಸಪ್ತಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Shigihalli	HN	ಶೀಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Saravand	RB	ಸರವಂದ	ರಾ	Shigli	SH	ಶಿಗ್ಲಿ	ಶಿರ
Sarjapur	RO	ಸರ್ಜಾಪುರ	ರೋ	Shilavant		ಶೀಲವಂತ	
Sasarwad	SH	ಸಾಸರವಾಡ	ಶಿರ	Somapur	SG	ಸೋಮಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Sasvihalli	SV	ಸಾಸ್ವಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ	Shinganahalli	D	ಶಿಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಧಾ
Satagihalli	HR	ಸತಗೀಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Shinganahalli	KA	ಶಿಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಕಲ
Satenahalli	HN	ಸಾತೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Shingapur	HN	ಶಿಂಗಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ
Satenahalli	HR	ಸಾತೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Shingatalur	M	ಶಿಂಗಟಾಲೂರ	ಮುಂ
Sattur	D	ಸತ್ತೂರು	ಧಾ	Shingatarayanakeri	M	ಶಿಂಗಟರಾಯನಕೇರಿ	ಮುಂ
Saunshi	KU	ಸಂಶಿ	ಕುಂ	Shirabadagi	SV	ಶಿರಬಡಗಿ	ಸವ
Savadi	RO	ಸವಡಿ	ರೋ	Shiragod	HN	ಶಿರಗೋಡ	ಹಾನ
Savasagi	HN	ಸಾವಸಗಿ	ಹಾನ	Shiragumbi	HR	ಶಿರಗುಂಬಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Savikeri	HN	ಸಾವಿಕೇರಿ	ಹಾನ	Shiraguppi	HB	ಶಿರಗುಪ್ಪಿ	ಹು
Sayanur (R)	SV	ಸವಣೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಸವ	Shirakola	NV	ಶಿರಕೋಳ	ನವ
Sevalalnagar	HR	ಸೇವಾಲಾಲನಗರ	ಹಿರೇ	Shiranahalli	M	ಶಿರನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಮುಂ
Shadagarahalli	SG	ಶಡಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Shirhatti (R)	SH	ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ (ಗ್ರಾ)	ಶಿರ
Shahar Veerapur	HB	ಶಹರ ವೀರಾಪುರ	ಹು	Shirol	G	ಶಿರೋಳ	ಗದ
Shankaranahalli	HR	ಶಂಕರನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Shirol	M	ಶಿರೋಳ	ಮುಂ
Shankrikop	HN	ಶಂಕ್ರಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Shirol	NR	ಶಿರೋಳ	ನರ
Shanthageri	RO	ಶಾಂತಗೇರಿ	ರೋ	Shirol	NV	ಶಿರೋಳ	ನವ
Shedabal	D	ಶೇಡಬಾಳ	ಧಾ	Shirunja	G	ಶಿರುಂಜಾ	ಗದ
Shehabazar	SG	ಶೇಹಬಜಾರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Shirur	KU	ಶಿರೂರು	ಕುಂ
Shelavadi	NV	ಶೆಲವಡಿ	ನವ	Shirur	M	ಶಿರೂರು	ಮುಂ
Sherewad	HB	ಶೆರೇವಾಡ	ಹು	Shirur	NV	ಶಿರೂರು	ನವ
Sheshagiri	HN	ಶೇಷಗಿರಿ	ಹಾನ	Shishvinahalli	NV	ಶಿಶುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ನವ
Shettigeri	SH	ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಗೇರಿ	ಶಿರ	Shisuvinal	SG	ಶಿಸುವಿನಹಾಳ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Shibaragatti	D	ಶಿಬಾರಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಧಾ	Shivalli	D	ಶಿವಳ್ಳಿ	ಧಾ
Shidaganal	RB	ಶಿಡಗನಾಳ	ರಾ	Shivanapur	KA	ಶಿವನಾಪುರ	ಕಲ

Shringeri	HN	ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ	ಹಾನ	Sultanpur	KU	ಸುಲ್ತಾನಪುರ	ಕುಂದ
Shriramanakop	HR	ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ	Sunakal bidri	RB	ಸುನಕಲ್ ಬಿದರಿ	ರಾ
Shrirampur	HV	ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ	Surakod	NR	ಸುರಕೋಡ	ನರ
Shyabala	SG	ಶ್ಯಾಬಳ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Suraleshwar	HN	ಸುರಳೇಶ್ವರ	ಹಾನ
Shyabala	SH	ಶ್ಯಾಬಳ	ಶಿರ	Suranagi	SH	ಸೂರಣಗಿ	ಶಿರ
Shyadaguppi	HN	ಶ್ಯಾಡಗುಪ್ಪಿ	ಹಾನ	Surapagatti	SG	ಸುರಪಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Shyadambi	SG	ಶ್ಯಾಡಂಬಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Surasettikop	KA	ಸುರಶೆಟ್ಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Shyagoti	G	ಶ್ಯಾಗೋಟಿ	ಗದ	Sutagatti	HB	ಸುತಗಟ್ಟಿ	ಹು
Shyakara	HV	ಶ್ಯಾಕರ	ಹಾವೇ	Sutakoti	HR	ಸುತಕೋಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Shyanawad	NV	ಶ್ಯಾನವಾಡ	ನವ	Tabakad			
Siddapur	B	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Honnalli	KA	ತಬಕದ ಹೊನ್ನಳ್ಳಿ	ಕಲ
Siddapur	NR	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ	ನರ	Tadahal	NG	ತಡಹಾಳ	ನವ
Sidenur	B	ಸಿಡೇನೂರು	ಬ್ಯಾ	Tadakanahalli	HR	ತಡಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Singapur	SG	ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Tadakod		ತಡಕೋಡ	
Sitalahari	G	ಸೀತಾಲಹರಿ	ಗದ	M Khanapur	D	ಮ. ಖಾನಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Sitikond	HR	ಸೀತಿಕೊಂಡ	ಹಿರೇ	Tadakod	D	ತಡಕೋಡ,	ಧಾ
Sogival	SH	ಸೋಗಿವಾಳ	ಶಿರ	M. Thimmapur	D	ಮ.ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	ಧಾ
Solaragop	KA	ಸೋಲಾರಗೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Tadakod	D	ತಡಕೋಡ	ಧಾ
Somalapur	RB	ಸೋಮಲಾಪುರ	ರಾ	Tadas	B	ತಡಸ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Somanahalli	HR	ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Tadas	SG	ತಡಸ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Somanakatti	RO	ಸೋಮನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ರೋ	Tadasikop	D	ತಡಸಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
Somanakop	KA	ಸೋಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ	Talavayi	D	ತಲವಾಯಿ	ಧಾ
Somapur	D	ಸೋಮಲಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Talemorab	NV	ತಲೆಮೊರಬ	ನವ
Somapur	HN	ಸೋಮಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ	Tallihalli	SV	ತಳ್ಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ
Somapur	NR	ಸೋಮಾಪುರ	ನರ	Tambragundi	M	ತಾಂಬ್ರಗುಂಡಿ	ಮುಂ
Somasagar	HN	ಸೋಮಸಾಗರ	ಹಾನ	Tambur	KA	ತಂಬೂರು	ಕಲ
Soratur	G	ಸೊರಟೂರು	ಗದ	Tangod	SH	ತಂಗೋಡ	ಶಿರ
Sotakanal	NV	ಸೊಟಕನಾಳ	ನವ	Tarihal	HB	ತಾರೀಹಾಳ	ಹು
Sudambi	B	ಸೂಡಂಬಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Tarikop	SH	ತಾರಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಶಿರ
Sudi	RO	ಸೂಡಿ	ರೋ	Tavarageri	KA	ತಾವರಗೇರಿ	ಕಲ
Sugnalli	SH	ಸುಗ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿರ	Tavaragi	HR	ತಾವರಗಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Sulekatti	KA	ಸೂಳಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ	Tavaragop	HN	ತಾವರಗೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ
Sulla	HB	ಸುಳ್ಳ	ಹು	Tegginabavanur	SH	ತೆಗ್ಗಿನ ಬಾವನೂರು	ಶಿರ
				Tegginahalli	SV	ತೆಗ್ಗಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ

Tegur	D	ತೇಗೂರು	ಧಾ	Tumarikop	KA	ತುಮರಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಕಲ
Teredahalli	HV	ತೆರೆದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Tuminkatti	RB	ತುಮ್ಮಿನಕಟ್ಟಿ	ರಾ
Teredahalli	RB	ತೆರೆದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Tuppada Kurahatti	NV	ತುಪ್ಪದ ಕುರಹಟ್ಟಿ	ನವ
TeVaramallahalli	SV	ತೆವರ ಮಳ್ಳಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸವ	Turamarikop	B	ತುರಮರಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಬ್ಯಾ
Thimmapur		ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ		Ugginkakeri	KA	ಉಗ್ಗಿನಕೇರಿ	ಕಲ
M Adur	HV	ಎಂ. ಅಡೂರ	ಹಾವೇ	Ujanipur	HR	ಉಜಣೇಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ
Thimmapur		ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ		Ukkunda	RB	ಉಕ್ಕುಂದ	ರಾ
M. Guttal	HV	ಎಂ. ಗುತ್ತಲ	ಹಾವೇ			ಎಚ್.ಎನ್.	ಗದ
Thimmapur .K.B.	SV	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ ಕೆ.ಬಿ.	ಸವ	Ullatti	SH	ಉಳ್ಳಟ್ಟಿ	ರಾ
Thimmapur	B	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Umachagi	HB	ಉಮಚಗಿ	ಹು
Thimmapur	G	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	ಗದ	Unachageri	RB	ಉಣಚಗೇರಿ	ರಾ
Thimmapur	SG	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Unakal	HB	ಉಣಕಲ್	ಹು
Thimmenahalli	B	ತಿಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Undenahalli	SH	ಉಂಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿರ
Thimmenahalli	HV	ತಿಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ	Upanal	SH	ಉಪನಾಳ	ಶಿರ
Thimmenahalli	RB	ತಿಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ	Uppinbetgeri	D	ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ	ಧಾ
Thirtha	KU	ತೀರ್ಥ	ಕುಂ	Uppunashi	HN	ಉಪ್ಪುಣಶಿ	ಹಾನ
Thirumala devarakop	RB	ತಿರುಮಲದೇವರಕೊಪ್ಪ	ರಾ	Vadavi	SH	ವಡವಿ	ಶಿರ
Thirumalakop	HB	ತಿರುಮಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹು	Vaddinakop	SV	ವಡ್ಡಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಸವ
Thrimalapur (B)	HR	ತ್ರಿಮಲಾಪುರ(ಬೇ)	ಹಿರೇ	Vadenapur	HR	ವಡೇನಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ
Tilavalli	HN	ತಿಳವಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ	Vaderahalli	HR	ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ
Timakapur	B	ತಿಮಕಾಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Vaderayanahalli	RB	ವಡೇರಾಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Timakapur	HR	ತಿಮಕಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ	Vadayar Mallapur	SH	ವಡೆಯರ ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಶಿರ
Timmapur	D	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Valageri	HN	ವಳಗೇರಿ	ಹಾನ
Timmasagar (A)	HB	ತಿಮ್ಮಸಾಗರ ಅ	ಹು	Vanahalli	D	ವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಧಾ
Timmasagara (M)	HB	ತಿಮ್ಮಸಾಗರ ಮ	ಹು	Vanahalli	SG	ವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Tipalapur	B	ತಿಪಲಾಪುರ	ಬ್ಯಾ	Varadahalli	HV	ವರದಾಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Tippapur	M	ತಿಪ್ಪಾಪುರ	ಮುಂ	Varaha	HR	ವರಾಹ	ಹಿರೇ
Tippayikop	HR	ತಿಪ್ಪಾಯಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ	Varava Naglavi	D	ವರವ ನಾಗಲಾವಿ	ಧಾ
Tirlapur	NV	ತಿರ್ಲಾಪುರ	ನವ	Varavi	SH	ವರವಿ	ಶಿರ
Tolali	SH	ತೊಳಲಿ	ಶಿರ	Vardi	HN	ವರ್ದಿ	ಹಾನ
Tondur	SV	ತೊಂಡೂರು	ಸವ	Varur	HB	ವರೂರು	ಹು
Torur	SG	ತೊರೂರು	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ	Vasan	HN	ವಾಸನ	ಹಾನ
Totada Yellapur	HV	ತೋಟದ ಎಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ	Vasan	NR	ವಾಸನ	ನರ
Totaganti	HR	ತೋಟಗಂಟಿ	ಹಿರೇ	Veerapur	HR	ವೀರಾಪುರ	ಹಿರೇ
Tumarikop	HN	ತುಮರಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಾನ	Veerapur	M	ವೀರಪಾಪುರ	ಮುಂ



Veerapur	D	ವೀರಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Yallapur	HB	ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಹು
Veerapur	HN	ವೀರಾಪುರ	ಹಾನ	Yallapur	SH	ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	ಶಿರ
Veerapur	RB	ವೀರಾಪುರ	ರಾ	Yallur	HN	ಯಲ್ಲೂರು	ಹಾನ
Venkatapur (D)	M	ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ(ಡಂ)	ಮುಂ	Yamanur	NV	ಯಮನೂರು	ನವ
Venkatapur (HN)	G	ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ		Yammiganur	HR	ಯಮ್ಮಿಗನೂರು	ಹಿರೇ
Venkatapur	D	ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ	ಧಾ	Yammihatti	KA	ಎಮ್ಮಿಹಟ್ಟಿ	ಕಲ
Venkatapur	HV	ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ	ಹಾವೇ	Yaraguppi	KU	ಯರಗುಪ್ಪಿ	ಕುಂ
Venkatapur	M	ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ	ಮುಂ	Yarebeleri	RO	ಯರೆಬೇಲೇರಿ	ರೋ
Vithalapur	KU	ವಿಠಲಾಪುರ	ಕುಂ	Yaribudihal	KU	ಯರಿಬೂದಿಹಾಳ	ಕುಂ
Vithalapur	M	ವಿಠಲಾಪುರ	ಮುಂ	Yarikuppi	RB	ಯರಿಕುಪ್ಪಿ	ರಾ
Yadagod	HR	ಯಡಗೋಡ	ಹಿರೇ	Yarinarayanapur	KU	ಯರಿನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ	ಕುಂ
Yadwad	D	ಯಾದವಾಡ	ಧಾ	Yathnalli	SH	ಯತ್ತನಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿರ
Yakalaspur	M	ಯಕಲಾಸಪುರ	ಮುಂ	Yattinagudda	D	ಎತ್ತಿನಗುಡ್ಡ	ಧಾ
Yakalaspur	RB	ಯಕಲಾಸಪುರ	ರಾ	Yattinahalli		ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	
Yalabadagi	RB	ಯಲಬಡಗಿ	ರಾ	M Masur	HR	ಮ. ಮಾಸೂರು	ಹಿರೇ
Yalagachcha	HV	ಯಲಗಚ್ಚ	ಹಾವೇ	Yattinahalli		ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	
Yalavadahalli	HR	ಯಲವದಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಿರೇ	M. Tilavalli	HN	ಮ. ತಿಳವಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾನ
Yalavadhal	KA	ಯಲವದಾಳ	ಕಲ	Yattinahalli		ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	
Yalavagi	SV	ಯಲವಗಿ	ಸವ	M. Adur	HN	ಮ. ಆಡೂರ	ಹಾನ
Yalavatti	SH	ಯಳವತ್ತಿ	ಶಿರ	Yattinahalli	HV	ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಹಾವೇ
Yalawatti	HN	ಯಳವಟ್ಟಿ	ಹಾನ	Yattinahalli	RB	ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Yaliwal	HN	ಯಲಿವಾಳ	ಹಾನ	Yattinahalli	SG	ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಶಿಗ್ಗಾ
Yaliwal	HR	ಯಲಿವಾಳ	ಹಿರೇ	Yattinhalli(M.K.)	HR	ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂ.ಕೆ.	ಹಿರೇ
Yaliwal	KU	ಯಲಿವಾಳ	ಕು	Yavagal	RO	ಯಾವಗಲ್	ರೋ
Yallapur		ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ		Yelishirur	G	ಎಲಿಶಿರೂರು	ಗದ
T. Honnatti	RB	ತ. ಹೊನ್ನತ್ತಿ	ರಾ	Yennihosalli	RB	ಎಣ್ಣೆಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	ರಾ
Yallapur		ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ		Yerikop	D	ಎರಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಧಾ
T. Medleri	RB	ತ. ಮೆಡ್ಲೇರಿ	ರಾ	Yogikop	HR	ಯೋಗಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	ಹಿರೇ
Yallapur (Inam)	HN	ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ (ಇನಾಂ)	ಹಾನ				

**ADDENDA****General Statistical details of Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts at a glance 2000-2001**

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	DHARWAD	GADAG	HAVERI
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. General</b>					
a.	Taluks	No	5	5	7
b.	Hoblies	No	14	11	19
c.	Villages (1991 Census)				
i.	inhabited	No	362	307	675
ii.	uninhabited	No	10	5	7
d.	Grama Panchayats	No	126	106	208
e.	Tows/urban agglomerations (1991)	No	5	9	6
f.	Municipalities/Corporations	No	5	9	7
g.	Electrified				
i.	Hamlets	No	42	42	45
ii.	I P Sets	No	10,636	16,520	33,774
h.	Net District Income (Rs. in Lakh)				
i.	at current prices (1998-99)	-	2,32,622	96,941	1,46,156
ii.	at constant prices (1993-94)	-	1,63,769	66,613	1,02,003
i.	Per Capita Income (Rs.)				
i.	at current prices (1998-99)	-	14,861	9,922	10,132
ii.	at constant prices (1993-94)	-	10,462	6,818	7,071
j.	District sector plan out-lay 2000-01 (Rs. in lakh)				
i.	State Scheme	-	2,376	1,867	2,539
ii.	Central Scheme	-	1,746	1,381	2,251
k.	Employment Exchanges (as on 31.3.2001)				
i.	Number	-	2	1	1
ii.	Number on Live Register(`00)	-	559	347	389
l.	Fair Price Shops				
i.	Rural	No	268	252	322
ii.	Urban	No	264	115	88
iii.	Total	No	532	367	410

1	2	3	4	5	6
m.	Ration Card Holders				
i.	Green	No	153,310	131,826	217,187
ii.	Saffron	No	39,316	39,070	53,490
iii.	Others	No	1,50,586	47,375	36,077
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>3,43,212</b>	<b>2,18,271</b>	<b>3,06,754</b>
n.	Police Stations	No	25	13	18
o.	Prisons	No	6	3	5
P.	Prisoners				
i.	Male	No	344	70	20
ii.	Female	No	19	0	2
q.	Fire Stations	No	1	3	3
r.	Cinema Theatres				
i.	Permanent	No	26	10	21
ii.	Temporary	No	3	13	14
<b>2.</b>	<b>Area and Population</b>				
a.	Area	sq.Km.	4,230	4,657	4,851
b.	Population (Census 2001)				
i.	Total	No	16,03,794	9,71,955	14,37,860
ii.	Male	No	8,23,415	4,93,795	7,40,307
iii.	Female	No	7,80,379	4,78,160	6,97,553
iv.	Rural	No	7,22,068	6,29,994	11,38,954
v.	Urban	No	8,81,726	3,41,961	2,98,906
vi.	Scheduled Caste	No	1,24,645	1,18,850	1,67,004
vii.	Scheduled Tribe	No	23,396	20,534	61,169
<b>3.</b>	<b>Workers (1991 Census)</b>				
i.	Main	No	4,99,583	3,49,477	5,00,882
ii.	Marginal	No	36,904	35,415	53,802
iii.	Non-Workers	No	8,38,408	4,74,150	7,14,529
4.	Density	No	376	209	298
5.	Sex Ratio		948	968	942
6.	Growth Rate (1991-2001)		17	13	13
<b>7.</b>	<b>Classification of Workers (1991 Census)</b>				
i.	Cultivators	No	1,37,297	1,04,186	1,63,545
ii.	Agricultural Labourers	No	1,51,664	1,48,001	2,27,954

1	2	3	4	5	6
	iii. Livestock and Other Activites	No	5,706	5,593	7,146
	iv. Mining and Quarrying	No	1,094	652	897
	v. Manufacturing (House hold Industries)	No	9,313	10,917	11,091
	vi. Manufacturing other than household industries	No	49,969	19,825	19,155
	vii. Construction Workers	No	15,334	5,395	5,878
	viii. Trade and Commerce	No	55,050	24,847	32,628
	ix. Transport and Communications	No	24,690	7,406	6,774
	ix. Other Services	No	49,466	22,655	25,814
<b>8.</b>	<b>Rainfall</b>				
	i. Normal (1901-70)	mm	772	612	753
	ii. Actual (2000)	mm	726	698	848
<b>9.</b>	<b>Land Utilisation (1998-99)</b>				
a.	Geographical Area	ha	4,27,329	4,65,715	4,85,156
b.	Forest	ha	35,235	32,614	47,454
c.	Land not available for cultivation				
	i. Non-agricultural	ha	21,521	10,213	31,395
	ii. Barren	ha	3,985	11,628	5,793
	<b>Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>25,506</b>	<b>21,841</b>	<b>37,188</b>
d.	Other uncultivated land				
	i. Cultivable waste	ha	2,669	1,010	3,139
	ii. Permanent Pasture	ha	3,571	2,592	12,526
	iii. Trees and Groves	ha	162	235	1,919
	<b>Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>17,584</b>
e.	Fallow Land				
	i. Current	ha	22,695	22,850	17,367
	ii. Others	ha	10,763	9,594	4,883
	<b>Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>33,458</b>	<b>32,444</b>	<b>22,250</b>
f.	Area Sown				
	i. Net	ha	3,26,728	3,74,979	3,60,680
	ii. More than once	ha	1,36,657	71,258	1,03,513
	<b>Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>4,63,385</b>	<b>4,46,237</b>	<b>4,64,193</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>10. Agricultural Land Holdings</b>					
	(1995-96)				
a.	Marginal (<one ha)				
i.	Number	No		72,135	
ii.	Area	ha		43,166	
b.	Small (1-2 ha)				
i.	Number	No		1,40,277	
ii.	Area	ha		2,08,887	
c.	Semi-medium (2-4 ha)				
i.	Number	No		1,18,860	
ii.	Area	ha		3,29,909	
d.	Medium (4-10 ha)				
i.	Number	No		64,571	
ii.	Area	ha		3,83,778	
e.	Large (>10 ha)				
i.	Number	No		11,424	
ii.	Area	ha		1,59,754	
iii.	Number	No		4,07,267	
iv.	Area	ha		11,25,494	
<b>11. Net Area Irrigated (1998-99)</b>					
a.	canals	ha	22,901	34,621	5,360
b.	Tanks	ha	2,514	2,030	14,121
c.	Wells	ha	570	7,373	6,111
d.	Borewells	ha	8,368	17,459	29,067
e.	Lift irrigation	ha	-	2,288	16,632
f.	Other sources	ha	5,299	1,993	2,508
	<b>Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>39,652</b>	<b>65,764</b>	<b>73,699</b>
<b>12. Area under Important Crops 1998-99</b>					
a.	Paddy	ha	37,633	1,044	54,375
b.	Ragi	ha	165	18	4,756
c.	Jowar	ha	56,208	84,427	73,706
d.	Bajra	ha	-	1,190	892
e.	Maize	ha	18,569	18,063	54,083
f.	Wheat	ha	43,362	35,181	2,138
g.	Other Cereals and Minor Millets	ha	2,802	1,278	12,456

1	2	3	4	5	6
h.	Total Cereals and Minor Millets	ha	1,58,739	1,41,201	2,02,406
i.	Gram	ha	25,359	26,180	1,902
j.	Tur	ha	2,473	2,449	7,477
k.	Other Pulses	ha	1,093	2,990	6,262
l.	Total Pulses	ha	55,944	71,311	45,930
m.	Groundnut	ha	39,937	84,441	37,851
n.	Sugarcane	ha	3,628	77	6,078
o.	Cotton	ha	86,875	62,230	79,382
<b>13. Production of Important Crops (1998-99)</b>					
a.	Rice	Tonnes	35,730	2,565	83,333
b.	Ragi	Tonnes	148	26	4,079
c.	Jowar	Tonnes	43,197	56,695	93,390
d.	Bajra	Tonnes	-	598	589
e.	Maize	Tonnes	65,302	65,112	1,75,258
f.	Wheat	Tonnes	30,657	25,021	1,557
g.	Minor Millets	Tonnes	1,814	576	8,661
h.	Total Cereals and Minor Millets	Tonnes	1,76,848	1,50,593	3,66,867
i.	Gram	Tonnes	15,281	13,291	1,169
j.	Tur	Tonnes	611	503	2,216
k.	Other Pulses	Tonnes	286	766	1,515
	<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>	<b>22,522</b>	<b>21,238</b>	<b>13,508</b>
l.	Groundnut	Tonnes	40,369	59,178	45,151
m.	Sugarcane	Tonnes	3,10,194	7,900	5,19,669
n.	Cotton lint	Bales	1,60,464	69,246	91,997
<b>14. Sericulture (2000-01)</b>					
a.	Area under Mulberry	ha	136	163	208
B.	Cocoon Production	Tonnes	49	39	69
<b>15. Distribution of Fertilizers (2000-01)</b>					
a.	Nitrogen (N)	Tonnes	20,592	11,635	23,869
b.	Phosphorous (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Tonnes	17,032	9,196	14,972
c.	Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	Tonnes	6,051	3,237	6,657
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>	<b>43,675</b>	<b>24,068</b>	<b>45,498</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>16. Livestock Census 1997</b>					
a.	Cattle				
i.	Indigenous	No	1,92,216	1,90,030	3,06,227
ii.	Exotic	No	964	3,856	729
iii.	Crossbreed	No	28,397	17,963	29,894
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>2,21,577</b>	<b>2,11,849</b>	<b>3,36,850</b>
b.	Buffaloes	No	89,580	92,906	1,27,968
c.	Sheep				
i.	Indigenous	No	46,822	2,01,155	2,45,948
ii.	Exotic	No	-	157	52
iii.	Crossbreed	No	3,872	5,023	2,193
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>50,694</b>	<b>2,06,335</b>	<b>2,48,193</b>
d.	Goats	No	71,523	1,22,793	1,47,414
e.	Pigs				
i.	Indigenous	No	4,406	4,811	2,865
ii.	Exotic	No	384	-	37
iii.	Crossbreed	No	653	1,225	94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>6,036</b>	<b>2,996</b>
f.	Rabbits	No	93	75	113
g.	Dogs	No	35,748	28,991	45,739
h.	Other Animals	No	450	728	830
i.	Total livestock	No	4,75,108	6,69,713	9,10,103
j.	Poultry	No	3,04,294	1,91,325	5,28,542
<b>17 Veterinary Institutions (31-3-2000)</b>					
a.	Hospitals	No	5	6	10
b.	Dispensaries	No	16	15	29
c.	Primary Veterinary Centres	No	38	46	69
d.	Mobile Dispensaries	No	6	4	7
e.	Artificial Insemination Centres	No	39	7	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>135</b>
18	Fish catch (2000-01)	Metric tonnes	2,010	199	3,103
<b>19 Industries</b>					
a.	Number of factories as on 31.3.2001				
i.	Textile	No	121	31	20
ii.	Chemical	No	15	5	2



1	2	3	4	5	6
	iii. Engineering	No	58	20	10
	iv. Others	No	233	50	45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>77</b>
b.	Employees	No	44,190	15,448	5,621
c.	Industrial Estate 1998-99	No	5	5	5
d.	Industrial sheds 1998-99	No	524	24	32
<b>20</b>	<b>Banks (31.3.2001)</b>				
a.	Commercial Banks	No	144	44	48
b.	Grameena Banks	No	45	35	48
c.	Total deposits	Rs. in lakh	1,69,582	34,948	35,632
d.	Total Credit	Rs. in lakh	94,174	20,390	26,792
e.	Credit deposit ratio	-	55.53	58.34	75.19
<b>21</b>	<b>Cooperative Bank (urban) 31.3.1998</b>				
a.	Main Offices	No		38	
b.	Branches	No		101	
c.	Deposits	Rs. in lakh		27,316	
d.	Loan Advanced	Rs. in lakh		25,731	
e.	Other Co operative Banks	No		232	
f.	PLD Banks				
i.	Number	No		17	
ii.	Total Loans	Rs. in lakh		3,162	
g.	Credit Co operative Societies (31.3.1998)				
i.	Agricultural	No		514	
ii.	Non-Agricultural	No		270	
iii.	Total	No		784	
h.	Non-credit Co operative Societies (31.3.1998)				
i.	Marketing	No		106	
ii.	Housing	No		226	
iii.	Milk	No		501	
iv.	Others	No		482	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No</b>		<b>1,315</b>	
<b>22.</b>	<b>Regulated Markets 1998-99</b>				
a	Main markets	No	5	5	6
b	Sub markets	No	12	17	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
c	Total	No	17	22	18
d	Turnover	Rs.in lakhs	284	164	296
<b>23. Motor Vehicles</b>					
a	Motor cycles	No	97,393	23,190	27,525
b	Cars	No	10,509	1,548	1,231
c	Cabs	No	411	166	106
d	Autorikshaws	No	8,396	667	1,083
e	Omni buses	No	1,359	282	151
f	Goods Vehicles	No	7,122	949	1,246
g	Others	No	20,192	9,487	11,754
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>1,45,382</b>	<b>36,289</b>	<b>43,096</b>
<b>24. Railway Route Length (km) 1997-98</b>					
a	Broadgauge	km	151	42	79
b	Metregauge	km	0	49	0
	Total	km	151	91	79
c	Railway stations	No	10	12	9
<b>25. Road Length (km) as on 31.3.1999</b>					
a	National Highway	km	143	46	103
b	State Highway	km	163	203	197
c	Major District Roads	km	599	663	742
d	Other District Roads	km	2	-	20
e	Village Roads	km	2,788	2,462	2,080
f	TDB Roads	km	265	889	1,681
g	Irrigation Department Roads	km	189	118	292
h	Forest Department Roads	km	32	0	13
i	Municipality Roads	km		746	
j	Panchayat Roads	km		20	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>km</b>		<b>14,456</b>	
k.	Surfaced Roads	km	2,142	2,025	3,237
l.	Major Bridges	No	12	7	8
26.	Post Offices 31.3.2001	No	217	174	258
26A.	Telegraph Offices	No	167	120	209
27.	Telephone Exchanges 31.3.2001	No	50	59	54
28.	Telephones 3.3.2001	No	78,875	25,339	26,132

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>29. Literacy Rate 2001</b>					
a.	Total	%	71.87	66.27	68.09
b.	Male	%	81.04	79.55	77.94
c.	Female	%	62.20	52.58	57.60
<b>30. Education</b>					
a.	Primary Schools 1999-2000				
i.	Number	No	858	697	1,190
ii.	Children	No	2,48,818	1,65,568	2,40,235
b.	High Schools				
i.	Number	No	197	170	230
ii.	Students	No	49,623	33,823	42,727
c.	Pre University				
i.	Number	No	44	35	59
ii.	Students	No	11,937	6,096	6,907
d.	General Education				
i.	Number	No	41	23	19
ii.	Students	No	1,58,000	64,000	61,000
e.	Polytechnic 1998-99(p)				
i.	Number	No	8	4	2
ii.	Students	No	2,508	490	433
f.	Engineering				
i.	Number	No	3	2	1
ii.	Students	No	4,002	614	1,090
g.	Indian System of Medicine				
i.	Number	No	4	4	1
ii.	Students	No	684	421	112
h.	Dental Colleges				
i.	Number	No	1		
ii.	Students	No	141		
i.	Universities 1998-99	No	2		
j.	Libraries 1999-00	No	104	59	66
<b>31. Health</b>					
a.	Hospitals				
i.	State Government				
i.	Number	No	5	7	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
	ii. Beds	No	1,430	291	80
b.	Other Agencies				
	i. Number	No	2		
	ii. Beds	No	187		
c.	Indian System of Medicine 2000-01				
	i. Number	No	1	2	2\
	ii. Beds	No	25	16	12
d.	Primary Health Centres 1999-2000				
	i. Number	No	29	29	50
	ii. Beds	No	232	222	426
e.	Primary Health Units 1999-2000				
	i. Number	No	3	6	23
	ii. Beds	No	-	-	75
f.	Dispensaries 1998-1999				
	i. Number	No	12		
	ii. Beds	No	32		
g.	Dispensaries coming under Indian System of Medicine	No	13	20	14
h.	Family Welfare (1998-99)				
	i. Family Welfare Centres	No	41	(combined)	
	ii. Sub-Centres	No	596	(combined)	
i.	Sterilisation (2000-2001)	No	12,666	7,497	12,611
j.	Drug Shops				
	i. Retail Shops	No	460	248	230
	ii. Restricted Shops	No	4	2	3
k.	Blood Banks	No	7	0	0
l.	Immunisation				
	i. DPT	No	35,365	22,732	33,740
	ii. Polio	No	35,365	22,726	34,028
	iii. BCG	No	39,720	22,442	33,821
	iv. Measles	No	33,691	22,094	32,751
	v. TT	No	37,215	24,246	37,658
<b>32. Borewells</b>					
a.	Drug during 2001	No	49	60	208
b.	Cumulative	No	2,538	2,793	4,927

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>33. Water Supply Schemes (since inception)</b>					
a.	Piped Water Supply Schemes	No	407	387	472
b.	Mini Water Supply Schemes	No	341	296	452
33A.	Latrines Constructed under Nirmala Grama Yojana	No	2,350	1,853	6,845
34.	Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana 2000-01	No	272	261	692
35.	Slum Development Programme 1999-2000				
i.	Population Covered	No	2,950	3,063	1,125
ii.	Houses Constructed	No	152	-	-
36.	Saplings Planted	lakh	22.33	9.14	14.30
37.	Bio-gas Plants	No	464	114	1,075
38.	Anganwadi Centres	No	806	826	1,249
39.	Small Scale industrial Units set up 2000-01				
a.	During the year				
i.	Units	No	867	314	193
ii.	Employment	No	3,404	1,125	831
b.	Cumulative				
i.	Units	No	10,117	5,407	6,478
ii.	Employment	No	1,06,612	19,914	24,052
40.	Yuvathi Mandals	No	151	7	32
41.	Yuvak Mandal	No	1,071	941	127
42.	Old age Pensioners	No	6,426	2,153	5,967
43.	Disabled Pensioners	No	8,059	6,162	11,781
44.	Widow Pensiones	No	13,740	5,893	17,651
45.	Government pensioners 2000-01	No	13,212	1,311	2,099
46.	SC/ST Hostels				
a.	Pre-matric				
i.	Number	No	14	26	35
ii.	Students	No	775	1,360	1,900
b.	Post-matric				
i.	Number	No	7	4	4
ii.	Students	No	400	200	200
47.	Backward Class Hostels				
a.	Prematric				

1	2	3	4	5	6
	i. Number	No	23	29	39
	ii. Students	No	1,025	1,438	2,000
	b. Post-matric				
	i. Number	No	6	3	4
	ii. Students	No	475	170	220
48.	Backward classes and Minorities 2000-01 (Aided)				
	a. Number	No	6.	10	12
	b. Students	No	515	368	420
49	National Savings Scheme 2000-01				
	a. Total	Rs.in lakh	16,190	4,549	3,780
	b. Net	Rs.in lakhs	7,629	2,424	1,656
50.	Arrack Shops	No	306	212	394
51.	Consumption				
	a. Arrack	1000 ltr	1,303	751	1,697
	b. Liquor	1000 ltr	553	227	410
	c. Beer	1000 ltr	1,413	414	509
52.	Income from Excise	Rs. in Crore	36.91	12.23	31.73

Source : Karnataka at a Glance 2000-01 DES No. 51/2001, Government of Karnataka, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Bangalore.

## Chapter 2

### Elections

**Loksabha Elections 1996** : During the General Elections held in 1996, Indian National Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party secured one seat each in the district and the results are as follows :  
1) Dharwad South : Indian National Congress, 1,96,677, E/ Prof. I.G.Sanadi; J.D. 1,87,068 ; BJP 1,85,789  
2) Dharwad North : BJP, 2,28,572, E/ Vijaya Sankeshwar; JD, 1,88,221, Indian National Congress 1,49,768

**Mid-term Elections (Loksabha) 1998**: Due to unexpected changes occurred in the political arena of the country, mid-term elections were held. Results of the two Loksabha constituencies of the district are as follows ; 1) Dharwad South : Lokashakti, 3,27,839 E/ B.M.Menasinakai ; Indian National Congress 2,41,865 ; JD, 1,26,722 2) Dharwad North : BJP, 3,39,660 E/ Vijaya Sankeshwar ; Indian National Congress, 2,10,459 ; JD 1,13,763

**Bye-election 1998** : Bye- election was held in February 1998 to the Dharwad Rural Assembly constituency which fell vacant, due to the death of Srikant Rudrappa Ambadagatti and the result is as follow ; Cong : 31,884 E/ Shashidhar Rudrappa Ambadagatti, JD 29,406; BJP 20,309; RS 5,480 ; KVP 1,099 ; LS 349 and Ind. 636

**Legislative Assembly Elections 1999** : The elections were conducted for the 18 assembly constituencies of the district during September 99 in two phases. Among the political parties contested in the elections, Indian National Congress secured nine Bharatiya Janata Party obtained three. Janatha Dal (s) won two, Janatha Dal (u) ensured one and the Independents grabbed five seats respectively and the results are as follow ; 1) Dharwad Rural : IND 30,375, (35%) E/ S.R. Ambadagatti, BJP 27,473 (32%); INC 22,325 (25%); JD (s) 5,229; J D (u) 967 ; and Two Independents 726; 2) Dharwad : BJP 47,638 (47%), E / C.G. Bellad ; INC 46,650 (46%); JD (s) 6,051; S P 296 and Two Independents 960; 3) Hubli: INC 34,019 (41%) E / J.H.Honnalli.; BJP 32,370 (39%); JD (s) 5,446 ; BSP 1,099 ; ABHM 253 ; and four Independents 2,261; 4) Hubli Rural : BJP 62,691 (53%) E / Jagadish Shettar; INC 37,437 (31%); JD (s) 14,222 (12%), SJP 528 and Three Independents 2,305; 5) Kalghatgi : BJP 32,977 (36%) E / S.I.Chikkana Goudar; IND 29,265 (32%); INC 27,006 (29%); JD (s) 1,632; KCVP 371 and IND 154; 6) Kundgol : IND 30,692 (35%) e / C.S.Shivalli; JD (u) 20,184 (23%), INC 18,278 ; JD (s) 10,922; BJP 1,137; and three Independents 5,820; 7) Shiggaon : JD (s) 28,725 (29%) E / SASKP. Khadri; BJP 27,084 (27%), INC 26,497; IND 13,055; SP 1,686; 8) Hangal : INC 59,628 (55%) E / M.H.Tahsildar; JD (u) 44,370 (41%); CPI (M) 2,415; J D (s) 627 ; IND 544; 9) Hirekerur : IND 34,160 (35%) E/ B.H.Bannikod; BJP 30,232 (27%); INC 21,464 (22%); IND 6,894; NCP 2,321; JD (s) 1,209; 10) Ranibennur INC 50,958 (50%) E/ K.B.Koliwad; JD (u) 45,460 (44%); BSP 1,825 ; BJP 1,188; S P 765; JD (s) 421, and two Independents 822; 11) Byadgi : INC 37,712 (46%) E / R.M. Lamani; IND 19,976 (24%); JD (u) 13,990; JD (s) 9,759; NCP 1,155; BSP 182 ; and three Independents 1126; 12) Haveri : JD (s) 35,399 (36%) E / B.N.Shivannanavar ; IND 32,704 (33%); INC 17,300 (17%); JD (u)9,004; IND 1,962 ; KCVP 1,258 ; B J P 1,204; 13) Shirhatti : INC 34,547 (43%) E / G.S.Gaddadevarmath; JD (u) 12,859; JD (s) 9,371; BJP 9,206 ; BSP 5,729; and five Independents 9,115; 14) Mundargi : JD (u) 41,032 (50%)E / S.S.Patil; INC 39,188 (48%); JD (s) 1,321; IND 767; 15) Gadag : INC 53,425 (59%) E / D.R.Patil; JD (u) 32,794 (36%); BSP 2,743 ; IND 1,952; 16) Ron : INC 47,957 (57%) E / G.S.Patil; JD (s) 18,802 (22%); JD (u) 11,137; BSP 2,003; and three Independents 4,380; 17) Nargund : INC 34,870 (52%) E / B.R.Yavagal; JD (s) 23,734 (35%); JD (u) 3,297; BJP 3,130 and Two Independents 2,190; 18) Navalgund : INC 20,396 (27%) E / K.N. Gaddi ; BJP 13,761 (18%); IND 13,306; IND 10,021 ; JD (s) 9,149; and four other Independents 10,212.

**Loksabha Elections 1999** : Due to unprecedented political developments, the 12<sup>th</sup> Loksabha was dissolved before its completion and the mid-term elections were held in September-99. The two seats in the district were shared by the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party respectively and the results were as follow ; 1) Dharwad South : INC 3,55,523 (46%) E / Prof. I.G. Sanadi ; JD (u) 3,16,325, (41%); JD (s) 96,943; 2) Dharwad North: BJP 3,45,197 (48%) E / Vijaya Sankeshwar; INC 3,03,595 (42%); JD (s)71,147 (10%)





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Urban	49,619	25,228	24,391	6,499	3,291	3,208	30,254	17,505	12,749
Shirhatti (TP)	Urban	16,208	8,277	7,931	2,083	1,049	1,034	9,683	5,680	4,003
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	Urban	33,411	16,951	16,460	4,416	2,242	2,174	20,571	11,825	8,746
Mundargi Taluk	Total	116,350	59,465	56,885	16,951	8,826	8,125	61,760	38,674	23,086
	Rural	96,032	48,960	47,072	14,234	7,407	6,827	48,828	30,930	17,898
	Urban	20,318	10,505	9,813	2,717	1,419	1,298	12,932	7,744	5,188
Mundargi (TP)	Urban	20,318	10,505	9,813	2,717	1,419	1,298	12,932	7,744	5,188
	Total	1,603,794	823,415	780,379	207,346	106,675	100,671	1,003,608	580,829	422,779
Dharwad District	Rural	722,068	371,309	350,759	101,353	52,110	49,243	378,381	233,913	144,468
	Urban	881,726	452,106	429,620	105,993	54,565	51,428	625,227	346,916	278,311
Hubli-Dharwad (M.Corp.)*	Urban	786,018	403,270	382,748	92,872	47,945	44,927	566,981	312,902	254,079
Dharwad Taluk	Total	218,803	112,252	106,551	31,297	15,994	15,303	111,206	67,932	43,274
	Rural	202,517	103,962	98,555	29,141	14,922	14,219	100,216	61,736	38,480
	Urban	16,286	8,290	7,996	2,156	1,072	1,084	10,990	6,196	4,794
Alnavar (TP)	Urban	16,286	8,290	7,996	2,156	1,072	1,084	10,990	6,196	4,794
Navalgund Taluk	Total	176,641	90,462	86,179	24,283	12,382	11,901	97,679	60,306	37,373
	Rural	128,732	66,043	62,689	17,655	9,008	8,647	70,324	43,968	26,356
	Urban	47,909	24,419	23,490	6,628	3,374	3,254	27,355	16,338	11,017
Navalgund (TP)	Urban	22,200	11,347	10,853	3,109	1,571	1,538	13,182	7,707	5,475
Annigeri (TMC)	Urban	25,709	13,072	12,637	3,519	1,803	1,716	14,173	8,631	5,542
Hubli Taluk	Total	128,315	65,952	62,363	17,309	8,896	8,413	70,907	43,315	27,592
	Rural	128,315	65,952	62,363	17,309	8,896	8,413	70,907	43,315	27,592
Kalghatgi Taluk	Total	136,978	70,720	66,258	20,474	10,656	9,818	67,916	41,716	26,200
	Rural	122,302	63,238	59,064	18,216	9,522	8,694	58,796	36,574	22,222
	Urban	14,676	7,482	7,194	2,258	1,134	1,124	9,120	5,142	3,978
Kalghatgi (TP)	Urban	14,676	7,482	7,194	2,258	1,134	1,124	9,120	5,142	3,978

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kundgol taluk	Total	157,039	80,759	76,280	21,111	10,802	10,309	88,919	54,658	34,261
	Rural	140,202	72,114	68,088	19,032	9,762	9,270	78,138	48,320	29,818
	Urban	16,837	8,645	8,192	2,079	1,040	1,039	10,781	6,338	4,443
Kundgol (TP)	Urban	16,837	8,645	8,192	2,079	1,040	1,039	10,781	6,338	4,443
Haveri District	Total	1,437,860	740,307	697,553	193,908	98,899	95,009	846,960	499,906	347,054
	Rural	1,138,954	586,667	552,287	153,702	78,198	75,504	652,169	391,175	260,994
	Urban	298,906	153,640	145,266	40,206	20,701	19,505	194,791	108,731	86,060
Shiggaon Taluk	Total	166,593	86,189	80,404	23,973	12,305	11,668	93,708	55,692	38,016
	Rural	122,011	63,017	58,994	17,588	9,013	8,575	67,286	40,628	26,658
	Urban	44,582	23,172	21,410	6,385	3,292	3,093	26,422	15,064	11,358
Shiggaon (TP)	Urban	24,318	12,505	11,813	3,469	1,788	1,681	14,407	8,141	6,266
Bankapura (TP)	Urban	20,264	10,667	9,597	2,916	1,504	1,412	12,015	6,923	5,092
Savanur Taluk	Total	143,968	74,467	69,501	21,010	10,727	10,283	73,622	44,505	29,117
	Rural	108,407	56,123	52,284	15,478	7,950	7,528	56,242	34,519	21,723
	Urban	35,561	18,344	17,217	5,532	2,777	2,755	17,380	9,986	7,394
Savanur (TMC)	Urban	35,561	18,344	17,217	5,532	2,777	2,755	17,380	9,986	7,394
Hangal Taluk	Total	230,310	117,973	112,337	32,607	16,648	15,959	134,279	78,051	56,228
	Rural	205,299	105,157	100,142	29,107	14,820	14,287	118,339	69,401	48,938
	Urban	25,011	12,816	12,195	3,500	1,828	1,672	15,940	8,650	7,290
Hangal (TMC)	Urban	25,011	12,816	12,195	3,500	1,828	1,672	15,940	8,650	7,290
Haveri Taluk	Total	251,951	130,025	121,926	33,481	17,096	16,385	143,020	85,772	57,248
	Rural	196,051	101,448	94,603	26,492	13,502	12,990	103,725	64,029	39,696
	Urban	55,900	28,577	27,323	6,989	3,594	3,395	39,295	21,743	17,552
Haveri (TMC)	Urban	55,900	28,577	27,323	6,989	3,594	3,395	39,295	21,743	17,552

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Byadgi Taluk	Total	127,879	65,738	62,141	16,534	8,461	8,073	79,475	46,737	32,738
	Rural	102,221	52,617	49,604	13,260	6,734	6,526	62,161	36,976	25,185
	Urban	25,658	13,121	12,537	3,274	1,727	1,547	17,314	9,761	7,553
Byadgi (TMC)	Urban	25,658	13,121	12,537	3,274	1,727	1,547	17,314	9,761	7,553
Hirekerur Taluk	Total	212,434	108,922	103,512	27,296	13,581	13,715	137,147	79,771	57,376
	Rural	196,560	100,810	95,750	25,214	12,540	12,674	125,877	73,607	52,270
	Urban	15,874	8,112	7,762	2,082	1,041	1,041	11,270	6,164	5,106
Hirekerur (TP)	Urban	15,874	8,112	7,762	2,082	1,041	1,041	11,270	6,164	5,106
Ranibennur Taluk	Total	304,725	156,993	147,732	39,007	20,081	18,926	185,709	109,378	76,331
	Rural	208,405	107,495	100,910	26,563	13,639	12,924	118,539	72,015	46,524
	Urban	96,320	49,498	46,822	12,444	6,442	6,002	67,170	37,363	29,807
Ranibennur (CMC)	Urban	89,594	46,001	43,593	11,648	6,028	5,620	62,307	34,616	27,691
Kodiyal (TP)	Urban	6,726	3,497	3,229	796	414	382	4,863	2,747	2,116

\* Spreads over two taluks namely Hubli & Dharwad. Hence shown seperately under the district and not under any of the taluks.

Source : Census of India, 2001, Karnataka Provisional Population Totals, Paper - 2, P - 142-153

**Table 3.2 : Percentage decadal growth, percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 by residence and percentage of urban population to total population- State and District – 2001**

District	Total / Rural / Urban	Population			Percentage decadal growth 1991-2001	Percentage of Child population in the age group 0-6			Percentage of urban population
		Person	Male	Female		Person	Male	Female	
Gadag	Total	971,955	493,795	478,160	13.14	13.65	13.77	13.52	35.18
	Rural	629,994	319,972	310,022	12.28	14.02	14.17	13.87	-
	Urban	341,961	173,823	168,138	14.77	12.95	13.02	12.87	-
Dharwad	Total	1,603,794	823,415	780,379	16.65	12.93	12.96	12.90	54.98
	Rural	722,068	371,309	350,759	10.62	14.04	14.03	14.04	-
	Urban	881,726	452,106	429,620	22.09	12.02	12.07	11.97	-
Haveri	Total	1,437,860	740,307	697,553	13.29	13.49	13.36	13.62	20.79
	Rural	1,138,954	586,667	552,287	6.90	13.50	13.33	13.67	-
	Urban	298,906	153,640	145,266	46.69	13.45	13.47	13.43	-

Source : Provisional population totals, paper 2 of 2001, P-196-198

**Table 3.3 : Sex Ratio of population and sex ratio of child population in the age-group 0-6, 2001**

District/ Taluk	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Dharwad District</b>	948	945	950	944	945	943
Dharwad	949	948	965	942	953	1011
Navalgund	953	949	962	961	960	964
Hubli	946	946	-	946	946	-
Kalghatgi	937	934	962	921	913	991
Kundgol	945	944	948	954	950	999
<b>Gadag District</b>	968	969	967	951	948	957
Nargund	958	956	963	935	939	927
Ron	986	987	982	956	944	991
Gadag	965	964	967	960	972	948
Shirahatti	963	962	967	957	951	975
Mundargi	957	961	934	921	922	915

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Haveri District</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>942</b>
Shiggaon	933	936	924	948	951	940
Savanur	933	932	939	959	947	992
Hangal	952	952	952	959	964	915
Haveri	938	933	956	958	962	945
Byadgi	945	943	955	954	969	896
Hirekerur	950	950	957	1,010	1,011	1,000
Ranibennur	941	939	946	942	948	932

Source : Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2 of 2001, P-215-216

**Table 3.4 : Literacy rates by residence and sex, 2001**

District/ Taluk	Literacy rate								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
<b>Dharwad District</b>	71.87	81.04	62.20	60.96	73.28	47.91	80.60	87.27	73.59
Dharwad	59.31	70.57	47.42	57.80	69.34	45.63	77.78	85.84	69.36
Navalgund	64.11	77.24	50.32	63.31	77.09	48.77	66.27	77.63	54.44
Hubli	63.88	75.92	51.14	63.88	75.92	51.14	-	-	-
Kalghatgi	58.29	69.45	46.42	56.49	68.09	44.12	73.44	81.00	65.54
Kundgol	65.42	78.13	51.93	64.49	77.50	50.70	73.05	83.34	62.11
<b>Gadag District</b>	66.27	79.55	52.58	61.71	76.64	46.36	74.55	84.83	63.94
Nargund	64.04	78.25	49.27	63.44	78.50	47.74	65.14	77.79	52.09
Ron	64.16	79.81	48.35	61.70	78.28	45.04	70.80	83.94	57.39
Gadag	71.72	83.17	59.86	63.61	78.03	48.64	79.09	87.87	70.03
Shirahatti	62.85	75.26	49.99	60.12	73.56	46.16	70.16	79.80	60.19
Mundargi	62.13	76.37	47.35	59.69	74.44	44.47	73.47	85.23	60.93
<b>Haveri District</b>	68.09	77.94	57.60	66.19	76.93	54.74	75.30	81.79	68.43
Shiggaon	65.70	75.38	55.31	64.44	75.23	52.87	69.17	75.77	62.01
Savanur	59.88	69.82	49.17	60.52	71.66	48.54	57.88	64.15	51.13
Hangal	67.92	77.03	58.34	67.16	76.82	57.00	74.10	78.72	69.28
Haveri	65.46	75.95	54.24	61.17	72.80	48.64	80.34	87.03	73.35
Byadgi	71.38	81.60	60.55	69.87	80.59	58.46	77.35	85.67	68.73
Hirekerur	74.08	83.67	63.90	73.46	83.39	62.92	81.71	87.17	75.97
Ranibennur	69.89	79.89	59.26	65.19	76.73	52.88	80.08	86.78	73.02

Source : Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2 of 2001, P-231-232

**Table 3.5 : Details of Houseless and Institutional Population as per census of India, 1991**

			Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
			No. of House holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Byadgi	T	77	375	230	145	19	711	607	104
		R	49	275	179	96	12	367	329	38
		u	28	100	51	49	7	34	278	66
2.	Dharwad	T	73	405	224	181	17	226	204	24
		R	62	377	211	166	11	176	159	17
		U	11	28	13	15	6	52	45	7
3.	Gadag	T	232	610	336	254	106	2,228	2,076	152
		R	50	150	89	61	51	836	801	35
		U	182	460	267	193	55	1,392	1,275	117
4.	Hanagal	T	92	571	333	238	52	613	484	129
		R	76	490	287	203	8	275	217	58
		U	16	81	46	35	44	338	267	71
5.	Haveri	T	112	495	278	217	58	1,241	1,061	180
		R	57	276	163	113	38	586	558	28
		U	55	219	115	104	20	655	503	152
6.	Hireketur	T	70	321	161	160	19	922	805	117
		R	70	321	161	160	19	922	805	117
		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Hubli	T	77	285	131	154	11	100	97	3
		R	77	285	131	154	11	100	97	3
		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kalghatgi	T	131	700	393	307	13	188	102	86
		R	131	700	393	307	13	188	102	86
		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Kundagol	T	65	268	145	123	14	413	347	66
		R	44	189	97	92	5	171	116	55
		U	21	79	48	31	9	242	231	11
10.	Mundargi	T	22	101	66	35	28	899	855	44
		R	15	51	39	12	12	412	412	..
		U	7	50	27	23	16	487	443	44



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Nargund	T	125	578	266	312	17	227	216	11
		R	104	468	207	261	2	50	49	1
		U	21	110	59	51	15	177	167	10
12.	Navalgund	T	145	536	252	284	23	374	307	67
		R	112	401	174	227	4	39	38	1
		U	33	135	78	57	19	335	269	66
13.	Ranibennur	T	69	249	141	108	35	1,732	1,572	160
		R	25	110	60	50	24	1,213	1,139	74
		U	44	139	81	58	11	519	433	86
14.	Ron	T	18	104	51	53	32	814	678	136
		R	3	33	18	15	8	363	316	47
		U	15	71	33	38	24	451	362	89
15.	Savanur	T	35	160	87	73	10	308	305	3
		R	35	160	87	73	8	239	236	3
		U	-	-	-	-	2	69	69	-
16.	Shiggaon	T	110	576	347	229	28	651	559	92
		R	103	564	338	226	17	355	342	13
		U	7	12	9	3	11	296	217	79
17.	Shirhatti	T	55	198	104	94	14	415	360	55
		R	36	122	67	55	5	130	105	25
		U	19	76	37	39	9	28	255	30
Hubli-Dharwad Corporation		U	441	1248	804	444	476	1024	8460	2564
		T	1949	7780	4369	3411	972	23088	19095	3993
District Total		R	1049	4972	2701	2271	248	6422	5821	601
		U	900	2808	1668	1140	724	16666	13274	3392

## Chapter 4

Table 4.1 : Area under Important Crops in Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts during 1997-98 (Area in hectares)

Sl.No.	Taluks	Paddy	Ragi	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Tur	Sugarcane	Cotton	Oilseeds	Food crops	Non-food Crops
1	Byadgi	3,009	556	7,689	12,312	56	256	726	500	5,577	2,876	29,724	8,776
2	Hangal	32,665	596	3,718	5,219	11	89	154	2,126	6,929	1,965	46,052	9,549
3	Haveri	514	829	20,752	13,292	454	343	1,994	743	12,945	13,550	47,869	26,887
4	Hirekerur	4,236	2,400	8,883	20,883	179	1,137	2,411	331	7,426	8,054	47,495	15,819
5	Ranibennur	2,025	332	21,259	16,997	239	419	1,206	407	8,660	10,601	51,821	20,156
6	Savanur	152	105	11,306	3,109	697	184	907	28	14,940	15,551	24,881	31,187
7	Shiggaon	10,672	285	6,813	1,199	484	102	544	282	12,463	5,932	24,896	18,833
	<b>Haveri District</b>	<b>53,273</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>80,420</b>	<b>73,011</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>7,942</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>68,940</b>	<b>58,529</b>	<b>272,738</b>	<b>131,207</b>
8	Gadag	69	40	26,992	883	13,630	11,430	295	21	9,477	18,560	61,607	28,657
9	Mundargi	391	0	10,894	758	3,440	2,050	1,030	10	2,697	21,813	23,075	24,576
10	Nargund	18	0	9,293	13,795	8,707	3,854	45	44	6,416	7,740	36,216	14,172
11	Ron	153	0	27,293	3,942	12,247	10,931	603	1	10,376	36,026	70,409	46,437
12	Shirhatti	162	9	19,211	3,284	2,042	730	531	2	10,173	40,053	44,384	50,731
	<b>Gadag District</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>93,683</b>	<b>22,662</b>	<b>40,066</b>	<b>28,995</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>39,139</b>	<b>124,192</b>	<b>235,691</b>	<b>164,573</b>
13	Dharwad	13,593	0	16,896	2,160	8,616	5,359	1,082	2,862	13,123	12,932	73,331	28,168
14	Hubli	1,523	79	9,476	1,945	4,923	2,632	719	84	13,140	10,638	47,051	24,218
15	Kalghatgi	22,319	0	3,966	39	10	167	205	314	8,742	4,105	32,974	15,778
16	Kundgol	409	158	8,012	289	7,341	1,154	445	7	26,293	16,407	59,164	42,752
17	Navalgund	150	0	21,366	10,990	23,094	16,423	262	0	19,167	12,189	88,631	31,359
	<b>Dharwad District</b>	<b>37,994</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>59,716</b>	<b>15,423</b>	<b>43,984</b>	<b>25,735</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>80,465</b>	<b>56,271</b>	<b>301,151</b>	<b>142,275</b>

Source: District AT A Glance , Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts, 1997-98.

**Table 4.2 : Net irrigated area in hectares - 1997-98 Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts**

Sl.No.	Taluks	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tube Wells	Lift Irrigation	Other Sources	Total
1.	Byadgi	0	71	0	3,510	0	0	3,581
2.	Hangal	3,750	9,000	1,000	1,150	7,313	0	22,213
3.	Haveri	0	0	0	3,815	4,799	0	8,614
4.	Hirekerur	0	3,263	1,514	5,071	0	1,588	11,436
5.	Ranibennur	0	0	1,800	7,154	5,680	0	14,634
6.	Savanur	0	14	197	2,401	60	841	3,513
7.	Shiggaon	0	3,267	0	1,588	0	0	4,855
<b>Haveri Dist.</b>		<b>3,750</b>	<b>15,615</b>	<b>4,511</b>	<b>24,689</b>	<b>17,852</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>68,846</b>
8.	Gadag	0	0	320	950	0	0	1,270
9.	Mundargi	0	496	0	5,333	1,935	0	7,764
10.	Nargund	28,956	0	658	701	0	780	31,095
11.	Ron	2,850	440	2,696	6,624	0	500	13,110
12.	Shirhatti	0	227	2,731	3,957	31	469	7,415
<b>Gadag District</b>		<b>31,806</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>6,405</b>	<b>17,565</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>60,654</b>
13.	Dharwad	0	1,025	390	3,434	0	225	5,074
14.	Hubli	1,465	164	19	1,010	0	51	2,709
15.	Kalghatgi	0	3,010	0	2,500	0	94	5,604
16.	Kundgol	0	289	0	116	0	0	405
17.	Navalgund	21,350	0	199	258	0	4,456	26,263
<b>Dharwad District</b>		<b>22,815</b>	<b>4,488</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>40,055</b>

Source :

1. Dharwad District at A Glance 1998-99
2. Gadag District at A Glance 1998-99
3. Haveri District at A Glance 1998-99

Table 4.3 : Livestock Census 1997 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Cattle							Dogs	Total LiveStock	Poultry
		Indigenous	Crossbreed	Total	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs			
1.	Byadgi	32,480	3,948	36,428	11,265	11,806	13,808	171	4,120	41,219	32,670
2.	Hangal	61,286	1,945	63,231	16,189	23,347	16,698	574	8,880	65,774	44,973
3.	Haveri	43,434	6,806	50,240	20,018	51,343	26,373	670	7,002	1,05,876	2,51,329
4.	Hirekerur	66,379	7,695	74,074	26,792	14,701	26,027	474	6,956	75,020	48,839
5.	Ranbennur	41,002	3,080	44,082	28,594	1,03,688	34,078	394	6,735	1,74,567	1,05,460
6.	Savanur	29,746	2,172	31,918	10,753	16,982	11,084	268	3,066	43,347	25,629
7.	Shiggaon	40,315	3,425	43,740	40,479	24,877	9,572	458	5,299	80,819	23,468
<b>Haveri District</b>		<b>3,14,642</b>	<b>29,071</b>	<b>3,43,713</b>	<b>1,54,090</b>	<b>2,46,744</b>	<b>1,37,640</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>42,058</b>	<b>5,86,622</b>	<b>5,32,368</b>
8.	Gadag	38,511	4,267	42,778	18,822	31,377	21,255	2,781	6,811	1,24,364	28,929
9.	Mundargi	28,527	1,053	29,580	8,788	45,424	21,648	712	4,068	1,10,266	22,012
10.	Nargund	16,366	1,434	17,800	8,117	8,396	7,974	350	2,311	45,005	7,992
11.	Ron	45,286	5,369	50,655	28,137	86,238	43,057	904	8,799	2,17,953	82,417
12.	Shirhatti	39,633	3,372	43,005	14,644	66,772	20,771	903	4,746	1,50,882	35,731
<b>Gadag District</b>		<b>1,68,323</b>	<b>15,495</b>	<b>1,83,818</b>	<b>78,508</b>	<b>2,38,207</b>	<b>1,14,705</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>26,735</b>	<b>6,48,470</b>	<b>1,77,081</b>
13.	Dharwad	43,702	6,371	50,073	24,031	5,736	13,704	78	7,309	1,00,931	1,44,722
14.	Hubli	21,365	4,871	26,236	10,584	3,280	8,336	3,901	2,451	54,788	65,927
15.	Kalghatgi	57,213	4,559	61,772	16,657	6,587	15,961	339	5,792	1,07,108	33,463
16.	Kundgol	25,157	4,143	29,300	12,974	12,597	9,698	137	3,865	68,571	16,027
17.	Navalgund	27,984	5,927	33,911	13,470	15,330	16,940	513	6,448	86,612	18,982
18.	HDMC	10,005	761	10,766	7,815	2,074	4,905	3,901	8,791	38,252	29,885
<b>Dharwad District</b>		<b>1,85,426</b>	<b>26,632</b>	<b>2,12,058</b>	<b>85,531</b>	<b>45,604</b>	<b>69,544</b>	<b>8,869</b>	<b>34,656</b>	<b>4,56,262</b>	<b>3,09,006</b>

**Table 4.4 : Fully revised estimates of area, production and average yield of principal crops in Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts of the year 1998-99**

			Area in hectares Production in tonnes Average yield in Kg/ha		
Sl. No.	Crop	Type of estimates	Dharwad	Gadag	Haveri
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Paddy	Area	37,633	1,044	54,375
	Irrigated +	Production	53,568	3,846	1,24,950
	Unirrigated	Yield	1,498	3,878	2,419
2.	Paddy	Area	6,137	930	30,008
	Irrigated	Production	17,586	3,618	91,833
	Unirrigated	Yield	3,016	4,095	3,221
3.	Jowar	Area	56,208	84,427	73,706
	Irrigated +	Production	43,197	56,695	93,390
	Unirrigated	Yield	809	707	1,334
4.	Jowar	Area	961	5,333	2,995
	Irrigated	Production	899	9,843	7,137
		Yield	985	1,943	2,508
5.	Maize	Area	18,569	18,063	54,083
	Irrigated +	Production	65,302	65,112	1,75,258
	Unirrigated	Yield	3,702	3,794	3,411
6.	Maize	Area	15,511	17,267	7,984
	Irrigated	Production	57,522	62,400	27,475
		Yield	3,904	3,804	3,859
7.	Ragi	Area	165	18	4,756
	Unirrigated	Production	148	26	4,079
		Yield	945	1,250	903
8.	Wheat	Area	43,362	35,181	2,138
	Irrigated +	Production	30,657	25,021	1,557
	Unirrigated	Yield	744	749	767
9.	Wheat	Area	9,100	12,290	540
	Irrigated	Production	13,275	18,140	751
		Yield	1,536	1,577	1,464
10.	Total Cereals	Area	1,55,937	1,37,923	1,89,950
	Irrigated +	Production	1,75,034	1,50,017	3,58,206
	Unirrigated	Yield	1,182	1,129	1,985

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Navane	Area	152	1,099	3,293
	Kharif	Production	54	441	1,517
		Yield	374	422	485
12	Same	Area	2,650	179	9,151
	Kharif	Production	1,760	135	7,137
		Yield	699	693	821
13	Total Cereals and Millets	Area	1,58,739	1,41,201	2,02,406
		Production	1,76,848	1,50,593	3,66,867
		Yield	1,173	1,123	1,908
14	Redgram	Area	2,473	2,449	7,477
	Kharif	Production	611	503	2,216
		Yield	260	216	312
15	Blackgram	Area	463	7	1,573
		Production	175	2	673
		Yield	398	356	450
16	Horsegram	Area	3,577	1,576	10,792
		Production	1,794	594	4,306
		Yield	528	397	420
17	Greengram	Area	21,704	38,109	17,027
		Production	4,192	6,082	3,478
		Yield	203	168	215
18	Avare (Field Bean)	Area	1,275	-	897
		Production	183	-	151
		Yield	144	-	168
19	Bengalgram	Area	25,359	26,180	1,902
	Irrigated +	Production	15,281	13,291	1,169
	Unirrigated	Yield	634	534	647
20	Bengalgram	Area	5,651	3,590	3,046
	Irrigated	Production	3,205	2,561	2,289
		Yield	597	751	791
21	Total Pulses	Area	55,944	71,311	45,930
		Production	22,522	21,238	13,508
		Yield	424	313	310

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Total Food grains	Area	2,14,683	2,12,512	2,48,336
		Production	1,99,370	1,71,831	3,80,375
		Yield	978	851	1,612
23	Groundnut	Area	39,937	84,441	37,851
	Irrigation +	Production	40,369	59,178	45,151
	Unirrigated	Yield	1,064	178	1,256
24	Groundnut	Area	1,531	9,274	9,282
	Irrigated	Production	2,132	7,335	12,501
		Yield	1,466	833	1,418
25	Sesamum	Area	166	2,082	1,320
	Kharif	Production	67	843	534
		Yield	426	426	426
26	Linseed	Area	292	1,173	436
	Rabi	Production	95	381	142
		Yield	342	342	342
27	Soyabean	Area	5,627	235	456
		Production	6,057	253	491
		Yield	1,133	1,133	1,133
28	Niger	Area	242	689	1,803
		Production	58	166	434
		Yield	243	243	243
29	Sunflower	Area	3,970	41,820	17,560
	Irrigated +	Production	1,370	14,107	7,830
	Unirrigated	Yield	363	355	469
30	Sunflower	Area	1,074	6,586	7,683
	Irrigated	Production	538	3,686	4,332
		Yield	527	589	594
31	Safflower	Area	7,247	5,326	2,506
	Rabi	Production	7,050	3,128	1,471
		Yield	1,024	618	618
32	Total Oilseeds	Area	57,496	1,35,833	62,161
		Productin	55,072	78,133	56,192
		Yield	1,008	605	952



1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Cotton	Area	86,875	62,230	79,382
	Irrigated +	Production	1,60,464	69,246	91,997
	Unirrigated	Yield	311	199	207
		(Production in bales of 170 kg in lint form)			
34	Cotton	Area	2,838	9,938	6,116
	Irrigated	Production	5,027	15,772	9,706
		Yield	317	284	284
35	Sugarcane	Area	3,628	77	6,078
		Production	3,10,194	7,900	5,19,669
		Yield	90	108	90
		(Production in tonnes)			
		<b>Horticultural Crops</b>			
1.	Potato	Area	5,488	-	-
	Kharif	Production	55,835	-	-
		Yield	10,174	-	-
2.	Onion	Area	17,075	12,108	9,239
	All Seasons	Production	50,808	33,753	22,117
		Yield	2,976	1,962	3,476
3.	Tomato	Area	1,006	223	3,589
	All Seasons	Production	7,167	1,730	32,943
		Yield	7,12	7,758	9,179
4.	Beans	Area	7	11	24
		Production	64	95	220
		Yield	9,175	8,659	9,175
5.	Brinjal	Area	534	276	1,068
	All Seasons	Production	3,823	2,470	14,884
		Yield	7,159	8,949	13,936
6.	Banana	Area	59	25	365
		Production	1,141	483	7,056
		Yield	19,332	19,332	19,332
7.	Mango	Area	1,616	164	383
		Production	1,930	95	665
		Yield	1,194	578	1,735
8.	Guava	Area	332	49	85
		Production	4,796	316	612
		Yield	14,445	6,448	7,195

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Sapota	Area	443	25	58
		Production	1,184	75	138
		Yield	2,673	2,868	2,374
10	Dry Chillies	Area	43,111	14,529	53,823
		Production	33,220	6,603	41,073
		Yield	771	413	763
11	Garlic	Area	17	67	2,227
		Production	10	39	1,292
		Yield	586	586	586
12.	Coconut	Area	348	350	738
		Production	1,662	1,671	3,524
		Yield	4,823	4,823	4,823
Production in Thousand nuts.					

Source: Fully revised estimates of Principal crops in Karnataka for the year 1998-99, DES No 18/2001, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 2001.

## Chapter 5

### NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY 2001-2006

**Mission:** Karnataka's Mission is to achieve an economic growth rate of 8% to 9% over the next decade by promoting the rapid growth of market driven, knowledge based, efficient and competitive industrial sector. This will be done by providing industry access to high quality infrastructure, extending institutional support for technology upgradation, deregulating the business environment for an efficient, proactive and transparent administrative framework and catalysing the entrepreneurial as well as creative capabilities of the human resources. The proposed Industrial Policy will therefore aim to achieve an average industrial growth rate of 10% to 12% per year and attract investments of atleast Rs.20,000 crores per year and create, on an average, employment potential of atleast 1.5 lakhs per year.

**Objectives :** In achieving this Mission, the focus will be on the objectives set out below:

- a) Encourage rapid growth of sectors and markets in which Karnataka has strategic advantages.
- b) Enhance value addition in products and processes through rapid technology upgradation.
- c) Enable optimal utilisation of capacity and resources in different sectors viz., Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Minerals and Human capital.
- d) Enable Industry to access new markets- domestic and export through new products that meet global standards of quality and competitiveness.
- e) Give impetus to knowledge based industries and the service sector.
- f) Create a market driven environment with the private sector being the primary engine for growth.
- g) Provide Industry access to high quality infrastructure.
- h) Fully tap the potential of the Small Scale Sector and encourage establishment of new tiny and Small Scale Industries, particularly in the rural areas to achieve the twin objectives of employment generation and utilisation of local resources.

Towards this end Government will undertake, through an expert group, a detailed study of the Small Scale Industrial Sector in the state to ascertain their present status; problems and prospects and come out with a separate policy on employment generation in the Industrial Sector which among other things would also include a suitable incentives scheme linked to employment generation. This study will be completed in the next six months time.

**Strategy :** In order to achieve these objectives the following strategy will be adopted.

- a) Forge a strong partnership with the private sector in all aspects of Industrial Policy and its implementation to provide for a demand driven decision making process in an increasingly market oriented economy.
- b) Create a policy framework to facilitate competitiveness of local industry and enabling ease of doing business.
- c) Enhance public and private expenditure to build efficient and competitive Industrial infrastructure.
- d) Give impetus to technology upgradation by forging symbiotic and mutually beneficial institutional arrangements between Government, Academic – R & D Institutions and Industry.
- e) Focus on catalysing comparative advantages that Karnataka has in the Global market by increasing its exports in Information Technology, Bio-technology, Food Processing, Electronics and Communication, Garments, Machine tools and precision engineering goods;
- f) Assist the tiny, small and medium scale industries to upgrade their technologies and manufacturing processes to face the increasing competition; and
- g) Radical restructuring of the State Public Sector undertakings as well as Government Infrastructure Agencies and Financial Institutions by promoting private sector initiative in these activities.

**Table 5.1 : Talukwise and Categorywise Consumers Serviced as on 31-3-2002**

Taluks	Domestic lighting	AEH	Commercial lighting	Industries (L.T)	I.P.Sets	Drinking Water	Street lighting	H.T.	Bhagya Jyothi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Dharwad District</b>										
Dharwad	44,796	17,571	7,567	2,062	4,273	435	182	50	9,251	86,187
Hubli	68,341	31,570	19,065	4,047	2,239	517	222	85	7,256	1,33,342
Kalghatgi	11,558	158	956	560	2,855	168	86	4	6,541	22,886
Kundgol	15,064	136	932	361	402	149	54	0	7,180	24,278
Navalgund	18,582	375	1,389	447	1,116	101	66	3	8,717	30,796
<b>Gadag District</b>										
Gadag	37,809	4,077	5,603	1,398	2,816	264	215	10	13,786	65,978
Mundargi	8,390	194	824	221	5,068	86	66	8	6,662	21,519
Nargund	9,110	223	1020	255	833	94	32	2	4,905	16,474
Ron	22,819	495	2,305	640	4,298	261	114	0	13,669	44,601
Shirhatti	4,873	378	1,727	532	3,556	168	106	3	9,201	30,544
<b>Haveri District</b>										
Byadgi	10,677	441	1,156	257	3,746	132	171	1	7,542	24,123
Hangal	16,813	480	1,289	509	4,628	176	227	3	10,204	34,329
Haveri	20,639	2,073	3,230	656	5,519	124	357	7	10,512	43,117
Hirekerur	18,143	450	1438	382	6,855	135	283	4	10,128	37,818
Ranibennur	27,754	3,504	4,054	905	8,075	314	278	12	12,195	57,091
Savanur	11,514	173	1,224	275	2,696	68	160	0	7,210	23,320
Shiggaon	12,225	220	1,394	321	1,800	96	177	0	8,458	24,691

Source : Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd., Hubli

**Table 5.2 : Talukwise High Tension and Low Tension distribution lines in Kms**

Taluks	H.T. lines (routes in kms)	L.T.lines (routes in kms)
1	2	3
<b>Dharwad District</b>		
Dharwad	795.538	1456.195
Hubli	797.011	2083.5
Kalghatgi	473.101	973.294

1	2	3
Kundgol	316.975	427.784
Navalgund	331.875	403.107
<b>Gadag District</b>		
Gadag	644.561	1571.378
Mundargi	502.295	904.242
Nargund	153.34	240.199
Ron	639.93	1488.75
Shirhatti	606.95	997.72
<b>Haveri District</b>		
Byadgi	334.865	1026.497
Hangal	724.237	1344.109
Haveri	568.685	1502.904
Hirekerur	634.311	1433.049
Ranibennur	718.805	1854.511
Savanur	409.669	936.171
Shiggaon	382.695	550.266

Ratio of H.T. and L.T. route 1:2.14

Source : Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd., Hubli

**Table 5.3 : Large and Medium Scale Industries in Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts as on 31-03-2000**

District	No.of units	Investment (in crores)	Employment (in nos)
Dharwad	40	2,158.20	20,697
Gadag	07	0538.08	1,849
Haveri	08	40.80	4,908

**Table 5.4 : Small Scale Industries in Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri as on 31-03-2000 (Cumulative) Rs.in lakh**

District	No.of units	Investment (in crores)	Employment (in nos)
Dharwad	9,250	165.16	1,03,208
Gadag	5,093	57.86	18,789
Haveri	6,285	33.36	23,221

Source : Industries and Commerce Department.

**Chapter 7****Table 7.1 : North-East Karnataka Road Transport Corporation's Activities  
in Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts as on 31.3.2002**

District	No. of Depots	No. of Buses	Schedules	Routes	Daily route mileage in km.	Daily income (Rs. in lakh)
Dharwad	04	540	404	877	1,56,000	18.82
Gadag	05	380	362	862	53,273	13.31
Haveri	06	290	269	449	90,400	9.11

**Table 7.2 : Different types of vehicles registered in Dharwad,  
Gadag and Haveri as on district on 31.3.2002**

Details	Dharwad	Gadag	Haveri
1	2	3	4
Other Vehicles	519	954	1,246
Motor Cycles	1,05,833	25,245	31,237
Motor Cars	11,460	1,666	1,412
Jeeps	1,093	364	316
Auto Rikshaws	8,571	748	1,177
Maxi Cabs	548	176	122
State Transport buses	3,519	473	47
Private Buses	159	03	08
Private Carriers	7,255	-	1,269
Public Carriers	548	1,026	19
Tractors	6,741	4,495	6,151
Trailers	5,847	4,049	4,947
Total	1,52,093	39,199	47,951

**Table 7.3 : Talukwise details of Registers Motor Vehicles, Post offices, Telegraph offices Telephone exchanges and Telephone Subscribers in the district**

District & Taluk	Motor Cycles	Motor cars	Auto-rickshaws	Goods Transport	Others	Total	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges	Telephone Subscribers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dharwad	27,093	2,543	3,196	3,039	3,361	39,232	69	52	14	18,695
Hubli	46,033	4,722	4,258	4,556	7,808	67,377	51	38	17	38,776
Kalghatgi	2,720	278	35	238	1,620	4,891	30	28	7	1,088
Kundgol	2,235	248	19	174	2,322	4,998	27	21	8	1,323
Navalgund	3,206	355	32	315	2,241	6,149	39	28	11	2,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,287</b>	<b>8,146</b>	<b>7,540</b>	<b>8,322</b>	<b>17,352</b>	<b>1,22,647</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61,943</b>
Gadag	12,114	764	548	575	3,072	17,073	45	28	11	5,967
Mundargi	978	34	2	33	522	1,569	26	11	6	534
Nargund	2,136	217	92	189	2,185	4,819	13	9	6	953
Ron	1,909	79	15	139	1,793	3,935	52	46	13	1,909
Shirhatti	1,875	137	27	104	1,319	3,462	34	26	7	1,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,012</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>8,891</b>	<b>30,858</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10,483</b>
Byadgi	1,029	64	25	63	725	1,906	23	19	4	1,262
Hangal	1,458	49	20	102	1,307	2,936	45	38	9	1,683
Haveri	7,331	276	362	325	2,636	10,929	39	31	11	3,794
Hirekerur	1,001	25	17	68	939	2,050	47	44	6	1,633
Ranibennur	7,448	293	455	358	2,812	11,366	48	45	14	5,022
Savanur	1,187	18	26	82	846	2,159	28	17	4	753
Shiggaon	1,297	26	34	76	1,015	2,248	27	15	5	998
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,751</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>10,280</b>	<b>33,784</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15,145</b>



## Chapter 8

**Table 8.1 : Net income of some sectors of Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts as on March 2000 (Current price)**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sectors Dharwad	Gadag 1995-96*	1999-00	Haveri 1999-00	1999-00
Agriculture	1,06,125	64,223	29,548	81,371
Forestry	5,814	3,248	2,435	4,119
Fishing	427	497	123	554
Mining and quarrying	32	13	3	5
Manufacturing (registered and unregistered)	46,720	24,927	12,735	17,286
Construction	18,817	25,465	8,721	8,182
Electricity, Gas and water supply	3,666	2,815	1,170	975
Railway	798	726	438	380
Transport by other means	12,068	9,105	2,748	3,181
Storage	212	80	37	42
Communication	3,698	4,943	1,533	1,928
Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	40,321	27,054	9,061	15,566
Banking and Insurance	18,647	32,815	4,274	4,421
Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	9,770	17,924	9,181	12,121
Public administration	11,979	14,920	9,444	9,487
Other services	19,673	27,369	14,569	15,481
Net district income	2,98,767	2,56,124	1,06,020	1,75,099
Position in district income	5	11	27	20
per capita income	7,953	16,253	11,100	12,393
Position in per capita income	13	8	25	22

\* Including Gadag and Haveri districts.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Table 8.2 : Net income of some sectors of Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts  
as on March 2000 (1993-94 Constant price)**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No	Sectors	1995-96*	Dharwad 1999-00	Gadag 1999-00	Haveri 1999-00
		Base year 1980-81	Base Year 1993-94		
1	Agriculture	27,267	44,517	21,517	58,204
2	Forestry	564	2,036	1,537	2,594
3	Fishing	107	134	33	149
4	Mining and quarrying	3	10	6	9
5	Manufacturing (registered and unregistered)	15,288	17,490	8,832	11,978
6	Construction	3,755	17,975	6,140	5,687
7	Electricity, Gas and water supply	770	1538	653	550
8	Railway	113	568	343	297
9	Transport by other means	2,732	3,986	1,105	1,525
10	Storage	60	57	23	27
11	Communication	570	4,887	1,480	1,923
12	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	11,985	18,678	6,364	11,096
13	Banking and Insurance	5,527	24,705	3,218	3,328
14	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	4,244	11,473	5,957	7,865
15	Public administration	3,119	8,998	5,696	5,721
16	Other services	5,153	16,463	8,755	9,306
17	Net district income	81,257	1,73,515	71,659	1,20,259
18	Position in district income	4	12	27	21
19	per capita income	2,163	11,011	7,503	8,512
20	Position in per capita income	11	8	25	21

\* Including Gadag and Haveri districts.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Table 8.3 : Districtwise and sectorwise district income and percapita income (current price)**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No	Sectors	Dharwad		Gadag 1999-00	Haveri 1999-00
		1995-96*	1999-00		
	Primary Sector	1,12,398	67,981	32,109	86,049
	Secondary Sector	69,203	53,207	22,626	26,443
	Territory Sector	1,17,166	1,34,936	51,285	62,607
	Total	2,98,767	2,56,124	1,06,020	1,75,099
	Position in District income	5	11	27	20
	Per capita income (in Rs.)	7,953	16,253	11,100	12,393
	Position in per capita income	13	8	25	22

\* Including Gadag and Haveri districts.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Table 8.4 : Districtwise and sectorwise district income and per capita income (1993-94 constant price)**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No	Sectors	Dharwad			
		1995-96*	1999-00	Gadag 1999-00	Haveri 1999-00
		Base year 1980-81	Base Year 1993-94		
Primary Sector		27,941	46,697	23,093	60,956
Secondary Sector		19,813	37,003	15,625	18,215
Territory Sector		33,503	89,815	32,941	41,088
Total		81,257	1,73,515	71,659	1,20,259
Position in district income		4	12	27	21
Per capita income (in Rs.)		2,163	11,011	7,503	8,512
Position in per capita income		11	8	25	21

\* Including Gadag and Haveri districts.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table 8.5 : Particulars of persons registered in Employment Exchanges in Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri as on March 2002

S.No.	Dharwad			Gadag			Haveri		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I Graduates									
1 Arts	793	574	1367	480	274	754	1021	426	1447
2 Commerce	496	283	779	167	66	233	275	94	369
3 Science	275	151	426	64	32	96	127	37	164
II Diploma Holders									
1 Civil	132	02	134	30	-	30	40	01	41
2 Mechanical	259	-	259	106	-	106	112	-	112
3 Electrical	113	-	113	33	-	33	76	02	78
4 Automobile	118	05	123	16	-	16	33	-	33
5 Metallurgy	01	-	01	03	-	03	02	-	02
6 Telecommunication	107	73	180	39	16	55	43	11	54
7 Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Others	103	65	168	73	33	106	115	-	115
III ITI Certificate holders									
1 Fitter	717	-	717	328	-	328	435	-	435
2 Turner	356	-	356	104	-	104	76	-	76
3 Electrician	606	03	609	415	-	415	212	-	212
4 Machinist	147	-	147	11	-	11	50	-	50
5 Welders	91	-	91	63	-	63	26	-	26
6 Sheet metal worker	19	-	19	03	-	03	03	-	03
7 Wiremen	78	-	78	01	-	01	251	-	251

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Others	254	274				121	-	121
IV	Apprentice training completed								
1	Fitter	79	79	09	-	09	-	-	-
2	Turner	66	66	18	-	18	-	-	-
3	Electrician	55	55	19	-	19	-	-	-
4	Machinist	31	31	02	-	02	-	-	-
5	Welders	29	29	04	-	04	-	-	-
6	Kannada Typewriting	192	409	141	162	303	87	104	191
7	English Typewriting	315	686	27	62	89	48	67	114
8	Kannada Shorthand	36	98	07	09	16	05	04	09
9	English Shorthand	41	112	03	03	06	08	13	21
V	SSLC with TCH	903	1895	787	374	1161	938	584	1522
VI	SSLC passed	13996	18947	11321	3326	14647	14177	4228	18405
VII	SSLC with nursing	-	581	-	244	244	-	188	188
VIII	PUC passed	2845	4336	2194	1005	3199	4489	1621	6110
IX	Light Vehicle Drivers	829	829	386	01	387	432	-	432
X	Heavy Vehicle Drivers	1542	1544	858	-	858	681	-	681
XI	Below SSLC	4174	5163	1702	281	1983	2271	432	2703
XII	Literates	381	646	103	66	169	157	103	260
XIII	Illiterates	35	81	01	06	07	14	01	15
XIV	Others	3729	4975	896	553	1449	174	195	369

Source : Districts Employment Exchange, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri

**Table 8.6 : Details of registration of placement made at Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts  
Employment Exchange as on March 2002**

	Dharwad	Gadag	Haveri
No.of persons registered in live registered	52812	33937	41764
male	39359	26416	32854
female	13453	7521	8910
Placement notified by Central government	14	07	81
Placement notified by State Government	234	127	61
Central Government Enterprise	15	17	-
State Government Enterprise	113	01	01
Private	2,543	08	09
Local Institutions	11	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Employment secured</b>			
Central Government	08	01	01
State Government	115	31	29
Central Government Enterprise	07	16	03
State Government Enterprise	12	-	-
Private	14	02	-
Local Institutions	-	-	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>

Source : District Employment Exchange, Dharwad, Gadag, and Haveri

**Table 8.7 : Dharwad district percentage of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers in towns (1991 census)**

Sl.No	Name of Civic Administration	Percentage of											
		Main Workers to total population				Marginal workers to total population				Total workers to total population			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	Ahavar (TMC)	30.72	50.30	10.28	1.03	0.68	1.40	31.75	50.98	11.68	68.25	49.02	88.32
2	Annigeri (TMC)	40.20	52.12	27.68	0.72	0.04	1.44	40.92	52.16	29.12	59.08	47.84	70.88
3	Byadgi (TMC)	33.13	49.52	15.89	0.31	0.07	0.56	33.44	49.59	16.45	66.56	50.41	83.55
4	Gadag-Betgeri (CMC)	29.36	47.66	10.06	1.16	0.51	1.82	30.52	48.17	11.96	69.48	51.83	88.08
5	Gajendragad (TMC)	32.76	49.33	15.89	1.23	0.41	2.06	33.99	49.74	17.95	66.01	50.26	82.05
6	Hangal (TMC)	30.32	50.14	9.62	0.83	0.45	1.23	31.15	50.59	10.85	68.85	49.41	89.15
7	Haveri (TMC)	28.50	47.88	7.85	0.68	0.39	1.00	29.18	48.27	8.85	70.82	51.73	91.15
8	Hubli – Dharwad (MC)	28.03	46.34	8.26	0.63	0.32	0.96	28.66	46.66	9.22	71.34	53.34	90.78
9	Kundgol (TMC)	39.05	52.89	24.04	0.62	0.38	0.88	39.67	53.27	24.92	60.33	46.73	75.08
10	Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	40.74	53.80	27.09	0.63	0.26	1.01	41.37	54.06	28.10	58.63	45.94	71.90
11	Mulgund (TMC)	45.40	54.78	35.61	2.58	0.52	4.72	47.98	55.30	40.33	52.02	44.70	59.67
12	Mundargi (TMC)	34.92	46.66	22.44	3.85	0.55	7.37	38.77	47.21	29.81	61.23	52.79	70.19
13	Naregal (TMC)	38.76	54.14	23.33	8.90	0.38	17.44	47.66	54.52	40.77	52.34	45.48	59.23
14	Nargund (TMC)	39.96	53.18	26.33	1.78	0.54	3.06	41.74	53.72	29.39	58.26	46.28	70.61
15	Navalgund (TMC)	37.17	50.99	22.48	2.18	0.26	4.22	39.35	51.25	26.70	60.65	48.75	73.30
16	Ranibennur (CMC)	31.30	48.91	12.72	1.09	0.39	1.84	32.39	49.30	14.56	67.61	50.70	85.44
17	Ron (TMC)	35.74	52.25	19.40	2.91	0.10	5.68	38.65	52.35	25.08	61.35	47.65	74.92
18	Savanur (TMC)	32.96	51.90	12.81	0.70	0.11	1.32	33.66	52.01	14.13	66.34	47.99	85.87
19	Shiggaon (TMC)	34.01	51.67	15.57	0.45	0.11	0.81	34.46	51.78	16.38	65.54	48.22	83.62
20	Shirhatti (MP)	35.37	50.27	19.62	1.06	0.37	1.80	36.48	50.64	21.42	63.57	49.36	78.58



**Table 8.8 : Percentage of Main workers, Marginal Workers, and Non-workers for rural population of taluks in the (undivided) Dharwad district (C.D.blocks) 1991 census**

Sl.No	Name of the taluk/ CD Block	Percentage of											
		Main Workers in total population				Marginal workers to total population				Total workers in total population			
		P	M	F	P	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	P
1	Byadgi	44.30	55.56	32.28	3.68	0.52	7.05	47.98	56.08	39.33	52.02	43.92	60.67
2	Dharwad	43.17	56.78	28.78	4.80	0.46	9.40	47.97	57.24	38.18	52.03	42.76	61.82
3	Gadag	42.53	53.75	30.76	7.64	0.78	14.84	50.17	54.53	45.60	49.83	45.47	54.40
4	Hangal	40.21	56.59	22.79	5.04	1.03	9.30	45.25	57.62	32.09	54.75	42.38	67.91
5	Haveri	43.11	55.63	29.77	5.19	0.94	9.72	48.30	56.57	39.49	51.70	43.43	60.51
6	Hirekerur	38.14	54.88	20.27	8.14	0.90	15.86	46.28	55.78	36.13	53.72	44.22	63.87
7	Hubli	44.60	56.89	31.50	4.91	0.82	9.27	49.51	57.71	40.77	50.49	42.29	59.23
8	Kalghatgi	43.55	58.63	27.41	6.81	1.25	12.76	50.36	59.88	40.17	49.64	40.12	59.83
9	Kundgol	46.15	56.88	34.73	4.20	0.77	7.85	50.35	57.65	42.58	49.65	42.35	57.42
10	Mundargi	45.18	53.95	36.08	5.93	1.02	11.03	51.11	54.97	47.11	48.89	45.03	52.89
11	Nargund	47.52	55.20	39.67	3.86	0.51	7.29	51.38	55.71	46.96	48.62	44.29	53.04
12	Navalgund	45.53	55.50	35.05	3.79	0.67	7.06	49.32	56.17	42.11	50.68	43.83	57.89
13	Ranibennur	39.95	52.95	25.91	4.07	0.41	8.02	44.02	53.36	33.93	55.98	46.64	66.07
14	Ron	43.15	52.63	33.68	4.72	0.72	8.71	47.87	53.35	42.39	52.13	46.65	57.61
15	Savanur	41.58	54.62	27.60	3.27	0.63	6.10	44.85	55.25	33.70	55.15	44.75	66.30
16	Shiggaon	42.67	57.11	27.18	2.83	0.52	5.32	45.50	57.63	32.50	54.50	42.37	67.50
17	Shirhatti	45.17	54.63	35.36	3.57	0.47	6.79	48.74	55.10	42.15	51.26	44.90	57.85

**Table 8.9 : 1991 Census comparative statistics**

S.N		Karnataka state	Dharwad district
1		2	3
1.	Population		
	Total		
	Persons	44,977,201	35,03,150
	Males	22,951,917	18,02,418
	Females	22,025,284	17,00,732
	Rural		
	Persons	31,069,413	22,79,259
	Males	15,744,942	11,71,200
	Females	15,324,471	11,08,059
	Urban		
	Persons	13,907,788	12,23,891
	Males	7,206,975	6,31,218
	Females	6,700,813	5,92,673
2	Decennial Population growth Rate 1981-91	21.12	18.93
3	Area (Sq.Km)	191,791.0	13738.00
4	Density of Population (per Sq.Km)	235	255
5	Sex Ratio (No.of females per 1000 males)	960	944
6	Literacy Rate (Excluding children in the age group of 0-6)		
	Persons	56.04	58.68
	Males	67.26	71.37
	Females	44.34	45.20
7	Percentage of urban population to total population	30.92	34.94
8	Percentage of total population		
	I. Main Workers		
	Persons	38.45	38.54
	Males	53.53	52.81
	Females	22.73	23.40
	II. Marginal Workers		
	Persons	3.54	3.60
	Males	0.56	0.60
	Females	6.66	6.78
	III. Non-workers		
	Persons	58.01	57.86
	Males	45.91	46.59
	Females	70.61	69.82

1		2	3
9	Break-up of Main workers: Percentage among main workers		
	I. Cultivators	Persons	34.21
		Males	37.27
		Females	25.72
	II. Agricultural Labourers	Persons	28.92
		Males	20.45
		Females	49.69
	III. Livestock 1) Forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	Persons	3.57
		Males	3.80
		Females	2.99
	IV. Mining and Quarrying	Persons	0.67
		Males	0.76
		Females	0.47
	V (a) Household Industry	Persons	1.86
		Males	1.77
		Females	2.09
	V (b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry	Persons	8.84
		Males	9.22
		Females	7.91
	VI. Construction	Persons	2.48
		Males	3.17
		Females	0.77
	VII. Trade and Commerce	Persons	7.98
		Males	10.03
		Females	2.94
	VIII. Transport, Storage and Communication	Persons	2.63
		Males	3.56
		Females	0.35
	IX. Other services	Persons	8.84
		Males	9.57

1		2	3
	Females	7.07	5.57
10	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population		
	Persons	16.38	11.72
	Males	16.36	11.67
	Females	16.40	11.77
11	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population		
	Persons	4.26	3.00
	Males	4.26	3.02
	Females	4.26	2.98
12	Number of occupied residential houses	7963054	556,391
13	Number of villages		
	Total	29193	1366
	Inhabited	27066	1344
	Un-inhabited	2127	22
14	Number of towns	306	20

**Table 8.10 : Percentage of Workers to total population in Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts**

2001 Census (provisional figures)

District/ Taluk/UA /City Town	Civic Status of City / Town	Total / Rural / Urban	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total Workers (Main + Marginal)	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non- Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dharwad District		Total	Persons	1,603,794	42.7	36.6	6.1	57.3
			Males	823,415	56.2	52.5	3.7	43.8
			Females	780,379	28.5	19.9	8.6	71.5
		Rural	Persons	722,068	54.4	44.0	10.4	45.6
			Males	371,309	61.6	56.6	5.0	38.4
			Females	350,759	46.7	30.7	16.0	53.3
		Urban	Persons	881,726	33.2	30.6	2.6	66.8
			Males	452,106	51.8	49.2	2.6	48.2
			Females	429,620	13.6	11.1	2.5	86.4
Hubli- Dharwad *	M.Corp.	Urban	Persons	786,018	31.9	29.6	2.3	68.1
			Males	403,270	51.2	48.6	2.6	48.8
			Females	382,748	11.7	9.7	2.0	88.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dharwad Taluk		Total	Persons	218,803	50.8	43.3	7.5	49.2
			Males	112,252	60.0	56.3	3.7	40.0
			Females	106,551	41.2	29.6	11.6	58.8
		Rural	Persons	202,517	51.9	44.2	7.7	48.1
			Males	103,962	60.4	56.6	3.8	39.6
			Females	98,555	43.0	31.0	12.0	57.0
		Urban	Persons	16,286	37.1	32.1	5.0	62.9
			Males	8,290	54.4	51.8	2.6	45.6
			Females	7,996	19.3	11.7	7.6	80.7
Alnavar	TP	Urban	Persons	16,286	37.1	32.1	5.0	62.9
			Males	8,290	54.4	51.8	2.6	45.6
			Females	7,996	19.3	11.7	7.6	80.7
Navalgund Taluk		Total	Persons	176,641	56.0	44.8	11.2	44.0
			Males	90,462	62.2	56.3	5.9	37.8
			Females	86,179	49.4	32.8	16.6	50.6
		Rural	Persons	128,732	59.4	45.8	13.6	40.6
			Males	66,043	63.8	56.5	7.3	36.2
			Females	62,689	54.7	34.5	20.2	45.3
		Urban	Persons	47,909	46.8	42.1	4.7	53.2
			Males	24,419	57.9	55.5	2.4	42.1
			Females	23,490	35.3	28.2	7.1	64.7
Navalgund	TP	Urban	Persons	22,200	42.6	40.0	2.6	57.4
			Males	11,347	55.9	54.4	1.5	44.1
			Females	10,853	28.7	24.9	3.8	71.3
Annigeri	TMC	Urban	Persons	25,709	50.0	44.0	6.5	49.5
			Males	13,072	59.7	56.5	3.2	40.3
			Females	12,637	41.0	31.1	9.9	59.0
Hubli Taluk		Total	Persons	128,315	52.3	42.0	10.3	47.7
			Males	65,952	60.9	56.3	4.6	39.1
			Females	62,363	43.3	26.9	16.4	56.7
		Rural	Persons	128,315	52.3	42.0	10.3	
			Males	65,952	60.9	56.3	4.6	39.1
			Females	62,363	43.3	26.9	16.4	56.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Urban	Persons	-	-	-	-	-
			Males	-	-	-	-	-
			Females	-	-	-	-	-
Kalghatgi Taluk		Total	Persons	136,978	55.9	43.0	12.9	44.1
			Males	70,720	63.1	56.8	6.3	36.9
			Females	66,258	48.3	28.4	19.9	51.7
		Rural	Persons	122,302	57.7	43.8	13.9	42.3
			Males	63,238	63.9	57.1	6.8	36.1
			Females	59,064	51.1	29.5	21.6	48.9
		Urban	Persons	14,676	41.2	37.0	4.2	58.8
			Males	7,482	56.6	54.0	2.6	43.4
			Females	7,194	25.2	19.3	5.9	74.8
Kalghatgi	TP	Urban	Persons	14,676	41.2	37.0	4.2	58.8
			Males	7,482	56.6	54.0	2.6	43.4
			Females	7,194	25.2	19.3	5.9	74.8
Kundgol Taluk		Total	Persons	157,039	51.1	43.6	7.5	48.9
			Males	80,759	59.9	56.2	3.7	40.1
			Females	76,280	41.9	30.2	11.6	58.1
		Rural	Persons	140,202	52.3	44.3	8.0	47.7
			Males	72,114	60.3	56.4	3.9	39.7
			Females	68,088	43.8	31.3	12.5	56.2
		Urban	Persons	16,837	41.4	37.9	3.5	58.6
			Males	8,645	56.6	53.9	2.7	43.4
			Females	8,192	25.4	20.9	4.5	74.6
Kundgol	TP	Urban	Persons	16,837	41.4	37.9	3.5	58.6
			Males	8,645	56.6	53.9	2.7	43.4
			Females	8,192	25.4	20.9	4.5	74.6
Gadag District		Total	Persons	971,955	47.1	40.0	7.1	52.9
			Males	493,795	56.3	52.9	3.4	43.7
			Females	478,160	37.7	26.8	10.9	62.3
		Rural	Persons	629,994	52.2	43.4	8.8	47.8
			Males	319,972	58.0	53.9	4.1	42.0
			Females	310,022	46.2	32.4	13.8	53.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nargund Taluk		Urban	Persons	341,961	37.8	33.9	3.9	62.2
			Males	173,823	53.2	50.9	2.3	46.8
			Females	168,138	21.8	16.3	5.5	78.2
		Total	Persons	92,644	47.6	43.3	4.3	52.4
			Males	47,310	56.3	54.0	2.3	43.7
			Females	45,334	38.6	32.3	6.3	61.4
		Rural	Persons	60,096	52.5	48.7	3.8	47.5
			Males	30,728	57.3	55.4	1.9	42.7
			Females	29,368	47.4	41.6	5.8	52.6
Nargund	TMC	Urban	Persons	32,548	38.6	33.5	5.1	61.4
			Males	16,582	54.3	51.3	3.0	45.7
			Females	15,966	22.4	15.1	7.3	77.6
		Urban	Persons	32,548	38.6	33.5	5.1	61.4
			Males	16,582	54.3	51.3	3.0	45.7
			Females	15,966	22.4	15.1	7.3	77.6
		Total	Persons	247,691	48.4	39.3	9.1	51.6
			Males	124,746	54.8	50.4	4.4	45.2
			Females	122,945	41.9	28.0	13.9	58.1
Ron Taluk		Rural	Persons	181,141	51.0	40.8	10.2	49.0
			Males	91,167	55.5	50.5	5.0	44.5
			Females	89,974	46.4	30.9	15.5	53.6
		Urban	Persons	66,550	41.3	35.1	6.2	58.7
			Males	33,579	52.8	50.0	2.8	47.2
			Females	32,971	29.6	20.0	9.6	70.4
		Urban	Persons	21,671	39.3	37.0	2.3	60.7
			Males	10,797	52.9	51.7	1.2	47.1
			Females	10,874	25.7	22.4	3.3	74.3
Gajendragad	TMC	Urban	Persons	28,227	37.9	33.1	4.8	62.1
			Males	14,360	52.2	49.9	2.3	47.8
			Females	13,867	23.0	15.6	7.4	77.0
Naregal	TP	Urban	Persons	16,652	50.0	36.4	13.6	50.0
			Males	8,422	53.9	48.3	5.6	46.1
			Females	8,230	45.9	24.1	21.8	54.1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gadag Taluk		Total	Persons	332,140	43.2	37.7	5.5	56.8
			Males	168,987	55.5	52.5	3.0	44.5
			Females	163,153	30.5	22.3	8.2	69.5
		Rural	Persons	159,214	52.0	42.9	9.1	48.0
			Males	81,058	58.9	54.6	4.3	41.1
			Females	78,156	44.9	30.7	14.2	55.1
		Urban	Persons	172,926	35.1	32.9	2.2	64.9
			Males	87,929	52.3	50.6	1.7	47.7
			Females	84,997	17.2	14.6	2.6	82.8
Gadag-Betgeri	CMC	Urban	Persons	154,849	33.4	31.8	1.6	66.6
			Males	78,672	51.6	50.2	1.4	48.4
			Females	76,177	14.7	12.8	1.9	85.3
Mulgund	TP	Urban	Persons	18,077	49.4	42.3	7.1	50.6
			Males	9,257	59.1	54.4	4.7	40.9
			Females	8,820	39.2	29.5	9.7	60.8
Shirhatti Taluk		Total	Persons	183,130	50.0	42.9	7.1	50.0
			Males	93,287	59.4	56.1	3.3	40.6
			Females	89,843	40.1	29.1	11.0	59.9
		Rural	Persons	133,511	52.9	45.0	7.9	47.1
			Males	68,059	60.1	56.5	3.6	39.9
			Females	65,452	45.3	33.0	12.3	54.7
		Urban	Persons	49,619	42.1	37.1	5.0	57.9
			Males	25,228	57.4	54.9	2.5	42.6
			Females	24,391	26.3	18.7	7.6	73.7
Shirhatti	TP	Urban	Persons	16,208	42.3	37.2	5.1	57.7
			Males	8,277	55.6	52.8	2.8	44.4
			Females	7,931	28.5	21.0	7.5	71.5
Lakshmeshwar	TMC	Urban	Persons	33,411	42.0	37.1	4.9	58.0
			Males	16,951	58.3	56.0	2.3	41.7
			Females	16,460	25.2	17.6	7.6	74.8
Mundargi Taluk		Total	Persons	116,350	51.0	41.3	9.7	49.0
			Males	59,465	57.3	53.1	4.2	42.7
			Females	56,885	44.4	29.0	15.4	55.6
		Rural	Persons	96,032	53.9	43.5	10.4	46.1
			Males	48,960	58.8	54.7	4.1	41.2
			Females	47,072	48.8	31.9	16.9	51.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Urban	Persons	20,318	37.3	31.0	6.3	62.7
			Males	10,505	50.4	45.8	4.6	49.6
			Females	9,813	23.3	15.2	8.1	76.7
Mundargi		TP	Persons	20,318	37.3	31.0	6.3	62.7
			Males	10,505	50.4	45.8	4.6	49.6
			Females	9,813	23.3	15.2	8.1	76.7
Haveri District		Total	Persons	1,437,860	46.4	37.0	9.4	53.6
			Males	740,307	58.4	52.8	5.6	41.6
			Females	697,553	33.6	20.1	13.5	66.4
		Rural	Persons	1,138,954	49.3	38.4	10.9	50.7
			Males	586,667	59.6	53.5	6.1	40.4
			Females	552,287	38.3	22.4	15.9	61.7
		Urban	Persons	298,906	35.2	31.3	3.9	64.8
			Males	153,640	53.8	50.3	3.5	46.2
			Females	145,266	15.6	11.2	4.4	84.4
Shiggaon Taluk		Total	Persons	166,593	47.8	36.8	11.0	52.2
			Males	86,189	60.6	54.1	6.5	39.4
			Females	80,404	34.0	18.3	15.7	66.0
		Rural	Persons	122,011	51.5	38.4	13.1	48.5
			Males	63,017	62.0	54.6	7.4	38.0
			Females	58,994	40.3	21.2	19.1	59.7
		Urban	Persons	44,582	37.6	32.5	5.1	62.4
			Males	23,172	56.8	52.8	4.0	43.2
			Females	21,410	16.7	10.4	6.3	83.3
Shiggaon	TP	Urban	Persons	24,318	38.1	32.7	5.4	61.9
			Males	12,505	56.2	51.6	4.6	43.8
			Females	11,813	18.9	12.7	6.2	81.1
Bankapur	TP	Urban	Persons	20,264	37.0	32.2	4.8	63.0
			Males	10,667	57.6	54.2	3.4	42.4
			Females	9,567	14.1	7.7	6.4	85.9
Savanur Taluk		Total	Persons	143,968	47.4	38.4	9.0	52.6
			Males	74,467	58.2	54.0	4.2	41.8
			Females	69,501	35.7	21.6	14.1	64.3
		Rural	Persons	108,407	50.3	40.4	9.9	49.7
			Males	56,123	59.3	54.8	4.5	40.7
			Females	52,284	40.6	24.9	15.7	59.4

## Addenda

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Urban	Persons	35,561	38.5	32.3	6.2	61.5
			Males	18,344	55.0	51.9	3.1	45.0
			Females	17,217	20.9	11.5	9.4	79.1
Savanur	TMC	Urban	Persons	35,561	38.5	32.3	6.2	61.5
			Males	18,344	55.0	51.9	3.1	45.0
			Females	17,217	20.9	11.5	9.4	79.1
Hangal Taluk		Total	Persons	230,310	44.9	34.3	10.6	55.1
			Males	117,973	59.1	52.1	7.0	40.9
			Females	112,337	30.0	15.7	14.3	70.0
		Rural	Persons	205,299	46.6	35.5	11.1	53.4
			Males	105,157	59.9	53.2	6.7	40.1
			Females	100,142	32.6	17.0	15.6	67.4
		Urban	Persons	25,011	30.8	24.4	6.4	69.2
			Males	12,816	52.1	42.9	9.2	47.9
			Females	12,195	8.4	4.9	3.5	91.6
Hangal	TMC	Urban	Persons	25,011	30.8	24.4	6.4	69.2
			Males	12,816	52.1	42.9	9.2	47.9
			Females	12,195	8.4	4.9	3.5	91.6
Haveri Taluk		Taluk	Persons	251,951	45.5	38.7	6.8	54.5
			Males	130,025	58.1	53.4	4.7	41.9
			Females	121,926	32.1	22.9	9.2	67.9
		Rural	Persons	196,051	48.8	40.7	8.1	51.2
			Males	101,448	59.3	54.1	5.2	40.7
			Females	94,603	37.5	26.3	11.2	62.5
		Urban	Persons	55,900	34.1	31.5	2.6	65.9
			Males	28,577	54.0	51.1	2.9	46.0
			Females	27,323	13.3	11.1	2.2	86.7
Haveri	TMC	Urban	Persons	55,900	34.1	31.5	2.6	65.9
			Males	28,577	54.0	51.1	2.9	46.0
			Females	27,323	13.3	11.1	2.2	86.7
Byadgi Taluk		Total	Persons	127,879	48.2	35.6	12.6	51.8
			Males	65,738	58.1	51.3	6.8	41.9
			Females	62,141	37.8	19.2	18.6	62.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rural	Persons	102,221	51.1	36.3	14.8	48.9
			Males	52,617	59.0	51.0	8.0	41.0
			Females	49,604	42.8	20.7	22.1	57.2
		Urban	Persons	25,658	36.5	33.1	3.4	63.5
			Males	13,121	54.2	52.3	1.9	45.8
			Females	12,537	17.8	13.0	4.8	82.2
Byadgi	TMC	Urban	Persons	25,658	36.5	33.1	3.4	63.5
			Males	13,121	54.2	52.3	1.9	45.8
			Females	12,537	17.8	13.0	4.8	82.2
Hirekerur Taluk		Total	Persons	212,434	47.0	37.1	9.9	53.0
			Males	108,922	57.9	52.5	5.4	42.1
			Females	103,512	35.6	20.9	14.7	64.4
		Rural	Persons	196,560	48.2	37.9	10.3	51.8
			Males	100,810	58.4	53.1	5.3	41.6
			Females	95,750	37.4	21.9	15.5	62.6
		Urban	Persons	15,874	32.7	26.9	5.8	67.3
			Males	8,112	51.6	45.6	6.0	48.4
			Females	7,762	12.8	7.3	5.5	87.2
Hirekerur	TP	Urban	Persons	15,874	32.7	26.9	5.8	67.3
			Males	8,112	51.6	45.6	6.0	48.4
			Females	7,762	12.8	7.3	5.5	87.2
Ranibennur Taluk		Total	Persons	304,725	45.8	37.4	8.4	54.2
			Males	156,993	57.6	52.6	5.0	42.4
			Females	147,732	33.2	21.2	12.0	66.8
		Rural	Persons	208,405	50.8	39.7	11.1	49.2
			Males	107,495	59.9	53.6	6.3	40.1
			Females	100,910	41.0	24.8	16.2	59.0
		Urban	Persons	96,320	34.9	32.4	2.5	65.1
			Males	49,498	52.6	50.4	2.2	47.4
			Females	46,822	16.2	13.4	2.8	83.8
Ranibennur	CMC	Urban	Persons	89,594	35.2	32.7	2.5	64.8
			Males	46,001	52.7	50.5	2.2	47.3
			Females	43,593	16.7	13.9	2.8	83.3
Kodiyal	CT	Urban	Persons	6,726	31.4	28.7	2.7	68.6
			Males	3,497	51.5	48.8	2.7	48.5
			Females	3,229	9.6	6.9	2.7	90.4

\* Spreads over two taluks namely, Hubli and Dharwad, hence shown separately under the district and not under any of the taluk.

**Chapter 13****Table 13.1 : Literacy 2001**

Districts	Total Population			Number of Literates			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Gadag	971,955	493,795	478,160	556,191	338,746	217,445	55.02	69.15	40.76
Dharwad	1,603,794	823,415	780,379	1,003,608	580,829	422,779	71.87	81.04	62.20
Haveri	1,437,860	740,307	697,553	846,960	499,906	347,054	68.09	77.94	57.60

**Chapter 15****Achievement in Family Welfare Programme (Talukwise) for the years 2000-01 and 2001-02**

SN	Taluk	Sterilization		IUD Placement		Nirodh		O P users	
1	2	3		4		5		6	
<b>I Dharwad District</b>									
1	Dharwad	3,569	3,079	2,625	2,380	2,699	2,488	1,709	1,348
2	Hubli	5,506	4,628	3,198	2,899	3,643	3,900	1,446	1,567
3	Kalghatgi	1,229	898	1,238	804	1,782	3,375	703	680
4	Kundgol	1,846	996	1,278	890	1,669	2,317	778	681
5	Navalgund	1,196	1,112	1,266	1,288	729	1,032	989	1,049
	Total	12,646	10,713	9,605	8,261	10,522	13,112	5,625	5,325
<b>II Gadag District</b>									
1	Gadag	2,411	2,292	1,870	1,538	1,082	947	1,259	1,021
2	Mundargi	795	860	912	992	500	511	519	437
3	Nargund	909	870	907	879	497	637	725	509
4	Ron	1,927	2,047	1,956	1,786	1,133	1,529	2,234	1,178
5	Shirhatti	1,455	1,302	1,432	1,145	718	960	1,006	744
	Total	7,497	7,371	7,077	6,140	3,930	4,584	5,743	3,990
<b>III Haveri District</b>									
1	Haveri	2,105	2,081	2,038	2,053	2,108	2,156	1,111	1,109
2	Byadgi	1,120	1,193	996	1,020	1,119	1,077	684	627
3	Ranibennur	2,475	2,473	2,183	2,203	2,215	2,284	1,171	1,175
4	Hirekerur	1,724	1,940	1,672	1,747	1,850	1,833	929	896

1	2	3		4		5		6	
5	Savanur	1,125	1,056	961	992	1,142	1,038	544	516
6	Shiggaon	1,352	1,508	1,320	1,375	1,425	1,425	801	755
7	Hangal	2,347	2,360	1,920	1,905	1,989	2,000	980	989
Total		12,450	12,611	11,110	11,295	11,848	11,813	6,219	6,067

**Progress in immunisation programme of Dharwad, Gadag and  
Haveri District for the year 1998-99 (Talukwise)**

Sl.No.	Taluk	DPT	Polio	BCG	Measles	TT(Moviers)
<b>I</b>	<b>Dharwad District</b>					
1	Dharwad	10,402	10,410	10,532	9,765	13,204
2	Hubli	14,796	14,729	17,237	13,369	14,234
3	Kalghatgi	3,341	3,341	2,944	3,405	3,815
4	Kundgol	3,793	3,793	3,718	3,624	4,181
5	Navalgund	4,212	4,312	3,945	4,109	4,999
District Total		36,544	36,585	38,376	34,268	40,433
<b>II</b>	<b>Gadag District</b>					
1	Gadag	7,617	7,644	6,248	7,420	9,107
2	Mundargi	2,668	2,668	2,537	2,675	2,964
3	Nargund	2,375	2,368	2,243	2,292	2,430
4	Ron	5,525	5,525	5,567	5,203	6,188
5	Shirhatti	4,239	4,239	3,901	4,397	4,660
District Total		22,424	22,441	20,496	21,987	25,349
<b>III</b>	<b>Haveri District</b>					
1	Haveri	5,712	5,712	5,844	5,652	6,607
2	Byadgi	3,018	3,018	3,232	3,022	3,476
3	Hangal	5,612	5,621	5,639	5,365	5,011
4	Hirekerur	4,889	4,889	4,780	4,762	5,460
5	Ranibennur	6,880	6,880	6,563	6,489	7,722
6	Savanur	3,189	3,189	3,021	3,009	3,109
7	Shiggaon	4,185	4,185	3,633	4,025	4,415
District Total		33,485	33,494	32,738	33,123	37,854

**KARNATAKA SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS-2001****Population growth rates**

(Percentage)

Sl.	District	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1.	Dharwad	26.76	31.26	19.64	16.65
2.	Gadag	18.35	19.37	15.56	13.14
3.	Haveri	14.87	24.76	20.53	13.29

**Density of Population**

(Persons per Sq. Km)

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1.	Dharwad	142	170	214	255	376
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	184	209
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	263	298

**Sex Ratio**

(Females per 1000 males)

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1.	Dharwad	941	928	938	935	948
2.	Gadag	981	983	981	969	968
3.	Haveri	939	938	937	936	942

**Literacy - Total**

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1.	Dharwad	33.35	38.51	42.36	62.73	71.87
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	55.88	66.27
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	56.10	68.09



**Literacy - Male**

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1.	Dharwad	47.43	51.28	54.24	74.22	81.04
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	71.63	79.55
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	68.05	77.94

**Literacy - Female**

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1.	Dharwad	18.55	25.03	29.83	50.41	62.20
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	39.68	52.58
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	43.28	57.60

**Percentage of Forest Area to the total geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	8.21	8.20	8.36	8.37	8.24
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	9.78
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	7.00

**Percentage of land put to non-agricultural use to the total geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	1.62	2.10	4.41	4.58	5.04
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	2.19
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	6.47

**Percentage of barren and uncultivable land to the total geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	1.96	2.26	1.62	1.55	0.93
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	2.50
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	1.19

**Percentage of permanent pastures and other grazing land to the total geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	2.80	2.68	1.35	1.36	0.84
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.56
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	2.58

**Percentage of land under miscellaneous trees and groves etc. to the total geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	0.35	0.30	0.17	0.17	0.04
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.05
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	0.40

**Percentage of cultivable waste land to the total geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	0.72	0.70	0.53	0.49	0.62
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.22
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	0.65

**Percentage of other fallow land to the total geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	1.59	0.70	0.75	1.78	0.25
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	1.68
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	0.85

**Percentage of current fallow land to the total geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	1.85	2.84	12.28	5.07	4.20
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	6.38
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	3.47

**Percentage of net area sown to the total cultivable area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	80.90	80.22	70.53	76.63	10.77
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	79.42
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	74.60

**Percentage of net area sown to the total cultivable area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	95.11	95.00	83.87	91.25	91.35
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	90.56
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	93.75

**Percentage of total cropped area to the net area sown (Crop intensity)**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	102.65	104.97	116.08	122.20	145.03
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	110.90
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	127.39

**Percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	2.65	4.97	16.08	22.20	45.03
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	10.88
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	27.39

**Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	5.8	8.0	14.8	16.33	13.14
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	17.47
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	20.79

**Percentage of gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	5.70	8.77	13.90	14.88	12.10
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	15.91
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	18.35

**Percentage of net area irrigated by canals to the net area irrigated by all sources  
(Tanks, wells, borewells etc)**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	9.14	36.90	39.02	36.70	59.29
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	50.52
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	7.43

**Percentage of net area irrigated by Tanks to the net area irrigated by all sources**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	78.00	44.18	11.20	14.14	6.64
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	3.34
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	19.65

**Percentage of net area irrigated by all type of wells to the net area irrigated by all sources**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	11.00	10.00	29.00	36.74	24.23
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	39.38
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	45.92

**Percentage of net area irrigated by other sources to the net area irrigated by all sources**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	8.00	6.00	20.00	12.42	9.84
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	6.76
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	27.00

**Percentage of area under Paddy to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	8.52	6.70	7.30	7.37	8.37
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.28
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	12.07

**Percentage of area under Ragi to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	1.04	1.51	1.05	0.55	0.05
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.01
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	0.81

**Percentage of area under Jowar to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	21.41	20.82	20.58	17.76	11.45
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	22.08
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	15.77

**Percentage of area under Wheat to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	10.72	9.54	4.90	5.58	9.50
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	8.51
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	0.42

**Percentage of area under Bajra to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.09	-
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.28
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	0.14

**Percentage of area under other Cereals to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	3.92	4.17	4.94	5.55	4.53
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	4.69
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	17.30

**Percentage of area under cereals and minor millets to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	45.76	42.90	38.94	36.90	33.90
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	35.84
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	46.51

**Percentage of area under pulses to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	9.69	10.83	15.00	9.20	11.31
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	13.40
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	9.99

**Percentage of area under cotton to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	22.07	21.73	15.19	18.94	19.80
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	14.03
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	15.60



**Percentage of area under sugarcane to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	0.12	0.21	0.52	0.89	0.81
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.03
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	1.57

**Percentage of area under Oilseeds (excluding coconuts) to the total cropped area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	15.62	12.33	24.51	17.91	0.37
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	9.69
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	11.35

**Average yield of Rice**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	1372	1687	831	1217	1060
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	2616
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	1788

**Average yield of Jowar**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	886	1145	620	969	733
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	556
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	1173

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## Dharwad District

**Average yield of Maize**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	3494	2304	2758	3231	2948
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	3159
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	3271

**Average yield of Ragi**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	891	877	695	616	681
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	1516
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	723

**Average yield of Bajra**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	205	253	340	575	-
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	400
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	573

**Average yield of Wheat**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	289	390	523	602	577
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	657
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	657

**Average yield of Gram**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	411	517	279	359	556
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	401
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	426

**Average yield of Tur**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	591	341	192	379	431
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	182
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	647

**Average yield of Sunflower**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	254	270	369	462
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	324
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	595

**Average yield of Cotton**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	68	114	138	191	127
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	130
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	163

**Average yield of Sugarcane**

(Tonnes/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	73	65	75	50	97
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	106
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	97

**Average yield of Groundnut**

(Kgs/hect)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	712	636	522	1050	775
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	369
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	923

**Percentage share of district in total production of foodgrains**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	7.54	8.33	6.37	6.77	1.87
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	1.49
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	4.22

**Percapita land available for cultivation**

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	0.48	0.36	0.32	0.30

**Percapita Food Grains Production**

(in Kgs)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	186.95	177.32	114.05	152.32	114.84
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	151.32
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	289.12

**Average size of operational holding**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	4.20	3.60	2.90	2.76

**Average size of Holding - Scheduled Caste**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	2.34	2.03	1.99	1.77

**Average size of Holding - Scheduled Tribe**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	2.90	2.75	2.30	2.13

**Average size of Holding - Other Social Group**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	3.68	3.22	2.98	2.88

**Average size of marginal holding of all castes**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.60

**Average size of small holding of all castes**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.49

**Average size of Semi-medium holding of all castes**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	2.83	2.80	2.78	2.78

**Average size of Medium holding of all castes**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	6.13	6.05	5.98	5.94

**Average size of large holding of all castes**

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	14.34	14.37	14.22	13.98

**Percentage distribution of holding**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.5

**Per hectare consumption of Fertilizers**

(Kgs)

Sl. No.	District	1983-84	1993-94	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	42	48	66	91
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	55
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	91

**Bovine Population per lakh human population**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	63	68	73	76	69	74
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	65
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	96

**Bovine Population per lakh human population**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	39540	38911	37281	33716	27057	20271
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	31712
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	32688

**Number of milk yielding cows per lakh human population**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	2539
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	3511
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	3798



**Number of milk yielding she buffaloes per lakh human population**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	3828	3524	3593	3250	2800	2362
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	3333
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	3248

**Number of sheep per lakh human population**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	9577	9496	8017	6690	7250	3302
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	21471
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	17454

**Number of goats per lakh human population**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	8505	12403	11109	10160	8900	4659
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	12778
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	10367

**Number of pigs per lakh human population**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	143	162	164	200	230	355
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	628
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	211

**Number of fowls per lakh human population**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	12756	15391	10286	11600	17980	9378
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	12854
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	25585

**Number of livestock population per veterinary institution**

Sl. No.	District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1.	Dharwad	24859	20137	16710	16205	8232	7091
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	9706
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	8054

**Per capita per annum availability of Milk of Cow**

(ltrs.)

Sl. No.	District	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	21	20	34
2.	Gadag	-	-	24
3.	Haveri	-	-	30

**Per capita per annum availability of Milk of Buffaloes**

(ltrs.)

Sl. No.	District	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	36	28	26
2.	Gadag	-	-	32
3.	Haveri	-	-	28

**Per capita availability of Eggs**

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	18	18	32
2.	Gadag	-	-	25
3.	Haveri	-	-	50

**Number of Persons per registered factory**

Sl. No.	District	1971	1981	1991	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	6279	5009	5399	5980	6346

**Number of employees per Registered Factory**

Sl. No.	District	1971	1981	1991	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	47	62	93	98	100

**Number of Establishments and Employment**

Sl. No.	District	No. of establishments as on Mar-00	Employment (%)	
			March 1999	March 2000
1.	Dharwad	786	4.33	4.43
2.	Gadag	367	1.04	1.16
3.	Haveri	304	0.99	1.22

**Percentage of Women Employees in the Organised Sector**

Sl. No.	District	March 1999			March 2000		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1.	Dharwad	3.35	1.29	2.18	3.17	1.24	2.10
2.	Gadag	0.94	0.46	0.67	1.69	0.39	0.97
3.	Haveri	0.89	0.20	0.50	1.43	0.22	0.76

**Number of persons served by a Commercial Bank**

(includes RRBs)

Sl. No.	District	1971-72	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1.	Dharwad	26447	14368	10879	12690	8486
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	12303
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	14978

**No. of Scheduled Commercial Banks and Credit-deposit Ratio**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Branch Offices as on	Credit-deposit Ratio (%)				
		March 2001	1981	1986	1990	1996	2001
1.	Dharwad	189	63	75	78	61	55
2.	Gadag	79	-	-	-	-	58
3.	Haveri	96	-	-	-	-	75

**Number of persons served by a co-operative society (all type)**

Sl. No.	District	1971-72	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1997-98
1.	Dharwad	1398	1253	1501	1694	2429

**Average number of members per society (All type)**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1997-98
1.	Dharwad	173	260	213	427	728

**Total road length per 100 Sq. kms of geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1998-1999
1.	Dharwad	31	43	68	75	99
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	94
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	106

**Surfaced road length per 100 Sq.kms of geographical area**

(Kms)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1998-1999
1.	Dharwad	18	31	46	52	51
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	43
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	67

**Unsurfaced road length per 100 Sq.kms of geographical area**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1998-99
1.	Dharwad	31	12	22	23	48
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	51
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	39

**Number of registered motor vehicles per lakh Persons**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1.	Dharwad	330	906	2464	3759	9064
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	3733
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	2997

**Number of stage carriages per lakh persons**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1.	Dharwad	30	41	60	82	225
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	45
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	1

**Number of goods vehicles per lakh Persons**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1.	Dharwad	83	105	159	190	444
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	346
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	98

**Population per post office**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	4539	4942	5552	5980	7391
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	5586
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	5573

**Number of telephones per lakh population**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	214	349	506	1154	4397
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	2102
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	1345

**Population per telephone exchange**

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	0.73	0.43	0.32	0.29	0.33
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.17
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	0.27

**Per capita Income 1998-99**

(Rs.)

Sl. No.	District	At Current Prices (1998-99)	At Constant Prices (1993-94)
1.	Dharwad	14861	10462
2.	Gadag	9922	6818
3.	Haveri	10132	7071

**Percentage shares of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors in Net District Income 1998-99**

Sl. No.	District	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
		At Current (1993-94)	At Constant (1993-94)	At Current	At Constant	At Current	At Constant
1.	Dharwad	26.58	27.07	20.52	21.05	52.90	51.88
2.	Gadag	37.47	37.80	20.36	21.15	42.17	41.05
3.	Haveri	50.16	50.62	15.89	16.36	33.95	33.02

**Pupil-Teacher Ratio of Primary Schools**

Sl. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	45	46	56	60	50
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	43
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	41

**Pupil-Teacher Ratio of High Schools**

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Dharwad	19	31	24	38
2.	Gadag				22
3.	Haveri				22



**Population served by a medical institution**

Sl. No.	District	1971-72	1981-82	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	0.16
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	0.16

**Number of beds (in Medical Institutions) per lakh population**

(lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	1971-72	1981-82	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000
1.	Dharwad	97	86	90	78	119
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	54
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	48

**Population served by a Fair Price Shop**

Sl. No.	District	1975-76	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1.	Dharwad	1901	2819	2649	3059	3015
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	2648
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	3507

**Population served by a Cinema Theatre**

Sl. No.	District	1975-76	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1.	Dharwad	35932	38988	40102	43695	55303
2.	Gadag	-	-	-	-	42259
3.	Haveri	-	-	-	-	41082

Source : Karnataka Socio-Economic Indicators-2001

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

**General Statistics for the years 1997-1998**

Sl.No.	Taluks	Electricity Provided		Drinking Water Provided till 31.3.1998			
		Hamlets	Irrigation Pumpset	Borewells		Total Bore Well Water Supply Projects	Small scale Water Supply Projects
				Handpump wells drilled	Total Borewell		
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	8	3130	42	754	69	79
2.	Hubli	3	1765	18	333	34	37
3.	Kalghatgi	23	1974	35	685	51	50
4.	Kundgol	2	271	10	385	26	29
5.	Navalgund	-	944	11	376	40	31
Total		36	8084	116	2533	220	226
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	6	2502	23	611	47	40
2.	Mundargi	2	3181	20	375	18	29
3.	Nargund	1	883	8	211	20	19
4.	Ron	16	5269	33	743	57	81
5.	Shirahatti	15	2974	25	529	33	49
Total		40	14809	109	2469	175	218
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	5	2896	16	581	38	41
2.	Hangal	14	3680	44	1057	74	63
3.	Haveri	8	5200	45	773	55	70
4.	Hirekerur	10	5311	39	971	72	69
5.	Ranibennur	10	6923	46	962	78	82
6.	Savanur	-	2082	23	492	43	41
7.	Shiggaon	6	1613	29	687	57	55
Total		53	27705	242	5523	417	421

Sl.No.	Taluk	Shops opened in the current year	Fair Price Shops by the end of 31.3.98			Ration Card Holders	
			Rural	Urban	Total	Town Identity Cards	Orange Cards
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	1	75	90	165	43300	-
2.	Hubli	3	48	163	211	78116	-
3.	Kalghatgi	2	53	-	53	-	4000
4.	Kundgol	-	47	1	48	2103	6964
5.	Navalgund	-	44	3	47	4315	10976
Total		6	267	257	524	127834	21940
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	2	62	61	123	21997	10449
2.	Mundargi	-	39	5	44	1061	3163
3.	Nargund	-	19	9	28	4603	3901
4.	Ron	-	67	19	86	6878	14290
5.	Shirahatti	1	61	12	73	4462	8055
Total		3	248	106	354	39001	39858
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	2	36	11	47	3204	4319
2.	Hangal	1	53	3	56	2212	9400
3.	Haveri	-	43	17	60	7347	9036
4.	Hirekerur	8	59	-	59	-	9538
5.	Ranibennur	2	61	44	105	12291	6792
6.	Savanur	2	34	8	42	3593	5455
7.	Shiggaon	-	41	3	44	1752	7478
Total		15	327	86	413	30399	52018

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## Dharwad District

Sl.No.	Taluku	Ration Cards		Total	Police Station (Including Out Post and Railway Police out posts)
		Slum Area Green Card	Rural Green Card		
Dharwad					
1.	Dharwad	4833	31860	79993	10
2.	Hubli	12586	20945	111647	16
3.	Kalghatgi	-	26567	30567	2
4.	Kundgol	-	24722	33789	2
5.	Navalgund	-	16288	31579	3
Total		17419	120382	287575	33
Gadag					
1.	Gadag	2994	23454	58894	7
2.	Mundargi	-	19851	24075	2
3.	Nargund	-	7571	16075	2
4.	Ron	-	25718	46886	5
5.	Shirahatti	-	23354	35871	4
Total		2994	99948	181801	20
Haveri					
1.	Byadgi	-	17774	25297	2
2.	Hangal	-	34410	466022	4
3.	Haveri	1237	31458	49078	5
4.	Hirekerur	-	38397	47935	4
5.	Ranibennur	2170	38810	60063	7
6.	Savanur	-	17003	26051	1
7.	Shiggaon	-	19516	28746	4
Total		3407	197368	283192	27

Sl.No.	Taluks	Prisons	Fire Brigade Stations	Cinema Theatres	
				Permanent	Touring
1.	Dharwad	3	-	8	-
2.	Hubli	1	1	18	-
3.	Kalghatgi	-	-	1	-
4.	Kundgol	1	-	-	3
5.	Navalgund	1	-	1	1
Total		6	1	28	4

**Gadag**

1.	Gadag	1	1	6	1
2.	Mundargi	-	-	1	1
3.	Nargund	-	1	1	3
4.	Ron	1	-	-	8
5.	Shirahatti	1	-	1	4
Total		3	2	9	17

**Haveri**

1.	Byadgi	-	-	1	1
2.	Hangal	1	-	2	4
3.	Haveri	1	1	1	4
4.	Hirekerur	1	-	1	7
5.	Ranibennur	1	1	4	3
6.	Savanur	-	-	1	1
7.	Shiggaon	1	-	1	5
Total		5	2	11	25

**Rainfall Data**

Sl.No.	Taluks	Rain Measuring Centres		Seasonal Rainfall (in mms.) (1901-70)	Actual Rainfall (in mms.) (1997)	No. of days of Rainfall
		Functioning	Closed			
<b>Dharwad</b>						
1.	Dharwad	7	-	838.5	713.8	62
2.	Hubli	5	-	693.0	636.3	58
3.	Kalghatgi	3	-	939.0	1084.9	65
4.	Kundgol	2	-	777.9	760.0	51
5.	Navalgund	3	-	612.1	407.7	35
Total District Average		20	-	772.1	720.5	54
<b>Gadag</b>						
1.	Gadag	3	-	667.7	533.9	45
2.	Mundargi	3	1	489.0	447.6	31
3.	Nargund	2	-	545.0	400.2	28
4.	Ron	3	-	613.1	891.0	42
5.	Shirahatti	4	-	748.9	649.1	42
Total District Average		15	1	612.7	584.4	38
<b>Haveri</b>						
1.	Byadgi	2	-	712.6	837.2	65
2.	Hangal	5	1	933.4	1164.1	65
3.	Haveri	5	1	770.1	884.0	60
4.	Hirekerur	3	1	809.8	1045.8	68
5.	Ranibennur	6	-	623.3	889.9	55
6.	Savanur	4	-	692.6	661.3	60
7.	Shiggaon	3	-	727.9	953.4	67
Total District Average		28	3	752.8	919.4	63

**Agriculture**

(in Hectares)

Sl. No.	Taluks	Geographical Area	Forest	Barren and uncultivable land	Land used for other purposes	Total
<b>Dharwad</b>						
1.	Dharwad	111788	13676	680	8499	9179
2.	Hubli	73707	2033	1037	5263	6300
3.	Kalghatgi	68757	19526	956	3678	4634
4.	Kundgol	64859	-	665	1401	2066
5.	Navalgund	108218	-	647	2671	3318
Total		427329	35235	3985	21512	25497
<b>Gadag</b>						
1.	Gadag	109751	1749	1265	630	1895
2.	Mundargi	88398	17646	1422	2989	4411
3.	Nargund	43562	-	739	1378	2117
4.	Ron	129091	276	5120	2301	7421
5.	Shirahatti	94913	12943	3082	2915	5997
Total		465715	32614	11628	10213	21841
<b>Haveri</b>						
1.	Byadgi	43656	4889	501	2039	2540
2.	Hangal	77525	8474	1885	6479	8364
3.	Haveri	79985	3849	466	5137	5603
4.	Hirekerur	80694	8876	712	6144	6856
5.	Ranibennur	90475	10614	834	5771	6605
6.	Savanur	53901	801	624	2546	3170
7.	Shiggaon	58920	9951	771	3277	4048
Total		485156	47454	5793	31393	37186



**Uncultivable other barren lands (in hectares) 1996-97**

Sl.No.	Taluks	Cultivable Barren Lands	Permanent Pasture Land	Trees and	Total
<b>Dharwad</b>					
1.	Dharwad	1531	1959	-	3490
2.	Hubli	106	607	35	748
3.	Kalghatgi	798	688	8	1494
4.	Kundgol	173	312	106	591
5.	Navalgund	61	5	3	69
Total		2669	3571	152	6392
<b>Gadag</b>					
1.	Gadag	291	1054	168	1513
2.	Mundargi	163	280	2	445
3.	Nargund	-	52	6	58
4.	Ron	370	428	8	806
5.	Shirahatti	186	778	51	1015
Total		1010	2592	235	3837
<b>Haveri</b>					
1.	Byadgi	340	1240	8	1588
2.	Hangal	734	2061	1343	4138
3.	Haveri	1178	1940	-	3118
4.	Hirekerur	-	2701	298	2999
5.	Ranibennur	552	2417	97	3066
6.	Savanur	-	722	173	895
7.	Shiggaon	335	1445	-	1780
Total		3139	12526	1919	17584

Sl.No.	Taluku0000	Barren Land 96-97		Cultivated Land 96-97		
		Present	Others	Total	Net	More than once
Dharwad						
1.	Dharwad	1342	3965	5307	80136	19871
2.	Hubli	12238	2601	14839	49787	23016
3.	Kalghatgi	1901	698	2599	40504	5316
4.	Kundgol	528	313	841	61361	40996
5.	Navalgund	4000	-	4000	100831	28194
Total		20009	7577	27586	332619	11739
Gadag						
1.	Gadag	2268	-	2268	102326	25827
2.	Mundargi	11673	6943	18616	47280	4085
3.	Nargund	2750	3015	5765	35622	12379
4.	Ron	1523	2695	4218	116370	27539
5.	Shirahatti	353	230	583	74375	14183
Total		18567	12883	31450	375973	84013
Haveri						
1.	Byadgi	745	430	1175	33464	9681
2.	Hangal	4982	1185	6167	50382	2068
3.	Haveri	1687	596	2283	65132	15364
4.	Hirekerur	1139	1070	2209	59754	13005
5.	Ranibennur	12529	1297	13826	56364	13900
6.	Savanur	160	31	191	48844	21303
7.	Shiggaon	212	40	252	42889	13510
Total		21454	4649	26103	356829	88831

**Cultivated Extent of Main Crops**

(in hectares)

Sl.No.	Districts	Main Crops Area 1996-97					
		Paddy	Ragi	Jowar	Wheat	Bajra	Corn
<b>Dharwad</b>							
1.	Dharwad	13908	-	16242	8461	-	1750
2.	Hubli	1530	50	11774	4650	-	910
3.	Kalghatgi	22711	-	3724	38	-	56
4.	Kundgol	445	183	7269	6154	7	494
5.	Navalgund	175	-	20363	21461	-	9487
Total		38769	233	59372	40944	7	12697
<b>Gadag</b>							
1.	Gadag	75	71	24950	10917	69	460
2.	Mundargi	410	-	13729	3373	112	365
3.	Nargund	44	-	10451	8530	-	8130
4.	Ron	100	-	31431	13226	574	3490
5.	Shirahatti	186	22	16973	1552	60	1616
Total		815	93	97534	37598	815	14061
<b>Haveri</b>							
1.	Byadgi	3586	771	9033	12	58	9852
2.	Hangal	31181	700	3350	16	2	2133
3.	Haveri	658	642	15754	375	40	8768
4.	Hirekerur	5230	2733	10127	84	123	13812
5.	Ranibennur	1859	413	17976	130	466	9438
6.	Savanur	149	179	10937	407	44	2043
7.	Shiggaon	10503	325	7448	780	-	802
Total		53166	5763	74625	1804	733	46848

(in hectares)

Sl.No.	Taluks	Main Crops Area 1996-97					Pulses Total
		Minor Millets	Cereals	Bengalgram	Other Pulses	Redgram	
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	879	41420	5262	1179	8354	14795
2.	Hubli	829	19743	2132	1031	3916	7079
3.	Kalghatgi	62	26591	113	228	2889	3230
4.	Kundgol	517	15069	1721	442	3886	6049
5.	Navalgund	-	51486	11865	531	8138	20534
Total		2287	154309	21093	3411	27183	51687
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	113	36655	6525	763	11083	18371
2.	Mundargi	170	18159	1544	1172	5587	8303
3.	Nargund	-	27155	3802	202	1365	5369
4.	Ron	122	48943	9281	885	16860	27026
5.	Shirahatti	1021	21430	846	814	4953	6613
Total		1426	152342	21998	3836	39848	65682
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	1394	24706	97	1030	4307	5434
2.	Hangal	76	37458	73	126	2589	2788
3.	Haveri	1432	27669	260	2264	6500	9024
4.	Hirekerur	2115	34224	891	2285	5177	8353
5.	Ranibennur	1826	32108	214	1465	2927	4606
6.	Savanur	1760	15519	63	972	4656	5691
7.	Shiggaon	1430	21288	153	607	3386	4146
Total		10033	192972	1751	8749	29542	40042

Sl.No.	Taluks	Groundnut	Sugarcane	Cotton	High Yielding Crops (Paddy+Ragi+Jowar+ Wheat + Corn + Soji)
<b>Dharwad</b>					
1.	Dharwad	10797	3159	13065	9004
2.	Hubli	8434	164	12441	2827
3.	Kalghatgi	1840	436	7973	5923
4.	Kundgol	13980	27	29950	1186
5.	Navalgund	9735	-	19680	17033
Total		447876	3786	83109	35983
<b>Gadag</b>					
1.	Gadag	22205	33	23263	1672
2.	Mundargi	9983	10	5078	5823
3.	Nargund	740	42	6257	15248
4.	Ron	22665	4	17991	8861
5.	Shirahatti	34123	21	11332	5365
Total		89716	110	63921	36969
<b>Haveri</b>					
1.	Byadgi	661	443	6330	17061
2.	Hangal	810	1757	5516	23378
3.	Haveri	4812	1135	16673	17274
4.	Hirekerur	2534	335	11850	26767
5.	Ranibennur	2348	265	12821	18004
6.	Savanur	12233	62	16151	6371
7.	Shiggaon	5482	542	12912	8631
Total		28873	4539	82253	117486

**Distribution of Menures in the District (in tonnes)**

Sl.No.	Taluks	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash	Total
<b>Dharwad</b>					
1.	Dharwad	3829	3109	1217	8155
2.	Hubli	2268	1824	829	4921
3.	Kalghatgi	2515	2097	678	5290
4.	Kundgol	2091	1663	884	4638
5.	Navalgund	2278	1791	1119	5188
Total		12981	10484	4727	28192
<b>Gadag</b>					
1.	Gadag	2011	1437	900	4348
2.	Mundargi	1501	1222	551	3274
3.	Nargund	1792	1478	729	3999
4.	Ron	2859	2293	1225	6377
5.	Shirahatti	3559	2967	1118	7644
Total		11722	9397	4523	25642
<b>Haveri</b>					
1.	Byadgi	1796	1492	487	3775
2.	Hangal	2835	2344	770	5949
3.	Haveri	2755	2245	872	2872
4.	Hirekerur	3100	2571	856	6527
5.	Ranibennur	2104	1726	714	4544
6.	Savanur	2040	1728	687	4455
7.	Shiggaon	2067	1682	616	4365
Total		16697	13788	5002	35487

**Sericulture**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Mulberry (in hectares)	Chaky Rearing Centres	Cocoon Production in tonnes
<b>Dharwad</b>				
1.	Dharwad	30	3	3
2.	Hubli	57	3	16
3.	Kalghatgi	15	2	1
4.	Kundgol	-	-	
5.	Navalgund	-	-	-
Total		102	8	20
<b>Gadag</b>				
1.	Gadag	34	6	8
2.	Mundargi	57	6	12
3.	Nargund	6	2	-
4.	Ron	38	10	2
5.	Shirahatti	38	8	8
Total		173	32	30
<b>Haveri</b>				
1.	Byadgi	39	6	6
2.	Hangal	30	5	2
3.	Haveri	71	6	10
4.	Hirekerur	31	4	3
5.	Ranibennur	117	9	23
6.	Savanur	34	2	7
7.	Shiggaon	27	5	3
Total		349	37	54



**Industries**

Sl.No.	Taluks	Textile	Chemicals	Industries Engineering	Others	Total	Employees in Factory
<b>Dharwad</b>							
1.	Dharwad	15	15	15	60	105	10451
2.	Hubli	33	20	93	150	296	21943
3.	Kalghatgi	-	3	1	8	12	951
4.	Kundgol	10	-	-	1	11	280
5.	Navalgund	18	-	-	6	24	1820
	Total	76	38	109	225	448	35445
<b>Gadag</b>							
1.	Gadag	36	-	3	25	64	7694
2.	Mundargi	1	-	-	2	3	90
3.	Nargund	18	-	2	3	23	1210
4.	Ron	15	-	1	11	27	700
5.	Shirahatti	5	-	1	7	13	820
	Total	75	-	7	48	130	10514
<b>Haveri</b>							
1.	Byadgi	3	-	-	-	3	200
2.	Hangal	-	-	1	1	2	70
3.	Haveri	16	-	1	7	24	2010
4.	Hirekerur	2	-	1	1	4	435
5.	Ranibennur	28	1	1	16	46	10364
6.	Savanur	7	-	-	-	7	200
7.	Shiggaon	1	1	-	-	2	70
	Total	57	2	4	25	88	13349

**Banking**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Taluks	Co-operative banks in Urban Areas 31.3.97					
		Commerce	Rural	Total	No.	Deposit (Rs.)	Loan Given (Rs.)
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	40	10	50	6	1874	4455
2.	Hubli	71	8	79	10	2194	2015
3.	Kalghatgi	5	8	13	3	935	159
4.	Kundgol	5	6	11	1	315	268
5.	Navalgund	8	8	16	2	635	518
Total		129	40	169	22	5953	7415
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	17	8	25	4	1106	868
2.	Mundargi	3	8	11	-	-	-
3.	Nargund	7	3	10	1	8	9
4.	Ron	9	10	19	2	384	327
5.	Shirahatti	9	5	14	1	621	1010
Total		45	34	79	8	2119	2214
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	6	3	9	NA	NA	NA
2.	Hangal	8	7	15			
3.	Haveri	8	9	17			
4.	Hirekerur	5	7	12			
5.	Ranibennur	13	10	23			
6.	Savanur	4	6	10			
7.	Shiggaon	4	5	9			
Total		48	47	95			

NA - Not Available

Sl.No.	Taluk	Other Co-operative Banks			Primary Land Development Banks	
		No	Deposit (Rs.)	Loan Given (Rs.)	No.	Loan Given (Rs.)
<b>Dharwad</b>						
1.	Dharwad	3	92	199	1	93
2.	Hubli	5	155	330	1	80
3.	Kalghatgi	1	28	61	1	66
4.	Kundgol	6	182	401	1	44
5.	Navalgund	3	178	190	1	16
Total		18	635	1181	5	299
<b>Gadag</b>						
1.	Gadag	-	-	-	1	94
2.	Mundargi	-	-	-	1	1
3.	Nargund	-	-	-	1	2
4.	Ron	1	25	68	1	597
5.	Shirahatti	-	-	-	1	45
Total		1	25	68	5	739
<b>Haveri</b>						
Not Available						

**Co-operative and Agricultural Marketing**

Sl.No.	Taluku	Co-operative Units 31.3.97			Co-operative banks 31.3.97		All Employees In Co-operative Banks (31.3.97)
		Commerce	Urban	Total	No.	Deposit (Rs.)	
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	26	31	273	4	334	107
2.	Hubli	29	17	327	3	376	112
3.	Kalghatgi	30	23	36	-	89	25
4.	Kundgol	29	18	35	1	83	27
5.	Navalgund	39	12	59	6	116	38
Total		153	101	730	14	998	309
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	34	30	200	22	286	53
2.	Mundargi	20	22	40	18	100	33
3.	Nargund	20	18	35	15	88	37
4.	Ron	36	39	106	21	202	103
5.	Shirahatti	25	31	73	19	148	45
Total		135	140	454	95	824	271
Haveri							
Not available							

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Taluks	Loan given by Co-operative Units 31.3.97			Important	Sub	Total	Total Value
		Short	Medium	Total				
Dharwad								
1.	Dharwad	321	30	351	1	1	2	5297
2.	Hubli	254	38	292	1	3	4	18167
3.	Kalghatgi	169	8	177	1	-	1	830
4.	Kundgol	629	30	659	1	2	3	537
5.	Navalgund	860	19	879	1	5	6	1391
	Total	2233	125	2358	5	11	16	26222
Gadag								
1.	Gadag	316	24	340	1	5	6	10428
2.	Mundargi	134	5	139	1	1	2	294
3.	Nargund	860	19	879	1	1	2	2167
4.	Ron	645	-	645	1	4	5	989
5.	Shirahatti	405	39	444	1	2	3	1296
	Total	2360	87	2447	5	13	18	15174
Haveri								
	Not available							

**Transport and Communication details of Road length in the district**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Road Measurement (31.3.97) in Kms.					
		National Highway	State Highway	Main Roads	Other Roads	Village Roads	T.D.B. Roads
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	30	98	143	-	144	184
2.	Hubli	27	72	116	2	130	45
3.	Kalghatgi	-	33	81	-	207	30
4.	Kundgol	-	-	108	-	157	145
5.	Navalgund	-	46	151	-	139	33
Total		57	249	599	2	777	437
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	-	84	135	-	174	55
2.	Mundargi	-	12	134	-	252	221
3.	Nargund	-	40	60	-	106	42
4.	Ron	-	91	190	-	268	234
5.	Shirahatti	-	22	144	-	141	78
Total		-	249	663	-	941	630
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	11	-	107	12	145	268
2.	Hangal	-	66	103	-	561	84
3.	Haveri	19	44	104	8	255	147
4.	Hirekerur	-	-	192	-	373	333
5.	Ranibennur	36	-	137	-	329	400
6.	Savanur	7	22	26	-	227	129
7.	Shiggaon	30	65	73	-	120	78
Total		103	197	742	20	2010	1439

**Details of Railway length in the District**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Railway lines (in Kms)				No. of Railway stations
		Broad Gauge	Metrogauge	Narrowgauge	Total	
<b>Dharwad</b>						
1.	Dharwad	47	-	-	47	8
2.	Hubli	48	-	-	48	5
3.	Kalghatgi	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Kundgol	36	-	-	36	4
5.	Navalgund	20	-	-	20	4
	Total	151	-	-	151	21
<b>Gadag</b>						
1.	Gadag	42	25	-	67	8
2.	Mundargi	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Nargund	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Ron	-	24	-	24	3
5.	Shirahatti	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	42	49	-	91	11
<b>Haveri</b>						
1.	Byadgi	15	-	-	15	2
2.	Hangal	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Haveri	31	-	-	31	3
4.	Hirekerur	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Ranibennur	27	-	-	27	3
6.	Savanur	6	-	-	6	1
7.	Shiggaon	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	79	-	-	79	9



**Details of Roads in the District**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Road Measurement (31.3.97) (in Kms.)						
		Forest Roads	Irrigation Roads	Municipality Roads	Panchayath Roads	Total	Side Roads	Total Heavy Bridges
Dharwad								
1.	Dharwad	14	72	NA	NA	685	450	1
2.	Hubli	-	40			432	346	3
3.	Kalghatgi	19	30			400	298	1
4.	Kundgol	-	-			410	255	-
5.	Navalgund	-	47			416	342	7
	Total	33	189			2343	1691	12
Gadag								
1.	Gadag	-	25	NA	NA	473	348	-
2.	Mundargi	-	19			633	354	1
3.	Nargund	-	44			292	175	-
4.	Ron	-	26			809	483	5
5.	Shirahatti	-	4			389	269	1
	Total	-	118			2601	1629	7
Haveri								
1.	Byadgi	-	-	NA	NA	543	332	-
2.	Hangal	3	88	NA	NA	905	370	1
3.	Haveri	-	45	NA	NA	622	458	5
4.	Hirekerur	-	57	NA	NA	955	581	2
5.	Ranibennur	-	99	NA	NA	1001	559	-
6.	Savanur	-	3	NA	NA	414	274	-
7.	Shiggaon	9	-	NA	NA	375	294	-
	Total	12	292	NA	NA	4815	2868	8

**Details of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in the District**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Post Offices	Telegraph Office	Telephone Exchange	Telephones in use
<b>Dharwad</b>					
1.	Dharwad	69	45	14	14663
2.	Hubli	51	43	1	32888
3.	Kalghatgi	30	25	7	884
4.	Kundgol	27	19	8	927
5.	Navalgund	38	20	11	1367
Total		215	152	57	50729
<b>Gadag</b>					
1.	Gadag	45	28	11	5967
2.	Mundargi	26	10	6	534
3.	Nargund	13	9	6	953
4.	Ron	52	42	13	1909
5.	Shirahatti	34	25	7	1120
Total		170	114	43	10483
<b>Haveri</b>					
1.	Byadgi	23	11	5	769
2.	Hangal	45	24	9	1395
3.	Haveri	39	28	11	2876
4.	Hirekerur	47	25	6	1249
5.	Ranibennur	48	28	14	4052
6.	Savanur	26	7	4	492
7.	Shiggaon	25	14	5	723
Total		253	137	54	11556

**Details of Medical Services provided in the District**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Government Hospitals		Private Hospitals		Nursing Homes	
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	1	180	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Hubli	1	750	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Kalghatgi	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Kundgol	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Navalgund	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		5	1020				
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	1	100	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Mundargi	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Nargund	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Ron	2	60	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Shirahatti	2	60	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		7	280				
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Hangal	2	60	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Haveri	1	100	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Hirekerur	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Ranibennur	1	60	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Savanur	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Shiggaon	1	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		8	340				

NA - Not Available

**Details of Primary Health Care Centres in the District**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Primary Healthcare Centres				Dispensaries		Family Planning Units
		Head Office		Branches		No.	Beds	
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds			
Dharwad								
1.	Dharwad	6	36	-	-	3	-	2
2.	Hubli	5	30	1	-	2	-	4
3.	Kalghatgi	4	24	1	-	2	-	-
4.	Kundgol	4	24	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Navalgund	5	30	-	-	4	-	-
Total		24	144	3	-	11	-	6
Gadag								
1.	Gadag	6	3	6	-	7	6	-
2.	Mundargi	5	30	-	-	5	-	-
3.	Nargund	3	18	1	-	-	-	1
4.	Ron	5	30	2	-	1	-	1
5.	Shirahatti	5	30	-	-	-	-	1
Total		24	144	6	-	13	6	3
Haveri								
1.	Byadgi	4	24	-	-	2	-	-
2.	Hangal	9	54	3	-	5	-	-
3.	Haveri	8	48	3	-	2	-	-
4.	Hirekerur	6	36	4	-	1	-	-
5.	Ranibennur	9	36	4	-	1	6	1
6.	Savanur	4	24	2	-	-	-	-
7.	Shiggaon	5	30	2	-	1	6	-
Total		45	252	18	-	12	12	1

**Details of Family Planning and Vaccination done in the districts**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Branch Offices	Family Planning Operations	Vaccination					Medicine Shops
				DPT	Polio	BCG	Tetanus	TT	
Dharwad									
1.	Dharwad	43	4577	5223	5223	5148	5034	5833	151
2.	Hubli	33	5047	2834	2847	2690	2588	3055	375
3.	Kalghatgi	28	1121	3213	3213	3266	3170	3878	7
4.	Kundgol	32	1366	3803	3803	3798	3686	4324	19
5.	Navalgund	34	1466	4255	4255	4459	4233	4876	23
Total		170	13577	19328	19341	19361	18711	21966	575
Gadag									
1.	Gadag	35	2345	8318	8432	8165	7660	9933	85
2.	Mundargi	28	762	2712	2746	2687	2669	2940	13
3.	Nargund	19	668	2270	2259	2334	2098	2439	23
4.	Ron	51	2163	5658	5909	5833	5463	6240	50
5.	Shirahatti	37	1573	4269	4286	4363	4251	4829	34
Total		170	7511	23227	23632	23382	22141	26381	205
Haveri									
1.	Byadgi	29	954	3011	3037	3358	2856	3389	11
2.	Hangal	52	2136	5422	5398	5837	5441	6060	30
3.	Haveri	44	1923	5520	5534	5796	5257	6433	54
4.	Hirekerur	52	1582	4858	4859	5128	4577	5402	32
5.	Ranibennur	48	5138	6691	6707	6970	5969	7303	67
6.	Savanur	27	870	3199	3204	3418	3155	3823	11
7.	Shiggaon	36	1318	4036	4036	4081	3841	4494	18
Total		288	10921	32737	32775	34588	31096	36904	223

**Other Vital Informations and Schemes undertaken in the District**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Total Rural Development Planning	Planning for 100 Wells	TRYSEM
<b>Dharwad</b>				
1.	Dharwad	451	-	105
2.	Hubli	249	-	61
3.	Kalghatgi	343	-	87
4.	Kundgol	322	-	70
5.	Navalgund	273	-	65
Total		1638	-	388
<b>Gadag</b>				
1.	Gadag	354	-	85
2.	Mundargi	112	-	52
3.	Nargund	102	-	28
4.	Ron	410	-	100
5.	Shirahatti	354	-	75
Total		1332	-	340
<b>Haveri</b>				
1.	Byadgi	310	-	68
2.	Hangal	428	-	123
3.	Haveri	405	-	110
4.	Hirekerur	433	-	120
5.	Ranibennur	445	-	116
6.	Savanur	273	-	70
7.	Shiggaon	320	-	78
Total		2614	-	685

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## Dharwad District

Sl.No.	Taluk	Jawahar Rojgar System		Sites Distributed	Houses built under Programme
		Created Man Days (000)	Food Items Utilised (in tonnes)*		
Dharwad					
1.	Dharwad	1.016	-	72	-
2.	Hubli	0.773	-	300	-
3.	Kalghatgi	0.510	-	137	-
4.	Kundgol	0.690	-	306	-
5.	Navalgund	0.699	-	41	-
Total		3.688	-	856	-
Gadag					
1.	Gadag	0.620	-	244	-
2.	Mundargi	0.673	-	-	-
3.	Nargund	0.493	-	18	-
4.	Ron	0.565	-	476	-
5.	Shirahatti	0.503	-	558	-
Total		2.854	-	1296	-
Haveri					
1.	Byadgi	0.620	-	-	-
2.	Hangal	1.340	-	136	-
3.	Haveri	1.650	-	134	-
4.	Hirekerur	1.910	-	-	-
5.	Ranibennur	1.400	-	345	-
6.	Savanur	0.960	-	-	-
7.	Shiggaon	0.780	-	112	-
Total		8.660	-	727	-

\* Food Items not provided in 1997-98



Sl.No.	Taluk	Bhagya Mandirs	Planted Seedlings (in lakhs)	InstalledNo. of Gobar Gas	Anganwadi Centres	Industries Started	
						Present Year	Total
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	278	1.64	59	192	210	2478
2.	Hubli	-	0.52	50	117	388	4530
3.	Kalghatgi	282	1.29	101	69	47	508
4.	Kundgol	-	0.35	61	152	32	214
5.	Navalgund	-	0.15	26	166	70	425
6.	Hubli-Dharwad City Corporation	-	-	-	100	-	-
Total		560	3.96	297	806	747	8155
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	-	0.28	46	278	237	2568
2.	Mundargi	-	1.27	40	100	63	582
3.	Nargund	-	0.03	11	82	60	447
4.	Ron	-	0.54	19	213	79	803
5.	Shirahatti	-	1.15	11	153	55	762
Total		-	3.27	127	826	494	5162
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	292	0.65	200	112	110	506
2.	Hangal	282	1.06	53	204	88	625
3.	Haveri	-	1.73	32	217	251	1386
4.	Hirekerur	282	1.16	58	178	81	557
5.	Ranibennur	-	1.53	34	239	264	1819
6.	Savanur	141	0.37	25	138	111	764
7.	Shiggaon	133	1.11	95	161	99	624
Total		1130	7.61	497	1249	1004	6281

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## Dharwad District

Sl.No.	Taluk	Mahila Mandalis	Youth Organisation	Maternity Grant	Monthly Pension for the disabled persons	Widow Pensioners
<b>Dharwad</b>						
1.	Dharwad	50	316	NA	2429	2764
2.	Hubli	37	234		3240	7066
3.	Kalghatgi	47	133		1170	1235
4.	Kundgol	34	208		691	719
5.	Navalgund	45	211		1351	869
6.	Hubli Dharwad City Corporation	78	-		-	-
Total		292	1102		8881	12653
<b>Gadag</b>						
1.	Gadag	107	255	NA	2021	2558
2.	Mundargi	48	197		651	878
3.	Nargund	23	123		869	1351
4.	Ron	42	185		1523	1936
5.	Shirahatti	82	193		1144	1100
Total		302	953		6208	7823
<b>Haveri</b>						
1.	Byadgi	37	117	NA	599	1332
2.	Hangal	30	147		1571	1403
3.	Haveri	65	184		2576	3118
4.	Hirekerur	67	212		1530	2189
5.	Ranibennur	92	218		2098	4400
6.	Savanur	32	103		1008	865
7.	Shiggaon	52	144		849	902
Total		475	1125		10231	14209

NA - Not Available

**Details of Hostels for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes**

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.No.	Taluk	SC/ST Hostels				Hostels for Backward				National Saving Programme
		Government		Aided		Government		Aided		
		Pre-metric	Post Metric	Pre-metric	Post Metric	Pre-metric	Post Metric	Pre-metric	Post Metric	
Dharwad										
1.	Dharwad	3	2	1	1	5	3	1	-	Talukwise
2.	Hubli	3	2	3	-	8	2	1	-	Information
3.	Kalghatgi	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	Not
4.	Kundgol	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	Available
5.	Navalgund	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	
Total		13	4	5	1	23	5	5	-	
Gadag										
1.	Gadag	3	1	4	2	6	2	6	-	Talukwise
2.	Mundargi	5	-	-	2	7	-	3	-	Information
3.	Nargund	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	Not
4.	Ron	8	-	4	1	6	-	10	-	Available
5.	Shirahatti	6	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	
Total		24	1	9	6	6	2	19	-	
Haveri										
1.	Byadgi	7	-	2	1	3	-	2	-	Talukwise
2.	Hangal	6	-	1	-	1	7	2	-	Information
3.	Haveri	2	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	Not
4.	Hirekerur	8	-	5	3	2	-	1	-	Available
5.	Ranibennur	3	1	2	1	7	1	7	-	"
6.	Savanur	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	"
7.	Shiggaon	5	-	1	-	6	-	2	-	"
Total		33	2	11	5	38	3	15	- Total = 12706 Net = 4926*	

\* Total for Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts

Sl.No.	Taluk	Arrack Shops	Wine Shops	Using (in lakhs ltrs.)		
				Arrack	Wine	Beer
Dharwad						
1.	Dharwad	79	46	4.29	1.86	3.68
2.	Hubli	99	88	3.24	2.46	9.97
3.	Kalghatgi	30	5	1.37	0.15	0.34
4.	Kundgol	37	5	1.88	0.14	0.28
5.	Navalgund	40	11	1.43	0.34	0.51
Total		285	155	12.21	4.95	14.78
Gadag						
1.	Gadag	61	26	1.45	0.92	2.03
2.	Mundargi	26	4	0.89	0.09	0.16
3.	Nargund	22	12	0.87	0.32	0.46
4.	Ron	55	15	1.29	0.44	0.87
5.	Shirahatti	23	9	1.31	0.23	0.66
Total		187	66	5.81	2.00	4.18
Haveri						
1.	Byadgi	28	8	1.76	0.26	0.28
2.	Hangal	51	9	2.03	0.34	0.46
3.	Haveri	55	23	3.50	0.99	1.24
4.	Hirekerur	48	13	1.73	0.40	0.51
5.	Ranibennur	69	34	3.52	0.92	1.68
6.	Savanur	31	6	1.32	0.20	0.32
7.	Shiggaon	37	7	1.82	0.22	0.41
Total		319	100	15.68	3.33	4.90

**Literacy Movement in the District during 1997-98**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Illiterates - 9 to 14 Years			Illiterates - 15 to 35 years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	2577	3806	6383	12023	18432	30455
2.	Hubli	1433	2112	3545	8667	13376	22043
3.	Kalghatgi	2158	2948	5106	3510	3020	6530
4.	Kundgol	1023	1607	2630	3693	5495	9188
5.	Navalgund	1572	2388	3960	4341	7688	12029
6.	Hubli Dharwad City Corporation	2823	1922	4745	10450	15673	26123
Total		11586	14783	26369	42684	63684	106368
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	1864	2990	4854	9992	17461	27453
2.	Mundargi	1741	2548	4289	7803	12520	20323
3.	Nargund	937	1387	2324	3550	7043	10593
4.	Ron	1829	3385	5214	4310	9469	13779
5.	Shirahatti	1501	2197	3698	6603	10941	17544
Total		7872	12507	20379	32258	57434	89692
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	1007	1813	2820	2363	3109	5472
2.	Hangal	2168	2818	4986	9098	8906	18004
3.	Haveri	3207	4580	7787	12873	19047	31920
4.	Hirekerur	989	1760	2749	3691	6122	9813
5.	Ranibennur	2610	3798	6408	5985	13759	19744
6.	Savanur	2525	3245	5770	6361	7476	13837
7.	Shiggaon	2344	3028	5372	6291	9965	16256
Total		14850	21042	35892	46662	68384	115046

**Districtwise Birth and Death recorded in the Rural Areas (1.1.1997 to 31.12.1997)**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Birth			Death		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dharwad							
1.	Dharwad	1318	1228	2546	615	452	1067
2.	Hubli	907	838	1745	432	347	779
3.	Kalghatgi	948	869	1817	342	300	642
4.	Kundgol	997	902	1899	442	368	810
5.	Navalgund	1018	900	1918	470	346	816
	Total	5188	4737	9925	2301	1813	4114
Gadag							
1.	Gadag	1140	1075	2215	584	467	1051
2.	Mundargi	961	834	1795	339	272	611
3.	Nargund	607	487	1094	215	190	405
4.	Ron	1809	1567	3376	721	633	1354
5.	Shirahatti	1157	1097	2254	418	409	827
	Total	5674	5060	10734	2277	1971	4248
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	851	758	1609	320	226	546
2.	Hangal	2093	1670	3763	679	447	1126
3.	HaveriP	1886	1846	3732	608	475	1083
4.	Hirekerur	1661	1630	3291	651	443	1094
5.	Ranibennur	1676	1574	3250	817	512	1329
6.	Savanur	1077	1012	2089	309	278	587
7.	Shiggaon	1581	1360	2941	462	326	788
	Total	10825	9850	20675	3846	2707	6553

**Districtwise Birth and Death report of Urban area (1.1.1997 to 31.12.1997)**

Sl.No.	Town Municipal Council/ City Municipal Corporation	Birth			Death		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dharwad							
1.	Alnawar	199	197	396	44	29	73
2.	Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Council	9870	9571	19441	4031	2392	6423
3.	Kalghatgi	169	136	305	49	44	93
4.	Kundgol	226	196	422	66	35	101
5.	Navalgund	350	308	658	100	52	152
6.	Annigeri	283	206	489	125	71	196
Total		11097	10614	21711	4415	2623	7038
Gadag							
1.	Gadag-Betgeri	2592	2493	5085	964	316	1280
2.	Mundargi	163	139	302	71	34	105
3.	Nargund	308	230	538	119	69	188
4.	Ron	220	190	410	91	51	142
5.	Shirahatti	190	150	340	65	28	93
6.	Gajendragad	222	198	420	125	82	207
7.	Naregal	152	158	310	80	38	118
8.	Lakshmeshwara	752	688	1440	116	85	201
9.	Mulgund	161	154	315	79	33	112
Total		4760	4400	9160	1710	736	2446
Haveri							
1.	Byadgi	242	210	452	84	37	121
2.	Hangal	378	338	716	84	51	135
3.	Haveri	841	741	1582	296	165	461
4.	Hirekerur	168	143	311	54	31	85
5.	Ranibennur	1200	1084	2284	373	166	539
6.	Savanur	606	556	1162	105	70	175
7.	Shiggaon	450	333	783	76	48	124
Total		3885	3406	7290	1072	568	1640